PARL. PAPERS
FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

EIGHTEEN VOLUMES.

—(11.)—

CRIMINAL LAW;
FACTORIES;
POOR; PRISONS.

Session

31 *January* —— 17 *July* 1837.

VOL. XXXI.

1837.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1837.

EIGHTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

ELEVENTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

CRIMINAL LAW:

THIRD REPORT from the COMMISSIONERS on CRIMINAL LAW (JUVENILE OFFENDERS); with APPENDIX - - - - - - p. 1

CORRESPONDENCE between HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY of STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT and the COMMISSIONERS appointed to inquire into the State of the CRIMINAL LAW - - - 31

FACTORIES:

REPORTS of the INSPECTORS of FACTORIES for the Half Year ending 31 December 1836 - - - - - - - - - 53

DIRECTIONS to FACTORY INSPECTORS relative to the Act for the Regulation of FACTORIES, in June and October 1836 - - - 123

POOR:

546.—I. THIRD REPORT of POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS; with APPENDICES (A.) (B.) (C.) - - - - - - - - 127

546.—II. APPENDIX (D.), POOR RATE RETURNS (*England and Wales*) 1837 - - - - - - - - - - - 321

POOR (IRELAND):

SECOND REPORT of COMMISSIONERS for inquiring into the Condition of the POORER CLASSES in *Ireland*; with APPENDIX - - 587

PRISONS (IRELAND):

123. FIFTEENTH REPORT of the INSPECTORS GENERAL on the State of the PRISONS of *Ireland*, 1836; with APPENDICES - - 605

THIRD REPORT

FROM

THE COMMISSIONERS

ON

CRIMINAL LAW.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1837.

CONTENTS.

	Page
COMMISSION	3
REPORT	5
APPENDIX, No. I.:—	
Examination of Sir Frederick Adair Roe	12
„ Richard Mayne, Esq.	19
No. II.:—	
Letter from George Warry, Esq., to J. Lousdale, Secretary to the Commission	24
Letter from the Chief Justice of Australia to Andrew Amos, Esq.	25
Letter from the Guildford Bench of Magistrates to Lord John Russell	28
Letter from Thomas D'Oyly, Esq., to Thomas Starkie, Esq.	29

COMMISSION.

WILLIAM the FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. To Our Trusty and Well-beloved *Thomas Starkie, Henry Bellenden Ker, William Wightman, Andrew Amos*, and *David Jardine*, Esquires, greeting: Whereas We did, by Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the Twenty-third Day of July, in the Fourth Year of Our Reign, authorize and appoint you, the said *Thomas Starkie, Henry Bellenden Ker, William Wightman*, and *Andrew Amos*, together with our Trusty and Well-beloved *John Austin*, Esquire, or any three or more of you, to digest into one Statute all the Statutes and Enactments touching Crimes, and the Trial and Punishment thereof, and also to digest into one other Statute all the Provisions of the Common or Unwritten Law touching the same, and to inquire and report how far it might be expedient to combine both those Statutes into one Body of the Criminal Law, repealing all other Statutory Provisions, or how far it might be expedient to pass into a Law the first-mentioned only of the said Statutes, and generally to inquire and report how far it might be expedient to consolidate the other Branches of the existing Statute Law, or any of them: And Whereas We did, by Our said Letters Patent, declare Our will and pleasure to be, that they, or any three or more of them, should within the space of one Year after the date of that Our said Commission, or sooner, if the same could reasonably be, certify to Us, in Our Court of Chancery, on Parchment, under their Hands and Seals respectively, their several Proceedings in the matter, as the same should be respectively completed and perfected, particularly how far it might be expedient to combine both the Statutes so digested into one Body of the Criminal Law, repealing all other Statutory Provisions; or how far it might be expedient to pass into a Law the first-mentioned only of the said Statutes; and generally how far it might be expedient to consolidate the other Branches of the existing Statute Law, or any of them: And Whereas We have deemed it expedient to appoint you the said *David Jardine* to be one of Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, in the room of the said *John Austin*, resigned, and to extend the period within which the said Commissioners were therein required to make their Report.

Know ye, therefore, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, ability, and discretion, have authorized and appointed, and by these Presents do authorize and appoint you, the said *Thomas Starkie, Henry Bellenden Ker, William Wightman, Andrew Amos*, and *David Jardine*, or any three or more of you, to digest into one Statute all the Statutes and Enactments touching Crimes, and the Trial and Punishment thereof, and also to digest into one other Statute all the Provisions of the Common or Unwritten Law touching the same, and to inquire and report how far it may be expedient to combine both those Statutes into one Body of the Criminal Law, repealing all other Statutory Provisions, or how far it may be expedient to pass into a Law the first-mentioned only of the said Statutes, and generally to inquire and report how far it may be expedient to consolidate the other Branches of the existing Statute Law, or any of them. And for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these

Presents give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any three or more of you, such Persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed on the subject of this Our Commission, and every matter connected therewith; and also to call for, have access to, and examine all such Official Books, Documents, Papers, and Records, as may afford the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the Premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever. And We do hereby give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority, when the same shall appear to be requisite, to administer an Oath or Oaths to any Person or Persons whatsoever to be examined before you, or any three or more of you, touching or concerning the Premises. And Our further will and pleasure is, that you, or any three or more of you, do and shall, within the space of one Year after the date of this our Commission, or as soon after as the same can reasonably be, certify to Us, in our Court of Chancery, on Parchment, under your Hands and Seals respectively, your several Proceedings in this matter, as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected, particularly how far it may be expedient to combine both the Statutes so digested into one body of the Criminal Law, repealing all other Statutory Provisions, or how far it may be expedient to pass into a Law the first-mentioned only of the said Statutes, and generally how far it may be expedient to consolidate the other branches of the existing Statute Law, or any of them. And We will and command, and by these Presents ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue; and that you Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may, from time to time, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment. And We do hereby direct and appoint that you, or any three or more of you, may have liberty to certify your several Proceedings, from time to time, to Us, in Our said Court of Chancery, as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected. And We do hereby command all and singular Our Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, Officers, Ministers, and all Our loving subjects whatsoever, as well within Liberties as without, that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these Presents. And for your assistance in the due execution of this Our Commission, We have made choice of Our Trusty and Well-beloved *James Lonsdale*, Gentleman, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and to attend you, whose service and assistance We require you to use from time to time, as occasion shall require. In witness whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself, at Westminster, the Twenty-first Day of October, in the Seventh Year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

EDMUNDS.

THIRD REPORT.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

IN HIS HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

IN conformity with the Letter of Lord John Russell, one of Your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated the 23rd day of November, 1836, directing us to consider whether it would be advisable to make any distinction in the Mode of Trial between Adult and Juvenile Offenders; and if not, whether any class of Offenders can be made subject to a more summary proceeding than trial by Jury; and to furnish an early and separate Report to be laid before Your Majesty,—we humbly submit to Your Majesty the result of our Considerations on this subject.

We humbly report to your Majesty, that we are of opinion that it would not be advisable to make any distinction in the mode of trial between adult and juvenile offenders, except by increasing the summary jurisdiction of magistrates in the manner hereinafter mentioned; and that the extension of such summary jurisdiction, within certain limits, would be a safe and beneficial alteration of the law, and would tend materially to diminish juvenile crime.

We humbly submit to your Majesty, that the summary jurisdiction of magistrates should extend to the following particulars:—

1. That upon charges of larceny, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed 10*s*., and where the age of the culprit does not exceed 15 years, a single justice of peace should have a discretionary power to dismiss the prisoner altogether, (although a felony may be proved,) if the circumstances of the offence are of so trivial a nature as in his judgment to be unfit for prosecution by indictment; or to take sureties for the good behaviour of the prisoner, or bail for his appearance at a future day for trial.

2. That upon charges of larceny, where the culprit, after hearing the information and evidence against him, voluntarily confesses the offence, a single justice of peace should have a discretionary power to take such confession, and to sentence the prisoner forthwith to be imprisoned in execution for any period not exceeding 6 months, if the value of the property stolen does not exceed 10*s*.; and for any period not exceeding 12 months, if the value of the property stolen is above 10*s*. and does not exceed 5*l*.

3. That on summary charges of larceny, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed 10*s*., and where the age of the culprit does not exceed 15 years, two justices of peace, sitting together, should be empowered to hear the evidence for the prosecution and the defence, and to adjudicate thereon, if they think proper; and in case of conviction, to sentence the offender forthwith to be imprisoned in execution for any period not exceeding six months.

Having thus, in the outset, stated the opinions we have formed after a careful consideration of this difficult subject, we now proceed to submit in detail to your Majesty the reasons upon which they are founded.

We conceive it would be foreign to the objects now referred to us to enter into any statement or discussion respecting the causes to which the prevalence of juvenile delinquency is to be attributed. From the Report of the Inspectors of

Prisons for the Home district,* as well as from evidence furnished to ourselves,† we are satisfied that imprisonment before trial, during which young and comparatively innocent persons are exposed to the evils of idleness and the contamination of bad associates, without being subjected to the salutary discipline applicable to convicted criminals, is a fertile source of juvenile crime. This is the point to which it appears to us that legislative provisions upon this subject can with most advantage be directed; other remedies for this serious evil must be sought in preventive measures of police, and, above all, in the religious and moral education of the children of the poor. With this conviction, we confine ourselves in the present Report to the examination of the question, whether the abolition or abridgment of imprisonment for safe custody, in the case of juvenile offenders, can be effected by the adoption of any peculiar mode of trial.

Having thus stated our general view of the object of the inquiry, we proceed to submit to Your Majesty the reasons upon which we found our opinion, as above expressed, "That it would not be desirable to make any distinction in the mode of trial of adult and juvenile offenders, except by increasing the summary jurisdiction of magistrates."

Persons of intelligence and practical experience have suggested the expediency of trying young persons before magistrates, at petty sessions, by a jury of six or eight. Our first objection to this plan is, that it would very imperfectly remove the evils attendant upon the present practice. The object is to avoid imprisonment for safe custody; but if a boy be brought before a magistrate upon a charge of theft, and it is proposed to try him at petty sessions by a jury, the hearing must at all events be postponed until the petty sessions are assembled, and the jury are summoned and appear. The magistrate, therefore, must either commit the prisoner to custody in the mean time, or he must take bail for his appearance at a future day. If he commits him to gaol, the evil sought to be avoided at once occurs, though certainly in a less degree, in consequence of the diminished period of imprisonment; and, if he entrusts him to the constable, the culprit is taken in the country to the public house, and in towns to places of temporary confinement, where contamination from bad society takes place to almost as great an extent as in gaols. The only way by which this objection could be removed would be by the provision of proper means of confinement in the immediate neighbourhood of the place where the preliminary inquiry occurred,—a provision which implies considerable expense. If, on the other hand, the magistrate should be empowered to take bail, there seems no reason why his authority should not be extended to taking bail for the prisoner's appearance at the next Quarter Sessions or Assizes, in which case there would be no occasion for altering the present mode of trial in order to obviate the evil of imprisonment for safe custody. The only bail which could usually be given, or indeed could be reasonably required from very young persons would be the security of their parents or domestic friends; and we conceive that security of this description could be procured almost as readily for a longer as for a shorter period.

But the most formidable obstacle to adopting any summary mode of trial before magistrates with a jury, arises from the complicated machinery which it necessarily involves, and the expense and inconvenience of which would far outweigh any advantage to be derived from it. Supposing the difficulty of disposing of the prisoner in the interval between the information and the Petty Sessions to be removed, another difficulty arises respecting the jury. Six or eight persons, as the case may be, are to be summoned as jurors; there must, therefore, be a summoning officer, and a summons in writing. A great and unequal burthen would be thrown upon jurymen in large towns and jurymen in rural districts. Provision must be made for enforcing the attendance of jurors, for equalizing the burthens of their attendance at Petty Sessions, and at Assizes and Quarter Sessions. Regulations must also be made for enforcing the attendance of witnesses. Much difficulty, and perhaps expense, would also occur in securing the presence of magistrates; for though their present duties, which in some parts of the country are sufficiently onerous, are gratuitously discharged by them, they might not readily submit to the heavy additional imposition of weekly, or still more frequent attendances at Petty Sessions, to be held at different parts of a large district. In addition to this, several ministerial

* Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 22d March, 1836.
† See Appendices to this and our Second Report on the Criminal Law.

officers, whose services must of course be remunerated, and many specific regulations would be necessary for conducting such courts, however simply organized, with necessary decorum and regularity.

It may possibly be urged as a reason for the adoption of this modified trial by a jury, in preference to increasing the summary jurisdiction of magistrates, that it preserves to the accused the constitutional form of trial to which he is by law entitled. To this it might be observed, that the constitutional form of trial is equally abandoned by diminishing the number of the jury; but, admitting it not to be desirable in general to withdraw any class of offenders from the ancient and popular tribunal, it must be remembered that the choice in this instance lies between two evils, and the practical question is, whether the advantage gained by the diminution of imprisonment for safe custody in the case of young persons, is not cheaply purchased by a sacrifice of the benefit to be derived by themselves and the public from their trial by a jury. Considering the simplicity of the offences in question, and the trivial nature of the circumstances on which they generally depend, we can discover no great or peculiar advantage to the offender or the public in investigating them by a jury; and, on the other hand, both the offender and the public derive an important and undeniable advantage by the adoption of a course with which a trial by jury is inconsistent. Under such circumstances, it appears to us that a departure from the general and constitutional course is fully justifiable.

The great majority of offences committed by children are petty thefts, and those mischievous and wanton acts which come under the general denomination of vagrancy. The latter are already subject to summary conviction by the provisions of the Vagrant Act* and the Petty Trespass Act.† But with respect to petty thefts, where they constitute larceny, the Magistrate has now no power to discharge the offender or to punish him summarily, but is bound by law to send the case for adjudication to another tribunal. However small the value of the article stolen, if the offender is above seven years of age, and if his offence is a felony, he must be committed to take his trial at the Assizes or Sessions. He must remain for weeks or perhaps months in prison without being subject to compulsory discipline; and though his guilt may be so clear as not to be denied even by himself, the whole machinery of an indictment, a grand jury and petty jury must be applied to investigate the facts before he can be punished for his crime. While it is obvious that the adoption of this course in the case of young offenders is, in various ways, productive of positive evils, especially in the destruction of morals incident to imprisonment before trial, there are no advantages to counterbalance them. The formality of a solemn trial adapted to crimes of magnitude, when applied to such cases, derogates from the dignity of a superior court of justice, and has not the effect of deterring from transgressions of the law; for the slightness of the offence, and the youth of the offender, usually render him more an object of compassion than a fit subject of punishment; and if the jury do not, under such feelings, acquit him altogether, they recommend him to mercy on account of his youth, and the sentence passed upon him by the court is little more than nominal. In trivial felonies, therefore, committed without any collateral circumstances of aggravation, a solemn trial by a jury cannot, we think, be of use in the way of example; and as to the reformation of the offender, the direct tendency of the proceeding, by subjecting him to the demoralization of a prison, is the reverse; so that neither of the two great objects of penal laws, namely, the prevention of crime and the reformation of the criminal, are accomplished by the present mode of trying very young persons for trivial offences. Indeed, where the theft results not from any inveterate habit of stealing, or settled want of principle, but from sudden temptation or childish indiscretion, or the incitement of others, it may often be less mischievous to society, to pass over the offence altogether, than to make it the subject of prosecution.

For the above reasons, and after a full consideration of the evidence which has been given upon this subject by practical men on various occasions, and particularly the opinions expressed by Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Sergeant D'Oyly, Mr. Gawler, and Mr. Alderman Harmer, in the Appendix to our Second Report on the Criminal Law, and of Sir Frederick Adair Roe and Mr. Mayne, in the Appendix to this Report, we are convinced that the most salutary mode of diminishing juvenile crime would be by entrusting to magistrates, within certain limits and restrictions, the discretionary powers which we have suggested at the commencement of this Report. We cannot conceive that there will be any danger in making

* 5 King Geo. 4, c. 83. † 7 and 8 King Geo. 4, c. 30.

this small addition to the summary jurisdiction of justices of the peace; the powers which they already possess under the Vagrant Act and the Petty Trespass Act, and which, generally speaking, are exercised by them with propriety, are more extensive and far less defined than those with which it is proposed to invest them in the case of juvenile offenders; while the offences to which their summary authority, under those statutes, is applicable, are much more likely to furnish motives for an improper and excessive use of it, than petty thefts committed by children.

Our first proposition is,

"That a single magistrate, upon charges of larceny, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed 10*s*., and where the age of the culprit does not exceed 15 years, should have a discretionary power to dismiss the prisoner, (although a felony may be proved,) if the circumstances of the offence are of so trivial a nature as in his judgment to be unfit for prosecution by indictment, or to take sureties for the good behaviour of the prisoner, or bail for his appearance at a future day for trial."

To a certain extent the discretion of absolutely discharging a prisoner is already assumed by many magistrates, though without any direct authority by the law; and it is now not an unfrequent practice to dismiss charges for trivial offences against children, notwithstanding the evidence adduced may have clearly established the commission of a felony. The practice is, however, by no means uniform, many magistrates considering that where a felony is proved, (however trivial it may be,) they are bound by the law either to commit or to hold to bail. If the exercise of such a discretion is desirable, it should not be left to the varying notions of different magistrates, but should be expressly sanctioned by law, and defined and limited, as far as possible, upon some rational and consistent principle. It is manifest, however, that the discretion of dismissing a juvenile prisoner from custody, and refusing to commit him to prison or to take bail for his good behaviour or appearance, must be of a wider and less definite nature than the other occasions on which we propose to add to the summary powers of magistrates. It must be governed by the circumstances of each particular case, which, being infinitely various, it would be impossible precisely to define, though the conduct of the magistrate might be regulated to some extent by specific restrictions and by general directory rules. Such a power ought not to be allowed, for instance, where it can be ascertained that the culprit has been previously convicted of felony, or where the crime has been attended with any circumstances of aggravation which may indicate hardened wickedness, and render an exemplary punishment expedient.

To those who may be alarmed at the extent of discretion with which this proposition appears to invest the magistrate, it may be pointed out, that the mere dismissal of the charge by the magistrate does not give absolute impunity to the culprit. He will still be liable to an indictment if the Prosecutor thinks proper to proceed further, or if circumstances of aggravation should appear subsequently to the inquiry before the magistrate: so that the authority of the magistrate will merely extend to refusing to send the offender to prison, or to require bail; and the only objection would be the absence of security against his escape before the next Assizes or Sessions. The objection of the probability of escape may, however, be partially removed by enlarging the powers of the magistrate with respect to bail, by which means a reasonable security may also be given to the public for the future good behaviour of the offender. We think that, within the limits above suggested, the magistrate should have the power to dismiss without bail, because cases of trivial felonies by destitute children are constantly occurring, where imprisonment until bail were given would be equivalent to imprisonment until trial. But it is highly proper that where there is reason to suppose that the parents or friends of a young offender, who is about to be discharged from a trivial accusation, are able and willing to become sureties for his good behaviour or future appearance, that the magistrate should have the power of taking such bail. A double advantage will be gained by such a provision. Not only will the public, to a certain extent, have security for the appearance and future good behaviour of the offender in the pecuniary responsibility of the sureties, but parents, relatives, or friends, who become sureties, acquire an immediate interest in vigilantly watching the conduct of their principal, in exercising a salutary control over his actions, and

in preventing his recurrence to idleness and bad company. In another point of view, too, the power of requiring bail by the magistrate will produce a beneficial effect. Where a young offender is so totally destitute of friends as to be able to produce no person to become bail for him, the magistrate might fairly infer that he was a proper object, not so much of punishment in the case of a slight offence, as of that wholesome degree of restraint and discipline in prison to which as a convicted offender he might be subjected. The magistrate might, therefore, in such a case, by virtue of the authority with which we propose that he should be invested, adjudicate summarily upon his offence, and, if satisfied of his guilt, commit him to prison, not for safe custody with a view to future trial, but in execution of a sentence, so that he might at once be subjected to the discipline imposed on convicts.

The present powers of magistrates as to taking bail for felony are defined by the Stat. 7 King Geo. IV. c. 64, and the Stat. 5 and 6 King Will. IV. c. 33, s. 3. By the former Statute two justices are empowered to admit to bail where they have doubts respecting the charge; and by the latter Statute they are authorized to take bail, "in the manner and according to the provisions of the former Statute, notwithstanding the offender shall have confessed the matter laid to his charge, or notwithstanding such justices shall not think that the charge is groundless, or shall think that the circumstances are such as to raise a presumption of guilt." We think that, with respect to juvenile offenders, these powers might be safely extended, and that within the limits as to age and value above suggested, a single magistrate should be entrusted with the discretion of admitting to bail under any circumstances, and that he should be empowered to take sureties for the good behaviour of the accused during a specified period, or bail for his appearance to take his trial, or for both.

The 2nd proposition which we submit to your Majesty is,

"That upon charges of larceny, where the culprit, after hearing the information and evidence against him, voluntarily confesses the offence, a single justice should have a discretionary power to take such confession, and to sentence the prisoner forthwith to be imprisoned in execution for any period not exceeding 6 months, if the value of the property stolen does not exceed 10*s.*; and for any period not exceeding 12 months, if the value of the property stolen is above 10*s.*, and does not exceed 5*l.*"

There seems to be no reason why the expense and trouble of a formal trial should be incurred in the numerous instances of small felonies in which prisoners at once confess their guilt. It constantly happens at gaol deliveries, either at the Assizes or Quarter-sessions, that many prisoners (and juvenile delinquents perhaps more frequently than others) plead guilty to the indictment when placed at the bar. On turning to the depositions, it often appears that such offenders have made full confessions of their guilt to the magistrate, previously to their commitment. To apply to such cases the machinery of a formal trial, involving the demoralization of a previous imprisonment for safe custody, is not only useless but injurious; it subjects an offender to the ruinous discipline of several weeks or months of imprisonment in a gaol, under the most unfavourable circumstances, for no other purpose than to give him an opportunity of repeating in a more solemn manner before superior judges the confession which he has already made before an inferior tribunal. In ordinary circumstances there is no evidence of facts which, for judicial purposes, may be so confidently relied upon as the voluntary admission of the party who is criminally affected by them; and, although instances of false confessions have unquestionably occurred, we apprehend that in this country they have been extremely rare, especially in cases of trifling larcenies. At all events, we are of opinion that it may be safely left to the magistrate to inquire whether the prisoner who pleads guilty before him to a charge of petty theft is acting under any delusion, or is induced by fraudulent motives to make a false confession. He would not probably feel himself justified in acting upon the confession alone, without any corroborative evidence; and, if well-grounded doubt or suspicion arose in his mind, he would of course exercise his discretion by committing the offender for trial. It appears to us that this provision may advantageously be extended to adult offenders, and therefore we do not propose to restrict the summary power of the magistrates in this respect within any limits as to age. We think, also, that no danger or inconvenience could arise from extending the range of cases to which the provision might apply to larcenies of property of the value of 5*l.*

The 3rd proposition above suggested is,

"That on summary charges of larceny, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed 10*s*., and where the age of the culprit does not exceed 15 years, two justices of the peace, sitting together, should be empowered to hear the evidence for the prosecution and the defence, and to adjudicate thereon if they think proper; and, in case of conviction, to sentence the offender forthwith to be imprisoned in execution for any period not exceeding 6 months."

The effect and object of this proposition is merely to give to two magistrates, in cases of petty thefts by young persons, the same summary jurisdiction which a single magistrate already possesses, with respect to various offences not amounting to felony. By several statutory provisions recently made, single magistrates are empowered to inquire into, and punish in a summary manner, numerous acts of stealing, which do not, for technical reasons, constitute larceny at common law. For instance, by the Statute 7 & 8 King Geo. 4, c. 29, the offence of stealing growing trees, shrubs, &c. which are not the subject of larceny, as being part of the realty, was made punishable by means of a summary conviction before a magistrate. The facts to be investigated upon charges made under the above Statute, were of precisely the same nature as those which constitute larcenies; and therefore, if the magistrate was competent to deal summarily with the one, he was equally competent to adjudicate upon the other. Indeed the only plausible reason for the exclusion of the latter was, that larcenies involved the serious consequences of forfeiture and infamy incident to felony at common law, and that it was considered to be unsafe and unconstitutional to allow persons to be convicted of such offences without the intervention of a jury. To meet this difficulty, which does not, however, appear to us to be of much practical importance, it might be provided that a summary conviction for larceny should not be attended with the ordinary consequences of forfeiture and disqualification resulting from a conviction of felony by a jury. Independently of this objection, we are quite unable to discover any just principle in this distinction. If it is expedient to try and punish offenders by a summary jurisdiction for stealing property which, for a mere technical reason, is not the subject of larceny, we can perceive no well-founded objection to extending such jurisdiction to petty thefts of any kind of property. It cannot be a rational distinction, that if a man steals an apple blown from a tree, the facts which constitute his offence can only be investigated by a process applicable to the highest crimes; while, if he cuts down and steals the tree itself, he may be tried and punished summarily by a single magistrate.

Considering, therefore, that the principle of trying petty thefts in a summary manner by magistrates has been sanctioned by various Statutes, we anticipate no substantial objection to expressly extending their jurisdiction to the absolute trial of trivial larcenies committed by young persons. When a charge of theft is brought by the prosecutor before two magistrates, and the case falls within the proposed limits as to the age of the offender and the value of the property stolen, the magistrates should still be enabled to use their discretion, in determining whether the offence disclosed was proper for the exercise of their summary jurisdiction, or whether it ought to undergo inquiry at the assizes or sessions. Such a discretion would be a proper check upon the prosecutor, who might frequently be disposed to press for an immediate conviction, from an apprehension of the delay, expense, and trouble incident to a formal trial, and would prevent the summary disposal of offences which required to be tried and punished in a more exemplary manner.

We also think that, as this summary hearing would be a proceeding *in invitum* against the offender, and would deprive him of his ordinary right of trial by jury, and as the magistrates would be the sole judges of the facts upon the evidence, and the arbiters of the punishment, two justices at least ought always to be present at the hearing and adjudication. It would be a reasonable precaution to provide that, in all cases of summary conviction, a simple and compendious record of the proceeding should be made according to a prescribed form. There should also be a right of appeal from the conviction either to the Quarter Sessions, or a Petty or Special Sessions consisting of three justices at the least; and upon notice of appeal being given to the convicting magistrates, a single magistrate should be authorized to bail the prisoner in the meantime. In large towns, where there are stipendiary magistrates, some other tribunal of appeal might readily be devised.

It appears to us that it would be useful to invest magistrates with the power of ordering restitution of stolen goods to the right owner, or of inflicting a fine for the purpose of enforcing such restitution, and of remanding the prisoner, in all cases of summary conviction for petty thefts.

In the suggestions above submitted to Your Majesty we propose to limit the powers of punishment entrusted to magistrates to imprisonment for 12 months in the case of confessions, and for 6 months in the case of convictions. Our persuasion of the serious evils arising from the injudicious leniency of the sentences now usually passed on young offenders is confirmed by the evidence of Sir F. A. Roe and Mr. Mayne, and induces us to think it highly deserving of consideration whether some *minimum* of imprisonment should not be prescribed. The trifling punishments often inflicted at the Central Criminal Court, and also at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in the country, in cases where the offence is clearly proved, and where there is no palliation in the circumstances besides the youth of the offender, appear to us to tend, in a most pernicious degree, to the increase of crime.

It would, no doubt, be desirable to define with greater accuracy the particular class of thefts which should become the objects of summary conviction and punishment, to the exclusion of the ordinary course of prosecution. The means of such a definition are, however, extremely scanty; and, after much consideration, we are compelled to conclude, that the only practicable limits to the discretion of the magistrates, are the age of the offender and the value of the property stolen, the former of which it may often be difficult to ascertain, while the latter furnishes a very fallible criterion of the mischief of the offence, or the malignity of the offender.

The mode of ascertaining the fact of age must, we think, be left to the discretion of magistrates; if it is shown to their satisfaction, by reasonable evidence, that the offender is within the specified age, and the fact is not disproved on the part of the accused, they should be enabled to exercise their summary jurisdiction, subject to an appeal against the decision if they have been mistaken as to the fact. In cases where there is no distinct proof of the exact age of the culprit, but where from his appearance, or from other circumstances, it is doubtful whether he comes within the prescribed limits, we believe that magistrates would not be forward to adjudicate, but would be disposed to refer the trial to the ordinary tribunal.

Considering our duty, under the terms of the reference made to us on the present occasion, to be restricted to the suggestion of such general measures as appear advisable respecting the trial of juvenile offenders, we have not entered into a detailed account of the provisions which would be necessary if it should be hereafter determined to carry our suggestions into execution. We feel confident, however, that these provisions would be simple, and would involve no difficulty in principle.

Before concluding our Report, we beg leave humbly to submit to your Majesty a suggestion respecting the suppression of crime among juvenile offenders, which has been strongly impressed upon our minds by the evidence which we have taken.

We are persuaded that it is desirable that increased powers should be given to the police to withdraw young persons from public-houses, beer-shops, penny theatres, and other notorious places of meeting for the idle and dissolute. Much advantage also might be derived from giving to the police a more distinct authority than they now possess, to disperse or apprehend as vagrants, boys wandering in companies in the streets, or loitering around theatres and other places of public amusement, without any ostensible employment. The evidence given before us by Mr. Mayne, one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and appended to this Report, appears to us to be of the utmost importance upon the subject of preventing crimes among young persons of the lower classes.

If the experiment of increasing the summary jurisdiction of magistrates to the extent above suggested should be considered too hazardous, or if it should be thought expedient to carry it into effect in rural districts only, we apprehend that great advantage would arise in the metropolis and large towns from the establishment of tribunals for the more frequent trial by jury of offenders, by means, however, in some respects, of a simpler machinery than is now authorized by the law. All which we humbly submit to your Majesty.

THOMAS STARKIE, (L. S.)
HENRY BELLENDEN KER, (L. S.)
WILLIAM WIGHTMAN, (L. S.)
ANDREW AMOS, (L. S.)
DAVID JARDINE. (L. S.)

Received the 10th day of March 1837.
COTTENHAM, C.

APPENDIX.

Appendix No. 1.

Appendix No. I.

Examinations.

Sir F. A. Roe, Bart. 24 January 1837.

Tuesday, 24th January 1837.

Sir *Frederick Adair Roe*, Bart. examined.

How long have you officiated as a police magistrate?—I have been about fifteen years a police magistrate; five years chief magistrate at Bow-street.

Has it occurred to you to consider whether any defects exist in the law as regards juvenile offenders; for instance, whether any mischief arises to society from the indiscriminate method by which juvenile offenders and offenders of maturer age are treated?—The number of offenders under twenty years of age is so very great that I have not contemplated any distinction of ages with that particular view.

Upon many occasions, no doubt, you have had offenders much below the age you mention before you—of ten, eleven, and twelve years of age?—There is hardly any age at which I have not had offenders before me, from seven upwards.

Those offenders of a very tender age, from seven to twelve or thirteen, are chiefly for petty thefts, probably?—A great many for petty thefts; many also for picking pockets: it may have happened that a very young boy has been made use of by burglars, for the purpose of being introduced into a house, but that is a rare occurrence.

Are those, in general, treated according to the same strict form of law as those of a riper age, as to commitment, examination, and so on?—My practice, and that of many magistrates, is, in many cases, to treat them summarily, if possible.

So as to avoid the sending them to prison preparatory to a trial there?—Yes; and, in consequence of the system recently adopted both at the House of Correction and the New Westminster Bridewell, they are managed in a way that no possible contamination takes place, the silent system being adopted at those prisons.

Of course they are committed on examination at once, and submitted to the regular prison discipline?—Yes.

Do you conceive it to be desirable that a summary jurisdiction should be exercised rather than that they should be committed to a prison to remain there preparatory to a trial?—Very desirable, especially with reference to the system of punishments which I see by the criminal returns from the Old Bailey are inflicted for offences nearly similar to, and even of greater magnitude than, those usually dealt with in a summary way. If the practice of whipping were more frequently put in force by the judgment of the court above, or even if longer punishments than the term which a magistrate acting summarily can give were adopted, (because all those punishments would be accompanied with hard labour), I should then be, perhaps, not so ready to exercise a summary power; but, when I find that committing for trial leads to no result of heavier punishment, I think it preferable to exercise the summary jurisdiction at once.

The punishment when a young offender about the age mentioned is convicted at the Old Bailey sessions is generally very trifling?—In my judgment, it is light.

Too light?—Yes, decidedly so in my opinion, forming that opinion on cases which I watch the result of, having myself committed for trial, and knowing the evidence.

What would be the general range of those punishments—a few days, or a few weeks?—A month to six weeks, and from that to two or three months, is often given, when I should have considered that as long a term might have been given by the committing magistrate; and the object of the committal being the suppression of crime, the punishment ought to have been much heavier; even in many cases transportation; for, I am satisfied, transporting juvenile offenders is the right course, and that it is better both for them and the public.

In your judgment, the punishment inflicted after a regular trial upon a commitment is not sufficient for the purposes of amendment or reformation?—I have always paid much attention to the Old Bailey returns, and I am decidedly of that opinion in many instances.

Is there not also great risk of a contamination from the imprisonment, previous to trial there, which must range from at least three weeks to a month?—No doubt there is; but I must add, that I think, out of twenty cases of criminals that come before me, eighteen are already contaminated.

Unless a separate confinement takes place in prison, of course there is great liability to contamination?—Certainly, in cases before trial.

You say that the young offenders brought before you are often punished summarily; what is the nature of the offences in respect of which they are punished in a summary manner?—The Vagrant Act, under which the principal punishment takes place, embraces a variety of offences; but the great proportion we send to prison for punishment are according to the

terms of the statute for "being found in the streets or public places, &c., with intent to commit felony," or being found "in enclosed places for unlawful purposes," also for having implements for housebreaking in possession. Gambling in the streets, or other public places, is an offence, the punishment for which is summary under that Act.

Supposing a young offender of any kind who has actually committed a felony is brought before a magistrate; what is then done, supposing the felony to be of no great amount?—Most magistrates in such cases consider that, though a felony has actually been committed, the circumstances under which it has been committed are such as justify our acting on the Vagrant Act, taking the evidence of the circumstances before the felony is committed as the foundation of the committal.

In fact, in respect of felonies to a small amount committed by children, you do not usually commit for trial?—In a great many cases, not.

Is there any general rule by which you would distinguish?—No; one acts on the discretion of the moment: sometimes a complaint of the prisoner's previous conduct, made by the master or by parents, may lead to committing him for trial, in hopes of getting him transported, and so entirely breaking off the system of crime which summary punishment would not effect.

You would be guided not so much by the amount of the theft as by the previous habits?—In a great measure; though, in the case of an important felony, I should never take upon myself to exercise the summary jurisdiction, nor where there is property of any value; a magistrate has no power to order the restoration in the event of committing summarily, which always takes place in the court above: if, therefore, the property is material, or even, being smaller, should have passed into the hands of a third person, who is reluctant to give it up, such a case must go to the court above: because there are no means of compelling restoration.

That is a circumstance by which you would be guided in your discretion as to the course you took?—Certainly; because, unless the property is restored, there is a still farther loss sustained by the complainant.

Where the child is of tender years, ranging from eight to ten or twelve, and the property stolen inconsiderable, you do not usually commit for trial for felony, but only under special circumstances?—Just so.

Ordinarily you commit under the Vagrant Act?—Yes. The practice of some magistrates is different. Some magistrates consider themselves bound in every case of felony actually proved, to commit for trial; they think they have no discretion. I am not only guided in determining what course I shall pursue by reference to the particular circumstances of the case, and the statements of previous character which I have alluded to, but also with reference to the expenses which fall upon the county in every prosecution, of however trifling a nature; and, when I think it probable that the punishment inflicted by the court will not be greater than I should direct, and consider that in a town of business like this the time of the persons who would have to go to the Old Bailey Central Court, one, two, or three days, is of great importance to them, I think I do more service in exercising the summary jurisdiction, which costs nobody a farthing, and is the cause of very little loss of time.

In these cases where a felony is committed, and where it is under such trifling circumstances that a discretion is exercised as to committing for an act of vagrancy, what is the course taken; is there an information in the ordinary course of a felony, or merely a complaint under the Vagrant Act?—The prisoner is brought before a magistrate by the constable or person apprehending him, the evidence of all the witnesses is taken in writing, and upon that the magistrate forthwith pronounces his decision.

He then elects?—Yes; but there is a defect in the law applicable to that and all cases where summary jurisdiction is exercised, that there is no power of remanding for reconsideration of the case.

You would have that power given?—Certainly; there was a Bill brought into Parliament three sessions ago, which would have remedied this and many other practical defects in the criminal law; but it was thrown out in the House of Lords at the very last stage.

Some magistrates feel themselves bound to commit in case of felony?—Some magistrates feel themselves imperatively bound in a case of felony proved to commit for trial.

In your judgment, if that were rigidly enforced, might not more mischief be done by sending young persons into a state of confinement preparatory to the trial, and afterwards procuring a conviction which is attended with very little punishment, than good from the example made by the extent of the punishment inflicted?—I think so. I should say there always will be a certain degree of jealousy in the mind of the public as to the exercise of summary jurisdiction by magistrates; but I may add that in this metropolis, with the extreme publicity which accompanies everything done by stipendiary magistrates—indeed by all magistrates acting—there can be no real ground for fear of any undue exercise of power.

You would consider that the law is defective and objectionable if, instead of having that discretion of proceeding under the Vagrant Act to commit at once, the magistrate, in every case where a felony was proved, were obliged to commit for trial?—I should consider it a very great disadvantage, as far as the protection of the public in a great metropolis is concerned. Indeed I should despair of being able to keep the town in order at all.

You seem to consider the punishment inflicted on a young prisoner so convicted, even under the Vagrant Act, is not sufficient to answer the purpose of reformation on account of the shortness?—I do; and I regret that the Vagrant Act does not give (if it might be thought fit, to two justices) the power of adding corporal punishment to the imprisonment and hard labour.

In cases which occur in the country, the magistrates would find it more difficult to proceed in a summary way under the Vagrant Act from the local circumstances?—They might, from the wording of the Act. There are a number of petty felonies committed in the country which

Appendix No. I.

Examinations.

Sir F. A. Roe, Bart.
24 January 1837.

would not come within the terms of it—"in a street, highway, and so on." There are offences committed in fields and places the words of the Act will not reach.

Do you consider that there is a defect there, inasmuch as the magistrate might feel himself bound to commit for a very trifling felony—stealing an egg for instance?—That is the very point I have heard many very judicious and considerate magistrates in the country complain of as a defect in the law.

The Vagrant Act might be very efficacious in a city or large town in reaching minute offenders, but that would not be the case in the country?—It is very efficacious in the country, but does not embrace many cases which occur.

In the country, where that difficulty is found, can you form any judgment what would be the best mode of remedy; for instance, whether it would be preferable to vest a kind of discretionary power in the magistrate to dismiss, on taking sureties of the peace, without committing for trial, or that there should be something like an extension of the Vagrant Act, to enable them to commit for a summary offence?—I think there might be an extension of the Vagrant Act, or a new Act authorizing the magistrate on the first apprehension of a prisoner to direct him to be committed for re-examination, if necessary, and then to be brought before two or more magistrates, at the petty sessions, and there dealt with summarily if the offence came within the provisions of the law.

Would it, in your opinion, be too much, within some very moderate limit, to allow the magistrate a discretion as to committing in the course of prosecution, or discharging an offender of tender years, say under ten years old?—That is, in fact, exercised constantly by all magistrates. If, in a doubtful case, it appears to them that the offence is so trifling as not to be worthy of prosecution, or that the evidence would not lead to a conviction, they dismiss it.

Is that done generally, in your opinion, or would some provision be requisite to induce the magistrates to exercise such a discretion?—I think that every magistrate ought to feel that he has a discretion vested in him that if it is a case that really, from circumstances, is not a proper one to be prosecuted, or where he thinks it will be merely sending to prison for detention, without the probability of a bill being found, he should feel himself justified in dismissing it.

In cases of that kind, might it not be desirable to give the magistrate the power of calling for sureties for good behaviour, and exercising a discretion upon the whole circumstances of the case, considering that, if a boy has friends who will come forward as sureties, there is then some warrant for due care being taken of his conduct; whereas, if he has no friend who will come forward to save a boy from prison, by giving security for his appearance or good behaviour, he may be considered as in a destitute situation, and a more proper object for the reformation which might be afforded by the law?—I would not go further than the law at present authorizes as to the taking sureties; and I should not consider it advantageous in this respect. Supposing that a boy is a bad boy, and can get nobody to be responsible for him, you merely put him into prison without any system of discipline; he is like a person committed previous to trial; he would become exposed to all the disadvantages of a prison without any good, for he must be turned out again at the period when the sureties required determine. It is the worst species of imprisonment, I think; he is imprisoned then without a purpose.

Might not the imprisonment subsequent to a conviction in a case like that, where the punishment was, of course, discretionary in the magistrate, be turned to good account as exercised upon a person in a destitute situation?—It would require a complete alteration of the law, if a commitment for sureties was to be substituted for commitment for trial. In the case of committing for trial there may be an acquittal, or, if a conviction, hard labour may be ordered; but if it is a commitment for want of sureties, the prisoner would be imprisoned for a time in the way I have adverted to, and discharged at the termination of the period for which the sureties are required, having been made worse by his confinement.

Might not the finding of sureties operate mainly on the magistrate as a reason for not committing, where he otherwise might have committed?—I think there is already sufficient discretion for the magistrate to discharge, if, in his opinion, it is a trifling case, and would lead to no result in prosecution, and where he knows friends will come forward to find sureties, there is, at present, power to exercise the discretion authorized by law; but I should not think it advisable, as a substitution for prosecution, and, indeed, unless the law was greatly altered, it would be of no avail. Supposing an idle, vicious boy, who had well-conditioned friends, committed an offence, and, instead of directing a prosecution, the magistrate took sureties for his good behaviour from his friends; if the boy again committed an offence, it would be a troublesome business to come on the sureties, and in most instances fail.

Do you not conceive the majority of country magistrates would feel themselves bound to commit, when a case of felony was made out of stealing a faggot of wood, or a small quantity of apples, for instance?—From the nature of the commitments I see upon the returns, I should think it was so; but if, in their charges to the grand juries, the judges took pains in throwing some light upon the course of administering the law in minor offences, I think the magistrates would see that they might with propriety exercise a certain degree of discretion.

As it appears desirable that they should have some degree of discretion, would it not be desirable that the limits should be as far as possible prescribed by law?—It is very difficult by law to define discretion.

The law might say that it might be exercised within particular limits, as to the amount of the theft, age of the offender, &c.?—I think a great mistake is often made about amount: for instance, a person may have charged a prisoner with picking his pocket of his handkerchief, or a more trifling offence; but it must be recollected, that though he may have picked a pocket of a handkerchief only, he might equally have picked a banker's clerk's pocket of £1,000, and in my view, we are not to consider the value of the property taken, so much as the circumstances attending the taking.

No doubt those circumstances are to be taken into consideration; but, in your opinion, does not it make a great deal of difference whether an attempt is made at stealing a pocket-book or an apple, or an egg, which the child knows to be of small value?—If it is in a man's pocket, or in a place where the thief previously to the taking cannot know what it is, I do not see the distinction between a banker's clerk's pocket-book, and a private gentleman's pocket-hankerchief or gloves, or card-case.

The question refers to those petty thefts where the young offender does know what he takes?—A vast difference, such as the taking of property which lies almost unprotected in open markets, goods exposed at shop-doors, or articles of food lying tempting, without anybody to watch them.

That cannot, of course, apply to a case where a thief dives into a man's pocket, and may meet with a prize in notes, or may meet with a mere album; but might not some limitation in point of amount be prescribed, and some discretion be given where the amount does not exceed a shilling, or some other small specified amount?—Yes; it might be defined as to the amount taken under circumstances of exposure.

And also in respect to the age of the offender?—Certainly.

The power to hold to bail has been lately increased very much, by giving two magistrates the power after commitment in cases of felony; is it necessary under that Act that there should be the power of committing?—Yes.

Might it not be desirable that that power should be given in the first instance, without rendering a previous committal necessary?—My opinion is, that the law had better remain as it is in that respect, that if there was that discretion, it would lead to greater endeavours, by counsel or otherwise, to influence the minds of magistrates in coming to their decision, and would, I think, be too great a latitude to give. Weak men might be unable to resist importunities.

As the law stands now, there is very considerable discretion as to holding to bail in case of felony, but none in case of misdemeanor; the magistrate must admit of bail for misdemeanor?—Yes.

Do you think any solid distinction exists between misdemeanors, which consist in obtaining by false pretences, and other similar offences and felonies?—On the contrary, I think there are many misdemeanors of a grave character which are quite as serious, and require the law to be as strict, and more so, than many felonies.

Where persons have been admitted to bail, either in case of felony or in case of misdemeanor, do you know whether it has often occurred that they have deserted their bail?—In a very small proportion; I am speaking of aggravated misdemeanors: it is not uncommon in trifling misdemeanors.

Do not you conceive that in practice the holding to bail might be more frequently practised, even in cases of felony, and therefore the inconvenience of crowded gaols, previous to trial, be in a measure mitigated?—I consider that the holding to bail in case of felony (I do not know whether it may be considered an improper term) is a per-centage in favour of the prisoner; that it is much in favour of acquittal, and to his advantage in the view of the jury.

You think that the jury take that into account?—Yes; and now that the jury are addressed by counsel, that it will be more felt; that it is an argument which may be pressed strongly in favour of the accused, as inferring that doubts had existed in the minds of the magistrates as to guilt.

But if that power were more frequently exercised, it might, perhaps, lose some part of its value in that respect?—I should doubt that.

The Commissioners may collect that the summary convictions are chiefly under the Vagran Act?—Chiefly; there is also the Police Act.

Do the provisions of that go beyond the Vagrant Act?—Yes; because that gives the power of convicting for a misdemeanor, where the person is found with property in his possession, of which he cannot give a good account, which has been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

Are convictions frequent under the summary conviction clauses of the 7th and 8th of George IV. c. 29 and 30, with respect to a number of petty offences which are there stated, such as cutting trees, stealing shrubs, and so on?—Those are, of course, much more frequently found to be efficacious in the country; but, in the parts of the metropolis lying nearest the outskirts, there are frequently offenders found who have committed offences under those Acts,—such as stealing apples, cutting trees, destroying fences.

The major part of the offences which are enacted by the 7th and 8th George IV. cap. 29, in part embody the common law distinction of what is real and what is personal; and they make it punishable to steal those annexations, the taking of which, at common law, would not amount to a felony?—Yes.

Do you think any analogous provisions could properly be extended to small larcenies. Supposing two persons to be brought before a magistrate, one charged with cutting down a tree of the value of £4, and stealing it; another charged with stealing a faggot from the same neighbourhood, which was worth 4*d.*: the one is punished as a felon with transportation and forfeiture; the other is liable to £5 plus the value of the tree: those are very much disproportioned you would say?—I should say, that, under the circumstances of the description of felony alluded to, the same principle might be extended with great advantage.

Doing away with that distinction of a severance from the freehold?—Yes.

So that, in fact, you think the law as to summary convictions might be extended even to cases, within definite limits, of larceny?—I decidedly think so.

With respect to those thefts which are committed by young persons, but which cannot be got rid of in a summary manner, either by a summary conviction, or by discharge, but where it is necessary that the parties should be kept in custody and some trial had, do you conceive

Appendix No. I.

Examinations.

Sir F. A. Roe, Bart.
24 January 1837.

that any improvement upon the present system might be made, by substituting a more expeditious mode of trial, either with or without a jury, that, according to circumstances, they might be tried before a jury at petty sessions?—The sooner a person can be tried after a committal the better: therefore that would be a desirable object; but I am aware, from the necessary machinery of getting a court and jury together, that some difficulty arises.

Do not you think that that machinery would be very considerable if applied to trials of that kind?—I do.

In the country might not a difficulty arise in the procuring the attendance of two magistrates, on a certain day at a certain place?—Some, but not so much as to render such a plan abortive: no doubt, the procuring of jurymen, and the necessary attendance, increases the difficulty.

Do you not think that, in case of any summary proceeding of that kind, but before a jury, it would be necessary to have a formal charge?—Decidedly: whenever a jury is summoned, I think there should be some degree of explanation to them; the suggestion made would certainly avoid one part of the machinery, viz., the grand jury, the assembling of which, I apprehend, is not contemplated.

You think, at all events, it would be desirable to dispense with the grand jury?—I do; if, by dispensing with it, a person committed for trial could be tried within a shorter period. I think that more important than the proceeding before a grand jury.

Do you think that trials of that kind might conveniently take place, dispensing with the petit jury, substituting two magistrates at petty sessions for a jury?—I have thought, and do think, that might be a substitute; but, in that case, I should say the number of justices ought to be even greater than two—three, so as to have a majority.

Might not there be a difficulty in procuring that number in the country?—Judging from the petty sessions which are held in so many divisions in every county, and the attendance which the magistracy in general give, I should think that might be accomplished without any great difficulty.

Might it not be considered necessary, where a proceeding took place before magistrates without the intervention of a jury, that parties should have a power of appeal, as is in a great number of instances now necessary upon a summary conviction?—I think it might be advisable, that, if a summary jurisdiction of that kind was created, there should be a power of appeal.

Do you think that a previous confinement in gaol, preparatory to the trial, might be avoided to a considerable extent, by allowing parties, within certain limits, to plead guilty before magistrates of the offence charged against them, so as to enable the magistrates to commit forthwith in execution?—I do not see that that would be attended with any inconvenience, although it migh lead to speculation on the part of the prisoner, thinking he should get probably less punishment.

A considerable advantage would be gained by avoiding the previous imprisonment, which is often more detrimental to morals than reformatory?—Yes; I do not think that would be attended with any great difficulty.

Is there anything else which has occurred to you which might be an improvement in the law in respect to young offenders?—The thing which has always struck my mind as one of the great difficulties, and I do not see how it is to be obviated, is, at the termination of imprisonment, whether by sentence of court or summary punishment, what is to become of the prisoners: that is the great obstacle in the way of any improvement. The enormous expense of any institution for receiving them would be such, that one can hardly venture to suggest any such thing. In Paris they have lately instituted two establishments for receiving young persons accused of crimes after their sentence; those have been very recently instituted, so that the working of them has hardly been seen at present.

Do you consider that the punishments at present inflicted on juvenile offenders have any considerable effect in preventing crime?—I am sorry to say not.

They do not operate by way of example?—Speaking roughly, without book, I observe no diminution: on the contrary, rather an increase of the number of idle, dissolute boys about the streets in this metropolis, always ready to commit crime. I do not know that it bears a particularly greater proportion than might be expected from the increase of population in the metropolis, and extension of building on every side.

Is it not desirable that punishments, when they take place, should be more severe?—My firm opinion is, that nothing but severity and uniformity are likely to operate to check the increase.

Do you think that separate confinement is more likely than any other punishment to produce that?—Separate confinement is undoubtedly looked upon with great dread, and I hope will be in result efficacious; but the carrying it to any extent must be attended with much expense. In all my answers I look at the practicability of carrying plans or changes into execution, and not at the theoretical plans.

You would diminish as much as possible the necessity of sending to gaol, especially preparatory to trial?—Certainly: in cases where there would be adequate punishment if disposed of summarily, or where, as I have before observed, it is most probable the judgment of the court above would not be heavier.

Which would give greater power for administering proper discipline to those who are tried and convicted?—Decidedly so.

Then you would inflict a more severe punishment than is now done?—Yes; when I say severe, I would not make the punishment longer, but I apprehend corporal punishment, flogging, is much the most important.

Do you think the boys mind it much?—Yes, they do.

Where they meet with considerable numbers, they do not consider their time as passing very heavily?—No, decidedly not; but in all the convicted cases in our houses of correction,

numbers, if anything, make the punishment more severe, because, as they are kept perfectly silent, the restraint and contrast is proportionably greater.

Have you been able to form an opinion as to the great source of the number of juvenile delinquencies, whether it arises from the want of employment which prevails?—I have attributed it, and my constant experience convinces me of the same thing, that it arises in a great measure from the enormous luxury and wealth of the town, from the great negligence of masters in looking after their servants and their houses, from an inability in the lower classes to devote time to the restraint of their children, and the extreme temptations from exposure of property, and want of caution in the protection of it in every class of society.

Do you think that property sometimes is exposed to a greater extent than is proper?—There is no doubt of that: there is great want of caution of masters of families, and persons of the better class in regard to the exposure of things of value, and, consequently, temptation to those dependent upon them is very strong.

With respect to property at shop-doors and so on, do you consider that too great?—Certainly.

You think mischief results from that?—I have no doubt of it.

Do you conceive that might be at all corrected, or do you know whether it is attempted to be so, by refusing the expenses of the prosecution to those who have imprudently exposed goods?—I do not attach much importance to refusing the expenses which is done sometimes; the constant answer to any remark I make as to the danger or impropriety of exposure is, that such is the competition of trade, that they are obliged to do it.

You do not think it would be much remedied if the parties were to be dealt with in that way?—No; the tradesmen feel it necessary to do so; and, further, the man who has been robbed, hopes it will not occur again to himself, and his neighbour will not take warning by the example, or perhaps has not heard of the refusal of the expenses.

It is collected from your answer, that the practice of different offices in London is different; that you exercise a discretion where a boy is brought before you to commit him as a vagrant, and that other magistrates conceive themselves bound to commit for a felony?—I would not say there is a greater difference between the views of the twenty-seven magistrates than there is in those of the fifteen judges; but, according to the constitution of men's minds, it will be found that one views the matter in a different light from another: one general principle prevails, but there are shades of difference in the practice in carrying the law into effect.

Do not you think it a defective state of the law when different persons feel themselves called upon to exercise a different discretion?—I hardly see how it can be otherwise: I have paid much attention to the administration of the law, and endeavour to get information on that point from other countries, and I find that the difference in men's views exists everywhere. If not in the mode of punishing, it is so in the terms of punishment and amount of penalties: in France, just the same as here. Perhaps, the course of punishment is more strictly defined there than with us.

Is it a wholesome state of the law that, where an offender is brought before you, and there is proved by witnesses a *primâ facie* case of felony, a magistrate should be enabled to exercise his discretion, and commit him as a vagrant?—It, perhaps, would be better that the law should be more clear in defining any particular system or jurisdiction, but the quantum of punishment, either by court or magistrate, must, in a vast number of instances, depend on the view taken of the cases from the facts proved, and every one may be different in some shades.

When a number of discreet men take upon themselves to exercise that discretion, about which there may be some doubt, may not the Commissioners be warranted in saying it would be proper to alter the law, and give the magistrates greater powers?—It may be so.

In the questions put to you, some stress has been laid upon the distinction between juvenile offenders and others, and some of the questions and some of the answers seem to have taken it for granted that it would be expedient to distinguish between the one and the other; does it not occur to you, that, if there were a line drawn in regard to the offences of juvenile offenders and others, it would be difficult to ascertain the age,—that one might be committed to Newgate at fifteen years and a day, and another discharged of less age by one day?—Undoubtedly, there might be that difficulty.

Do not you think that the law, particularly that section of the Act of the 9th Geo. IV. c. 31, respecting offences against the person, which enables you to inflict a penalty, and in default of the person convicted being able to pay, to commit to prison, operates in some instances as almost an exemption from punishment in the case of the rich, and the infliction of imprisonment on the poor?—That section of the Act which gives the power to two magistrates to convict for an assault, undoubtedly gives the advantage to the wealthy man over the poor man, who is unable to pay the penalty, but I think the penalty ought to be adjudged with reference to the defendant's situation in life and circumstances; for example, if I consider a man ought to be imprisoned for a month, I ascertain, if possible, what his wages would amount to in that time, and decide in that scale as to the amount of fine.

Do not you think that it is a bad and impolitic species of law which compels a magistrate to inflict so unequal a punishment as an unimportant penalty upon the rich, and a severe term of imprisonment upon the poor?—I think the law would have been better if it had left it in the breast of the magistrate either to fine or imprison, and that it would have been still better if he had had the power of allowing some part of the penalty in compensation, or some additional sum to the person aggrieved.

Do not you think with reference to that subject, that, in any alterations made in the criminal law, it might be wise to consider how far restitution should form part of the punishment?—It might.

You lay considerable stress upon the efficacy of flogging; is that from a theoretical notion

Appendix No. I.

Examinations.

Sir F. A. Roe, Bart.
24 January 1837.

or personal inquiries?—From personal inquiries, and from information I have received, that it is what the boys dread most. I wish to observe that, in the event of a legislative provision for trial before a certain number of magistrates, either with or without jury at the petty sessions to be held from time to time, it would be necessary to consider the means for providing for the detention of prisoners to be tried before that petty sessions from the time of their committal to the time of trial; in that case there would be required, in every one of the towns where the petty sessions were held, a receptacle for prisoners, and there would also necessarily be a provision to be made for the expenses incurred by the constable or whoever the party was, in carrying the prisoner backwards and forwards, which, at present, I believe, is rather ill provided for.

You would want houses built, and persons to take care of the prisoners?—Yes.

You stated that hitherto as far as your experience goes, you consider that the imprisonments and punishments that have been inflicted, more especially as regards juvenile offenders, have had not much effect in reformation; do you consider that, as arising from the defective mode of punishment, or that criminals are not susceptible, or very little susceptible of reformation?—I think it arises from a variety of causes: a great many criminals, from the neglect which they have inevitably fallen into from their birth, have become so hardened, they are not susceptible of reformation.

You would rather, in forming the scale of punishment, look to terror than the hope of reformation?—Speaking more with a view to the great masses of people in the metropolis and large towns, I really am reduced to the conviction that nothing but terror is likely to operate in deterring them.

However well intended any of the propositions that have been made, you do not expect much hope of reformation, even from the improved mode of punishment?—That is the tendency of my opinion from my experience. Though, by the returns, it may appear there are fewer apprehensions, or fewer convictions one year than another in the town, I am fully satisfied, from all the examinations and informations which are laid before me, that there is the commission of theft going on to as great an extent as ever.

Do you conceive that, by adding to the terror of the law by threatening severer punishments, any material diminution could be made of the whole body of offenders?—I will not say that it could, but I think it is the only chance.

Do not you conceive that the great object of the severer punishments is to prevent the commission of the more aggravated crimes?—No doubt, that is the view; but I think due severity and certainty of punishment for crimes, even of not so aggravated a character, the most likely mode to check the increase. It might happen that a boy, who lurked about Drury-lane constantly to pick a pocket, even if he had a certainty of getting a much more severe punishment than he does, may be so hardened as to persevere in his habits; but I think others, his associates, may be deterred by fear, if they knew any severe punishments were inflicted.

But, if he knew that for picking a pocket he would be sentenced to a very severe punishment—transportation for life, for instance—and that he might probably equally gratify his own inclinations by stealing property differently situated, and where the offence was not so visited, would he not be deterred from the heavier offence by the fear of the heavier punishment?—I think, if the inclination were such that he was induced to go on committing such offences as would be visited by a less punishment, the habit of crime so acquired would not be to be checked even by the prospect of a more severe punishment. I think there is more policy and more real humanity in comparatively great severity on the first commission of crime. If a thief found he pretty successfully stole apples from Covent Garden market, and brushes and hats from the windows, he would go on to commit more serious offences. It is quite remarkable how little the forgiveness (which is very common) seems to succeed: I constantly find parents admit their child had been guilty before, but forgiven when I question them closely.

You have referred to your knowledge of the criminal laws in other countries; you are aware that there, much more than in England, the police interfere for the prevention of crime: does not it occur to you that, at least in the metropolis and large towns, a greater discretion of interference, both as regards juvenile and other offenders, might be given to the police?—It is a very difficult question; no doubt, greater powers given to the police would enable them more efficiently to protect the public against crime; but such increase would not be palatable in this country. There is a greater degree of protection to every branch of police given in other countries: the agent of police abroad, in the *bonâ fide* execution of his duty, taking up an individual whom he suspects of intending to commit, or of having committed an offence, is nearly borne harmless, unless there are circumstances to impute blame; but here, however right the officer of police may turn out to be, and though he ultimately may be successful in his defence, if prosecuted, he is always exposed to indictment, and liable to an action, and may be forced to incur great expense, for which he may not get indemnified. I have been myself indicted for false imprisonment, and put to a considerable expense by merely preparing to defend myself when there was not a shadow of ground for a prosecution, and where the parties who preferred the bill never dared appear to prosecute me.

Has it not become essentially necessary that some alteration should be made, as it appears you consider the police here have not efficient power to interfere for the protection of the subject, or detection of crime, and that there should be greater protection thrown round the magistrate, and greater power given to him?—With regard to the magistrate, I confess I think the law wants alteration. A magistrate at present, with the most active mind and best intentions, dares not act without a complaint on oath is made to him, and some person charged. Although a most atrocious crime may have been committed, he cannot initiate any proceeding; if he directs a person to be apprehended simply on grounds of suspicion, arising in his mind from circumstances, he is liable to action and indictment. All he can do is to summon,

or, rather, request persons to come and make a statement of what they know, until somebody ventures to make a charge on oath. Now, in other countries, the authorities, by whatever name they may be designated, are not only justified but bound to make inquiry when crime has been committed. I have often felt, in the sincere wish to be of use, and in the idea that I could help to detect an offence, that, if I took any steps beyond the strict course I brought such a responsibility on myself, that I have been afraid to move. With regard to police-officers, undoubtedly, there are many cases in which it were to be wished that they were armed with greater powers of inquiry, and even of apprehension; and I should say that such a power would be attended with advantage to the public in the suppression and prevention of crime: for example, an immense quantity of plate is taken in this town in the course of twelve months, by persons going down areas apparently to sell oranges, apples, matches, or some such articles; if the area gate is open, they go down; if the house-door is open, or on the latch, they go in; they have an ostensible object, and they are prepared against making any noise by having hay, or straw, or some light materials in their baskets. Now, it would be a good thing for the police to stop and examine people they so suspected: but, suppose a respectable mechanic, with a basket, also, going along the street, is stopped by the policeman, who may suspect him, he becomes outrageous, resists, and does so legally; either a breach of the peace is the consequence, or, if not, and he is brought before a magistrate, he threatens the policeman, and in effect brings an action for false imprisonment. These risks deter the police from acting; but I have no doubt sufficient power, discreetly used by the police with a view to such inquiries, might be very beneficial in the prevention of crime.

With reference more especially to juvenile offenders, and offenders for petty offences, do you not consider the present police system, in large towns, especially the metropolis, defective?—I should say decidedly so; but I do not limit it to juvenile offenders. The immense quantity of crime committed in the way I have mentioned in houses, also by mechanics going home from their work, particularly all the out-door work, who, in innumerable instances, carry away some of their masters' property, and the daring way in which thieves mix in crowds at the theatres, churches, auctions, and all public assemblies, convinces me that it is so. It frequently happens that the police do stop them and take them; but it is, as they may be mistaken or misinformed, always with the liability either of a breach of the peace being committed, or the risk of action or indictment; and I find persons so stopped, if there are are no grounds of accusation proved, generally get very angry: they do not excuse the thing on the ground of any public good.

In the inquiries or experience you have had of other countries, do you consider that a considerable advantage arises as regards the prevention of crime, from the interference of the police?—In all the Continental countries the police have advantages, in the detection and prevention of crime, which it would be impossible for them to have here. From the circumstance of passports being necessary, they may require every person to produce his papers. Every punishment of every individual is recorded, in France; and, on an arrest, the register is searched, and all previous circumstances connected with the man's history brought forward, wherever it may take place. Every man in any trade in France and in Belgium is obliged to have his book, with his character, and reference to his masters. The regulation of lodging-houses, and the returns from every description of hotel or inn, and the control over the cabarets or public-houses are strictly enforced. All these are advantages for the protection of the public which the agents of police have abroad, but which it would be impossible to give to our police here.

Tuesday, 21st February 1837.

Richard Mayne, Esq., was examined as follows.

You are one of the Commissioners of Police?—I am.

Has it occurred to you, during the time you have been a Commissioner, to consider the present state of the law as to preventive police more especially as applicable to juvenile offenders?—Yes.

How far do you consider it at present sufficient?—I think the effect of the present state of the law in this town is, that, although the police are able continually to detect and catch the juvenile offenders, yet, being usually committed to prison only for a short period, they are merely restrained during the time they are imprisoned: they return again to the same courses immediately upon being liberated. Cases occur continually of young boys, as soon as they get out of prison, after confinement for a short period, committing fresh crimes, and being again very soon convicted of a similar offence. I have got a return here now of the offenders of all sorts for the last year who have been in custody, and the ages of each, and the crimes for which they were committed, and the number of times also which they have been in custody [*producing the same.*] I find there were nine for common larceny under ten years of age; and under fifteen there were 227; 163 for common larceny; eighteen for larceny in a dwelling-house, and thirty-four for larceny from the person.

The Commissioners collect from your answer, that you conceive the present mode of punishment, more particularly as applicable to juvenile offenders, has not either the effect of deterring or of reforming?—No, I think not; it has to a certain extent the effect of deterring, as no thief likes to be caught and imprisoned, but it has not the effect of preventing them from again committing crime.

Would you, as regards larceny, recommend, either for the first offence, or for a repetition of it, that the scale of punishment should be increased?—The cases in which I think the punishment is more especially inoperative is not for cases of larceny so much as for cases where the

Appendix No. I.
Examinations.
Richard Mayne, Esq.
21 February 1837.

proof of larceny is not complete, but the parties are convicted under the Police Act as reputed thieves and suspected persons. When a conviction takes place for larceny, it is in the power of the Court to inflict a punishment of considerable duration.

Admitting that the Court have the power, do you consider that the punishment generally inflicted is effectual or sufficient?—I think in a great many cases the punishment inflicted is for so short a period, that no good effect is produced, and the party falls again immediately into the same criminal courses. I have a Return of persons apprehended by the Metropolitan Police for felony more than once during the last year. I find there have been nine under ten years of age, eighty-three under fifteen, and 289 under twenty, in custody twice; one under ten years of age has been apprehended three times; thirty-one under fifteen years of age, and fifty-four under twenty, likewise in custody three times; of those who have been in custody four times there are none under ten years of age; but under fifteen there were nine; and under twenty there were twenty-three, four times in custody; and there have been seven persons under fifteen, and five under twenty years of age, who have been five times in custody.

Do you apprehend, as far as regards prevention of crime amongst juvenile offenders, that the present powers of the police are sufficient?—A great deal of mischief is done in the way of corruption and preparation for the commission of crime, especially of the younger thieves, by their having it in their power to assemble uncontrolled at all hours of the night, as well as by day, in public-houses and beer-shops.

Do you think it would be expedient that, under regulations, the police should have the power of preventing that?—I think it would be very desirable. There is a clause in the 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 19, sec. 31, upon the subject, but as the police are authorized by it to interfere only where they can prove that the party being a reputed thief or suspected person was in such public-house, &c., with intent to devise or plan the commission of felony, or some other offence, and proof of such intent can very seldom be safely given on oath, the clause becomes practically inoperative, and the police are not enabled to act under it even for the dispersion of the thieves.

Do you find the right of search at night very beneficial?—Very valuable; the power to stop persons carrying goods after night-fall, and inquire as to the contents of the bundle they are carrying, is one of the most useful provisions of the law for police purposes.

Has that been found useful in practice?—Yes, to such an extent, that, in the first two or three years after the establishment of the Metropolitan Police, persons were continually detected about to commit felony with housebreaking instruments upon them. Such cases very rarely occur now, and for this reason,—that the thieves leave their implements in the daytime near the place where they intend to commit the felony;—they plant them, as they call it, so as to have them at hand there at night. Most of those persons who are professional thieves are perfectly well known to the police now, and wherever the police meet them at night, they search them, and if they have any housebreaking implements about them they take them into custody, but if they are found without housebreaking implements upon them the police have no legal authority to detain them; also a great quantity of stolen property has been detected in the same way, and the fear of being stopped and searched prevents persons carrying stolen property through the streets at night in the way they used to do.

Do you conceive that it would be expedient to extend that power of searching which you now have to all public-houses where there may be disorderly persons, or where persons below a certain age may be assembled?—I think it would—there might be some restrictions as to hours; as that the power should be exercised only after certain hours at night—public-houses now may remain open all night. There is a provision which has been found very useful in the 4th and 5th William IV, cap. 85, sec. 7, by which the police are authorized to demand admittance into any public-house or beer-shop. Formerly, publicans closed their doors to the police, and refused to admit them whenever they did not wish the police to see what was going on there. Now the police have authority to insist on admittance at any time they please, and the parties are liable to a penalty if they refuse to admit them. That power has been found very useful for the prevention of gambling and disorder in public-houses and beer-shops. Servants, thieves, and women of the town often meet in public-houses and play there at night, the outer door being closed. Wherever the police have reason to suspect that such practices are going on, they insist on being admitted. The Commissioners of Police have made regulations to prevent the police abusing the power. The regulations forbid any of the Metropolitan Police, under the rank of inspector, to insist on being admitted after the doors are closed, and every case in which an inspector does so demand admittance is reported to the Commissioners, so as to ascertain how far the power is exercised properly, and that, if necessary, it may be checked.

With respect to the right of search of persons carrying parcels, what has been your experience during the time that you have had it with respect to any inconvenience to the public?—I believe for the last three or four years we have hardly had a complaint; not above three or four. At first there were more complaints. The power is an old one, but it had not been much exercised. In some cases, shortly after the first establishment of the Metropolitan Police, the men had not exercised it judiciously, and the Commissioners found fault with them. We always make every constable feel that he exercises that power on his own responsibility, and that he must use a proper discretion, so that, if he were to stop any gentleman's servant carrying a bag, or any other person under such circumstances that he had not good cause to suspect the goods were stolen, the Commissioners would let him know that he had not exercised a sound discretion in stopping the party under such circumstances, and we should correct him, and take such notice of the case to all the police as might be necessary for their future guidance.

Do you think it would be expedient, with respect to the right of dispersing persons in beer-

shops or ale-houses, that the rules should be made strict as regards young persons?—I think it would be very useful.

There cannot of course be any excuse for a dozen or two of young persons who can give no reasonable account of their occupation, being together in a public-house?—Certainly not. Many instances occur of parents complaining of boys being seduced into public-houses, and detained there drinking or idling with women, and the Commissioners have always been obliged to answer that the police have no power to interfere: we have been frequently requested by parents and masters to send policemen to those houses to prevent young boys remaining there.

Have you ever considered what would be the best plan for enabling the police to prevent boys and children under a certain age from frequenting public-houses?—Power might be given to the police to prevent them remaining there after a certain hour at night. There is also a class of houses, such as the Finish in Covent Garden, low saloons, and penny theatres, which are very mischievous, and cause great corruption, where all kinds of profligate idle people assemble, and in some remain there all night.

Supposing it were thought desirable to give authority to the police to take boys and young people from public-houses under a certain age, do you think any mischief would arise from the difficulty of ascertaining the age?—I think it could be exercised without much practical difficulty. The police might sometimes be unable to distinguish, but a great many they would feel no doubt about.

With respect to the present powers which you have, as a point of prudence, do you conceive it expedient that the police should interfere more rigorously than they now do with regard to young persons?—If there was any way of disposing of them for their own advantage afterwards, I think it might be very useful that the police should interfere in a great many cases in which they do not interfere now.

The ground upon which they do not interfere has some reference to the inefficient mode of punishing them when they do?—Yes, as in cases of vagrancy.

Have you at all considered the way in which the powers of the police are exercised in France or in Germany,—whether they are more efficient in the stopping of crime, particularly as regards young offenders?—I have a general impression that they are not; as regards the French police, I do not believe it is a good preventive police.

With the exception of the right of search, which you think might be extended, do you conceive the present powers sufficient, if it be expedient, for other reasons, to carry them into effect?—Yes, especially if there were modes of disposing of children after they have been convicted and suffered their punishment.

Do you find that, in practice, the metropolitan magistrates, upon a lad being brought before them for a trifling felony, are in the habit of committing under the Vagrant Act?—I believe in a great many cases they do.

Do you apprehend that it would be desirable, for the purpose of preventing offences by young persons, that power should be given them expressly of committing in execution for trifling larcenies under a certain age?—I think it would, if there were proper means of disposing of them; the whole question turns upon that.

Supposing that they could be subjected to the same system of prison discipline that the prisoners now in execution under sentence of the court receive, but appropriate to their age, do you think it would be desirable that the magistrates in the metropolitan districts should be vested with the discretion of hearing the cases in a summary manner, and disposing of them in that way?—That is a matter upon which I can hardly form an opinion; I think a distinction might very safely and usefully for society be made, after conviction, between the treatment of young offenders and those grown up; but I say that more from general consideration than from anything which comes within my experience with reference to the police.

If the magistrates had the power of convicting summarily juvenile offenders for trivial offences, would there be any practical difficulty in finding places of temporary custody for them when they are remanded for re-examination; for instance, if a young lad is taken before a magistrate to day, and he says that he has some witnesses to produce to-morrow, would there be any difficulty in finding a proper place of custody for him till the following day, or a longer time?—I should think none. The course in town is for the magistrates to commit all prisoners, in remanded cases, to the prisons; but in the country parts of the metropolitan police district, such prisoners are always recommitted to the custody of the police, there being no gaol at hand; as for instance, at Greenwich and Deptford, the county prison is at Maidstone. The magistrates, therefore, always recommit, in remanded cases, to the custody of the police, and the prisoners are kept in our Police Stations.

Then in country places, where your police is in existence, you find no practical difficulty now in that respect?—None whatever.

By whom is the expense of the maintenance of the prisoner paid?—At one time the magistrates ordered the expenses out of the county or parochial rate; but an objection was made to the payment, and the expense is now borne by the funds of the police establishment; but it is a very small sum, the cases in those places are not so many as to make it of any serious consequence.

Do you think that, in the rural districts, where there is no organized system of police, it would be objectionable that a juvenile offender upon being remanded for a re-hearing should remain in the custody of the constable?—I think it would be objectionable, unless proper places of confinement were provided.

Do you find that your men have sometimes a reluctance to take up a person when they cannot make an Old Bailey case of it, so as to get their expenses allowed?—I do not believe it.

Appendix No. I.

Examinations.

Richard Mayne, Esq. 21 February 1837.

Is it not an additional advantage to them if it does go to the Old Bailey?—I do not think they care much about it, for the allowance to our men is only 2*s.* a-day; it is less than to other witnesses, and they are at some expense, and a great deal of trouble; I have known instances in which they were very anxious to get to the assizes—to the county assizes—where they are allowed, I think, 7*s.* a-day.

Do you find any inconvenience from the distinction of felonies and misdemeanors?—Yes.

Do you think that the distinction between the two is mischievous, as far as concerns the police?—I think so. There is a class of misdemeanors in which the consequences of the present state of the law are most extraordinary; the class of violent assaults, for example, which are of continual occurrence in the streets, and in which the police have no authority to interfere, unless they happen to be present at the moment and witness the assault, so that if a policeman comes up immediately after an affray, where the parties have obviously been fighting, but he does not see the very blow struck, he has no authority to interfere; and I remember a case that occurred of a most curious sort, from this strange state of the law:—a fellow struck a gentleman in the street, and immediately after a policeman came up, the charge was made, and the police constable desired to take the man into custody for the assault; the constable explained why he could not do so, not having seen the assault committed; upon which the party assaulted said, "I will take the law into my own hands," and he struck the man who had assaulted him first; the policeman then said, "Now I must take you into custody, for you have committed an assault in my view;" and he took him into custody, and the other party went away. There is no subject upon which we have more complaints from the public than for the refusal of the police to interfere in such cases; the opinion of the law officers of the Crown was taken about three years ago, as to whether the police, under any circumstances, could interfere legally in such cases, and their opinion was, that the police could not, that the law did not authorize any interference, unless the police witnessed the misdemeanor.

Would it not be expedient to alter the law in that respect?—I should say, decidedly; I see nothing but the old distinction between the legal authority of a constable in cases of felony and misdemeanor against it.

Suppose there is an attempt to commit a felony, can the police apprehend the man?—He can take him into custody if he sees it, but not otherwise. With respect to assaults, the most unreasonable instance of the law is, where a person assaulted himself lays hold of the party assaulting him, and brings him to the Station House for safe custody, yet the police are not authorized to detain him there; so that, if a magistrate be not sitting at the moment, there is no way of detaining the person till the charge can be preferred.

With reference to these Returns, which show the frequency of the same person being committed, do you not think it would be expedient that a very much increased punishment should be applied to those who commit a second or third offence?—Yes.

In a very considerably ascending ratio?—Certainly.

Do you consider that you have now the power of getting at all the reputed thieves?—I think we have not. I think the present state of the law allows them to go on in defiance of the police.

Do not you think that, if the police could say to a magistrate, There is a youth who has no ostensible means of getting his bread, and who is seen about the streets, there ought to be some means of confining him or preventing him from going about to do mischief?—I should say certainly; the public are continually crying out for prevention; and the police have not authority to interfere for the purpose, not even where such persons are found in numbers together at night in public-houses. We have sometimes even gone so far as to keep a certain number of the police at the doors of such public-houses, watching the thieves, and, as they come out, making a constable follow each; but this employment of the police required so many men that we could not afford to continue it.

Do not you think the punishment for keeping those small theatres—the penny theatres—might be increased?—Certainly; I believe there is no power of punishing them now, unless by indictment; but before the indictment can be tried, the keeper of the theatre decamps. There was, I think, a power of dealing with them in a Vagrant Act, which has now expired; both with regard to them and gambling-houses, I think the police had the power of entering and taking all persons found there into custody.

Has any other suggestion occurred to you upon this subject?—There is a practical difficulty that we find from warrants not being granted to the constables of the metropolitan police. There are attached to each magistrate's office five or six constables; and whenever a warrant is applied for by any of the metropolitan police, the magistrate always gives it to his own officer. For instance, if an assault is committed on a police constable, and the party escapes at the time, when the police constable applies for a warrant the warrant is not given to him, but to the constable attached to the magistrate's office, and he frequently does not know the party, and takes no interest in the case, and the warrant remains unexecuted. Also where search-warrants are wanted, the police having been engaged in the case, they apply for a warrant, and the warrant is given by the magistrates to one of their own officers, who knows nothing about the case, and has no interest in successfully executing the warrant; he takes his own time, and very often cases are consequently mismanaged; but this might be altered by arrangement. There is no alteration of the law required for that.

Do not you think that the public, having now experienced the benefit of the Metropolitan Police, if their powers were more strictly exercised with regard to juvenile vagrants, the public would understand the benefits of it, and the probability would be that no complaints would be made?—I think the public would very gladly see that done, if there was a proper mode of disposing of them; but young boys and others idling about the streets, though without any honest mode

of earning their living, are not, according to the present law, vagrants; you may sometimes see a dozen men walking down the street singing, with women and children walking after them, and holding out their hands for money; but the magistrates decide they are not vagrants—that it is not begging.

With respect to the effect of the summary convictions for short periods, at present, do you think they do more harm than good?—My general impression is, that summary convictions for short periods are mischievous; their only effect is in restraining the parties for the time. They are altogether inefficient for reformation; the police are quite discouraged, finding the parties so soon at liberty again, and committing fresh crime.

The men at last become convinced of the inefficiency of the punishment, and cease to exert themselves?—Yes; there are also cases of this kind, where an attempt has been made to commit a felony of an aggravated description,—for instance, a burglary. The parties are caught by the police just before they have effected the felony, and they are then imprisoned only for a month, or a few months at the most. I remember a case which occurred in Harley-street, where two men were found in the passage under the door-way, breaking into the lower part of the house; they were armed, and, as the police came down into the area, one of the men fired a pistol at them. They were regular housebreakers; they had just commenced with their centre-bit at the door, but not so as to make it a case of burglary. They were, consequently, committed only as reputed thieves; and, if they had been allowed five minutes longer, before the police apprehended them, the burglary, a capital offence, would have been committed. But the principle the Commissioners have always laid down for the police is, not to allow parties to go on to commit a greater offence, but to lay hold of them the moment they have done anything that justifies interference. And so it is with respect to boys picking pockets in the street; if the police see a boy feeling pockets, which is the first attempt, they lay hold of him at once, but then the punishment is only confinement for a short time, whereas, if they had committed the felony, they might be transported; but the Commissioners always enforce upon the police, that they must not allow a greater offence to be committed for the sake of increasing the punishment.

Do not you think that it would be expedient for the better regulation of the decisions of magistrates in London and in England generally, that the laws relating to summary convictions and the power of magistrates should be more simply defined?—We find the varying decisions now a great evil; I think that the law should be made more clear and distinct in its application. There is a very numerous class of cases that the police in town have to deal with under the local Acts and the Metropolitan Street Acts, in which it would be very desirable to simplify the provisions, and make them similar for the whole town.

Do not you think it would be expedient that the whole of those laws should be accurately digested and defined?—Undoubtedly.

By that means magistrates and inferior persons would be better informed in the laws under which they were to act?—I think it would be very useful both for the police and for the public at large.

Do not you find a great inconvenience from the confliction of decisions at the various police offices?—We certainly do; the police, to act effectively, ought to be guided by a uniform, consistent course of decisions.

Does anything else occur to you upon this subject?—There is a part of the present system at the sessions and assizes which causes great trouble and loss of time to the police. A great deal of time is wasted by the constables and all the witnesses being kept generally for two or three days waiting to get their bills prepared by the clerk, to go before the grand jury. In November last, at the Central Criminal Court, 205 of the Metropolitan Police were concerned in the cases there, and each man, upon the average, was kept two days and a half there, merely in getting the bill prepared to go before the grand jury; sometimes, in consequence of so many being thus employed, we have found the greatest difficulty in carrying on the ordinary police duty of the town.

How many men have you altogether?—About 3,500. Now, the inconvenience I have just mentioned might be remedied by the bill being prepared at the time the parties are before the magistrates, that is to say, the notes for the bill taken then. At present, as soon as the sessions begin, every witness has to attend there, which, upon the average, costs each man two days, or two days and a half, merely to state again to the clerk of the indictments the particulars of the case, from which he draws the bill; and then, after that, they have to go before the grand jury: but, if there were competent persons appointed for the purpose at the magistrate's office, when the parties are all there assembled, the particulars might be taken down, from which the bill might be afterwards drawn, without obliging parties to go before the clerk of the indictments. This inconvenience is the more striking now, when sessions are held so frequently; the parties are often before the magistrate one day, and the next day, or very soon after, have to go to the clerk of the indictments, and repeat the same statement again to him.

In a great number of cases is not the policeman the prosecutor now?—In many cases the policeman is the prosecutor now, and he goes prepared with a note, which he hands to the clerk of the indictments. The present practice is a very serious evil, and a very serious expense, calculating the value of the time of the men; it would be a great saving to pay for an additional clerk or two at the magistrate's office, if their present establishment be not adequate for the purpose. There are still some misdemeanors in which costs cannot be allowed; and where the police are concerned, either as prosecutors or witnesses, I think it desirable that to them, if even not done to all persons, expenses should be granted, being engaged in the course of their public duty.

Whitehall Place, 9th March 1837.

The above evidence has been read by Colonel Rowan, the other Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, who concurs with me in the statements and opinions in my evidence.—R. M.

Appendix No. 2.

Appendix No. II. *Letter from George Warry, Esq. to J. Lonsdale, Esq., Secretary to the Criminal Law Commission.*

Correspondence.

Sir, *Shapwick, Glastonbury, December* 24, 1836.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of copies of the First and Second Criminal Law Reports, which you forwarded to me some weeks since, together with your letter, requesting me to furnish the Commissioners with any suggestions of mine on the subject of the administration of justice at sessions, or of the punishment of juvenile offenders, particularly as to the expediency and practicability of confining boys and girls in the strong room of workhouses previously to trial, and generally with any other observations connected with Criminal Law Reform.

These are all subjects which must necessarily claim the attention of every one engaged in the administration of the criminal law of this country, and the punishment of juvenile offenders in particular is of such vital importance to the best interests of society, that, I believe, there is now but one opinion as to the propriety and necessity of some legislative provision for it. In offering to the Commissioners my sentiments on these several points, I will first address myself to that of the punishment of juvenile offenders.

It is a very great defect in the legislative policy of this country, that no distinction is recognised between the first offence of a youthful depredator and that of an experienced thief. If the former, urged by sudden strong temptation, steals my property to gratify his appetite, the law awards the same punishment, and by the same processes, too, as in the case of the older trespasser who steals for profit. This is a most vicious system, because it is unjust in its award of punishment, unreasonable in operation, and baneful in its effect. True it is, with regard to the measure of punishment, a discretion in apportioning it rests with the court by which it is decreed; but it must be remembered, that in most cases part of the punishment has been undergone before the offender appears in court. The committing magistrate reluctantly inflicts it, when he sends the young offender to gaol for trial; here he remains for many weeks imbibing corruption from his association with worthless characters, and the slight punishment with which, in mercy for his age, the court visits his offence too frequently, I fear, tends to lower his estimate of the terrors of offended justice. When one considers the extensive machinery that is set in motion to deal with the number of trifling cases which are constantly brought before our criminal courts, the time that intervenes between the offence and the punishment, and the great expense and inconvenience resulting to the public therefrom, it does appear to me that a more summary and beneficial course of proceeding may be devised. The present system may be compared to the economy which works a steam-engine to crush a fly. A too common use of the processes of our criminal courts tends much to a prostitution of the dignity of the law. What benefit does society derive from it? The juvenile offender comes out of gaol much worse in character than when he entered it, and his suffering there has not the merit of an example apparent to his companions at home to prevent their offending. With respect therefore to the trifling offences of juvenile offenders and their punishment, I have no hesitation in expressing a strong and decided opinion on the defect of our criminal jurisprudence, and of further stating, that I think some improvement herein may, without much difficulty, be effected.

In our rural districts, where education prevails, children, as soon as they can labour, are withdrawn from its discipline long before any thing like a habit of virtuous sobriety is generated, and there remains to them no protection from error, except parental authority and chastisement. Solomon says, "He that loveth his son chasteneth him betimes." There is no want of affection for their children in the humbler classes of society, but there is a sad lack of discipline, which in my opinion too often originates in an over-fondness for them. Here then, as I think, is the main source of all succeeding evil, and it is in this stage of life, and under such circumstances, that the law may wisely be allowed to interpose its authority, and supply a wholesome care and correction to children where their parents fail to do so. In every village there are some unruly children, who are notoriously idle and disorderly, and prone to mischief, addicted to bad habits, and quite regardless of all the common decencies of social life; were such the children of respectable parents, or inmates of a school, they would receive correction for their misconduct. I hold that it would be sound policy to allow a public officer to administer similar correction, when the parent or the schoolmaster fails to do so. Examples of domestic public punishment are of rare occurrence; indeed the means of inflicting it have been suffered to decay, and the wreck of the parish stocks only serves to remind us of the wiser practice of former times. It would be highly advantageous to revive it. Lock-up houses or places of confinement in parishes or districts would be found most serviceable for the purposes of correcting juvenile offenders, and also for the detention and safe custody of more serious offenders previously to commitment, instead of lodging them at beer-houses, and affording them ample opportunity of escape. The necessity of some such provision will be apparent when the amendment of our constabulary arrangements is effected. The opinions which I entertain on this subject recommend themselves to me upon this ground. The pauperism of the country is an evil which the public are taxed to remedy; and the public have therefore a right to insist that all proper measures be adopted for its prevention. Nothing will tend so much towards this as the improving of the habits of that class of society in which the disease is engendered. The most certain and easy way of doing this is by an early attention to the moral conduct of the children of the labouring classes. Every day's experience proves how inestimable to a young family is the example of correct conduct in their parents, and a watchful control over their actions. Where, on the other hand, parents lead an idle, profligate, irregular life, pauperism surely awaits them; their children, uncontrolled, soon follow in their footsteps, and succeed to all the sad consequences of such a course. Here, then, I think we must begin, and, by legislative provision, insist on the liability of the parent for the misconduct as well as the maintenance of his children. There are many trifling offences committed by children of tender age, which go unpunished either because the redress which the law affords is ineffectual and most unsatisfactory, or because it does not descend to the notice of such trifles. This impunity hardens the child, and the reprobate parent profits by its agency. I will put the case of fence-breaking. What can be done with a child, nine or ten years old, caught so offending? No one thinks of seeking redress from the statute. In such a case, I think, if there were a lock-up house, a few hours' confinement for the child, and a pecuniary fine levied on the parent, would be a wholesome correction. Some such arrangement as this would soon convince parents that the virtuous habits of their children are their greatest gain. Again: take the case of profane swearing and sabbath-breaking. If children are not checked here, one can anticipate for them none but the most fearful consequences. If, therefore,

parents neglect the correction of this habit, authority may be properly intrusted to the clergyman and parish-officers to administer slight punishment through the operation of a lock-up house. In dealing with young offenders, the operation must be more *domestic* than at present.

It seems to me that they may be distinguished into two classes: the first to include those guilty of trifling offences against public decency and good order; and the second to include the more disorderly, such as those who have received previous punishment, or been guilty of petty trespasses and felonies. For the first I would suggest some domestic punishment; and, in some cases, visit it on the parent too, as above suggested. The second class, I think, may be left to be dealt with by a tribunal to be constituted in each union, and punished by confinement and labour in the workhouse.

I have no hesitation in stating that I think that, whatever alterations may be made with regard to the punishment of juvenile offenders, care must be taken to keep the workhouse and the gaol distinct. I cannot recommend the strong room of the workhouse for confinement previously to trial, if the trial be in the usual criminal courts, because then the outcry against the execution of the Poor Law would have some ground for justification; but treat these juvenile offenders as incipient paupers, and then the workhouse will be the proper place, and the Board of Guardians the proper authority, for their management and control. I cannot help anticipating great advantage from the adoption of some such a system as I have above suggested. The punishment will follow close upon transgression; it will be administered on the spot, before the offender's companions, and operate as an example to them: wholesome and natural correction will have been applied, without subjecting the culprit to the contamination of a gaol; and, instead of returning home from an education in roguery, (too frequently the case at present,) the young offender will still retain all his magnified conceptions of the terrors of a gaol. In addition to all these advantages, the saving of the public money will be great.

With respect to the administration of justice at the sessions, I do not know that I can suggest any improvements. One grand point, I think, ought mainly to be kept in view; namely, the appointing of proper persons to the bench. I think, also, that in their attendance in the courts of quarter sessions, the magistrates ought to be more constant: I would enforce this. Many magistrates would learn much that belongs to their duty; and a little attention to legal practice would create a taste for legal study and acquirements. I think, previously to any violent alterations in the constitution of these courts, the feelings of the magistracy should be consulted. Their office now abounds in duties which, if attended to, draw largely upon their time and attention; and it will be unwise, without the prospect of positive good, to reject their services. The recent Act of Parliament, allowing counsel to prisoners, will probably assist in the administration of justice by preventing some mistakes; but, from my own experience, I should say that, in our criminal courts, an innocent man is seldom convicted.

In the wording of our Acts of Parliament there is often much cause for complaint. A case of attempted arson was stated to me some time since. The object sought to be destroyed was a stack of turves. Upon looking into the Act of Parliament, 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 30, s. 17, I found that there was no protection for such property. Were this defect in the law generally known, I fear the consequences would be very serious. The turf, in this neighbourhood, is the staple commodity of the country, and affords the means of living to hundreds of the people. The annexed paper affords another example of the loose language of the statutes:

At our last petty sessions at Bridgewater a lad was brought before the justices upon a summons, charging him with stealing apples. The complainant expressly stated that he saw the offender pick up the fruit from the ground under the tree, but he took none from the tree. It would have been straining language too freely to hold these apples so taken to be fruit "*growing*" in an orchard, in order to give magistrates the power of dealing summarily with the charge, under the 42nd sec. of the 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, and the case could therefore be considered only as a felony. The magistrates thought the offence too trifling to set the machinery of a criminal prosecution at work upon it, and they allowed the complainant to withdraw the summons, upon the offender promising to amend his conduct. Here certainly is great defect in the language and provision of the before-mentioned Act of Parliament. A person who takes my apples from the ground which have just fallen from the tree, and carries them away, in effect, both morally and legally, does no more than he who picks them off the tree for the same purpose; but, as the law stands, there is a wide difference in the consequences of these two offences. I believe that the trouble, delay, and inconvenience of prosecuting offenders, tend to incline persons to overlook many felonies and misdemeanors which would not escape unnoticed if a more summary mode of dealing with them were allowed. Among the latter I may mention that of pound-breach. This is an evil of frequent occurrence, but the offender goes unpunished, because the delay, trouble, and expense, deter the injured party from prosecuting.

In illustration of my observations on the neglect and mismanagement of children by their parents, I may state a case which lately came before us in petty sessions. Two boys (brothers) were brought before the court, on some complaint against them. They were both parish apprentices. It was fully shown that their masters were both excellent ones, but they had a foolish mother who indulged and received them whenever they misconducted themselves and ran home. The boys at last became incorrigible by their masters. It was stated, in addition, that two other boys of the same family had turned out as bad, under the same circumstances, and from the same cause. What prospect can there be for these children, when they come to years of maturity, beyond a workhouse or a gaol?

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

GEORGE WARRY.

Letter from the Chief Justice of Australia to Andrew Amos, Esq., &c. &c.

DEAR SIR, *Cambridge, 31st December* 1836.

In compliance with your request I now beg leave to submit a few suggestions upon the several points contained in your letter of the 15th instant; but, preparatory thereto, I think it will be more convenient to take a short view of the nature of transportation as a punishment of crime, as it exists at present, by law and in practice, in order to point out what appear to me to be defects in the system, and to suggest a few alterations which are calculated, as I conceive, to render it a more defined and effective punishment.

By law, transportation is the appointed punishment for most of the felonies relating to the property and person of individuals, as well as for many offences more immediately affecting the public; and it is usually substituted for capital punishment. In the range of crimes to which transportation is thus applied, there is great diversity in the nature of the offence, as well as in the degrees of criminality;

Appendix No. II.

Correspondence.

but the law makes no difference in the punishment, except in the mere *time* of transporting. The judge in passing sentence adheres to the law, and orders the offender to be transported for the regulated time—neither the party sentenced, nor the public, learn any thing further of the consequences which are to follow. The Transportation Act then takes up the case where it was left by the court, and enables the Secretary of State to appoint the place to which the offender shall be conveyed, and directs that upon his arrival at such place he shall be delivered over to the Governor of the Colony, and that the Governor shall have a *property* in the *services* of the convict for the term of his transportation, with a power of transferring such property to the inhabitants of the Colony. This is a summary of the whole law of transportation—the provisions of the Act of Parliament with respect to setting convicts to labour within the limits of certain ports or harbours being rather applicable to the hulks at home, and to the public works at Bermuda, than to the Australian Colonies. Under the power given to the Governor of transferring the services of the convicts, the greater proportion of them are assigned to the inhabitants, who undertake to provide them with a certain daily ration, and a yearly quantity of clothing, in consideration of their labour and earnings. In order to keep the convicts to their duty, they are subject to a code of laws framed for such purpose by the local legislature. These laws create a class of offences peculiar to the condition of the convicts—such as "drunkenness, disobedience, neglect, absconding from servitude, abusive language, or other disorderly conduct"—the breach of which is liable to be visited with summary and, in some cases, severe punishment. The convicts are also liable to be tried in a summary manner by two magistrates for all offences not capital, and, upon conviction, to be set to labour in chains on the public works, or removed to a penal settlement for years, or for life, according to the nature of the offence. In case of good conduct for a certain period of probation, which is regulated by the original term of transportation, they are allowed to work for their own benefit, an indulgence which is held during good behaviour only, and the holder still continues subject to the same discipline and summary correction as other convicts. The system of assigning transported convicts to the settlers relieves the public from the great expense of maintaining them, and has, after long experience, been found the most efficacious mode of reforming them; but, at the same time, it causes great inequality in their condition, and in its consequences renders transportation an undefined and uncertain mode of punishment. Immediately after assignment, the situation of the convict depends upon his qualifications and capability of being useful, the temper and disposition of his master, the nature and place of his employment, and other accidental causes, which have no relation whatever to his offence, but which are very influential, in their consequences of good or ill, upon his present condition and future prospects. From this cause it frequently happens that lesser offenders against the law come to be punished with disproportionate severity, while greater criminals escape with comparative impunity. This inequality in the condition of transported convicts is, no doubt, founded partly on the nature of private servitude, but it is also in part and perhaps chiefly owing to the undefined and uncertain state of the law. For transportation itself, as a punishment, will admit of as great variety in the degrees, and is capable of being applied with as much precision as any other penal infliction, as the following short table will show:—

5 Geo. 4, c. 84, s. 13.

See Act of Governor and Council New South Wales, 3 Wm. 4, No. 3.

1. Transportation for seven years, and assignment to private service, with capability of indulgence.
2. Transportation for like term, without capability of receiving indulgence during whole or part of term.
3. Transportation for like term, without indulgence, and labour in irons for two or more years.

The same varieties in form may be applied to transportation for 14 years, or for life; or, in extreme cases, to a penal settlement. From this short table it will be seen that transportation may be applied to every variety and degree of crime, from simple larceny to offences only not capital, and will afford the means of punishment, from mere exile and temporary servitude to a state of endurance hardly short of death. Indeed the experience furnished by the penal settlements has proved, that transportation is capable of being carried to an extreme of suffering, such as to render death desirable, and to induce many prisoners to seek it under its most appalling aspects.

Should the foregoing observations be thought of any force, I would respectfully submit the following suggestions to the consideration of the Criminal Law Commissioners:—

First. To classify all the offences to which transportation is intended to be applied, according to their magnitude, under two or more general heads; and in crimes which will not admit of separate classification, but which depend in their degrees upon the circumstances attending their perpetration, to place a discretion in the court to apportion the punishment according to the extent of the criminality.

Secondly. To apply transportation to the crimes so classed, according to a fixed scale of time; for example, for embezzlement by servants, 10 years transportation; for receiving stolen goods, 15 years; for forgery, transportation for life.

Thirdly. To enable the court, in more aggravated cases of each class, to superadd to transportation for the appointed period, labour in irons on the public works of the Colony for any period of the term; or,

Fourthly. In less aggravated cases of each class, to enable the judge to deprive the offender of the capability of receiving any remission of his sentence during the whole or part of his transportation, as the degree of his offence may require.* With this view I would leave the royal prerogative of mercy undisturbed, and I would also leave the power, at present vested by several Acts of Parliament in the Governor, of remitting any part of the term of transported convicts, as it now is—only liable to be suspended by the court in passing sentence upon the prisoner. The system of granting temporary indulgences, called *tickets of leave*, has been found of the most beneficial use in the Colonies, in preventing the commission of crimes, protecting the property of the settlers, and working the reform of the convicts. The habits of honesty and industry acquired during the course of probation enter into the character of the individual, and most frequently continue with him for life. And, as this is a branch of the prerogative of mercy, it may be regulated in the exercise, by instructions from the Crown, so as to produce the least amount of ill in the United Kingdom, and the greatest amount of good in the Colonies. With reference to this subject, I would recommend that the second clause of the statute 2 & 3 Wm. IV. cap. 62, should be repealed. The provision, disabling the Governor from granting tickets of leave within given periods of time, was unnecessary, because the regulations approved by His

30 Geo. 3, c. 47.
5 Geo. 4, c. 84, s. 26.
9 Geo. 4, c. 83, s. 9.
2 & 3 Wm. 4, c. 62, s. 2.

* The additional punishment of privations of indulgence, and hard labour in chains, render transportation, with such additions, for 10 years, more severe than simple transportation for 15 years; but embezzlement by servants may be accompanied with aggravated circumstances, rendering it more criminal than receiving stolen goods. All that can be done in the first instance by the Legislature will be to classify crimes according to their ordinary circumstances and effects upon society, and to leave a discretionary power to apply severer modes of punishment in aggravated cases of each class.

Majesty had already done the same thing; and the provision which prevents a transported felon from acquiring property, or suing in a court of justice, was only an affirmance of the common law. By a local enactment, persons holding tickets of leave were expressly enabled to sue for their earnings, or for personal injuries; and there seems some inconsistency in an Act of Parliament's sanctioning a ticket of leave, and, at the same time, preventing the holder from deriving any benefit from it. I have known cases in which the most fraudulent use has been made of this law, as a defence against a just demand.

Acts New South Wales, 3 Wm. 4, No. 3, c. 36.

Fifthly. To establish by law some uniform instrument, to be transmitted together with the transported convicts to the Colonies, and to be received by the local courts as proof of the respective sentences and personal identity of the parties therein described. There is no provision upon this important point in any English statute. The legislature of New South Wales made an enactment, admitting the instrument, called an "Indent," as proof to such effect, which was followed by the legislature of Van Diemen's Land. The instrument so called is a parchment or paper roll, with separate columns, setting forth the names of the whole of the transported prisoners in one ship, the several places at which they were tried, and the terms of their transportation. In the Irish indents the offence is stated, and is of use in correcting any error in the term; in the English indents the offence is omitted; and instances have occurred of inaccuracy in the time of transportation. I would venture to submit that an instrument, which is to take the place of a record or certificate of conviction and proof of identity, as required by law at home, should be uniform in all cases, and should be authenticated by responsible officers, and accredited by Act of Parliament.

Acts New South Wales, 3 Wm. 4, No. 3, c. 35.

I will now proceed to remark upon the several propositions in the order they are placed in your letter, and which are as follow:—

> "The expediency of transporting juvenile offenders, and of sending them to some Colony not penal."

As a general opinion I should say, that for a first offence below the degree of capital, and for a second offence of no higher degree than simple larceny, summary trial and punishment immediately by magistrates at petty sessions, would, upon every principle which should regulate legislation with respect to crimes, be preferable to transportation. The tender age of the offender, while it presumes less power of discriminating between good and evil, and less reason to restrain, also affords the greater prospect of reformation. The trial being summary, and the punishment proportionately moderate, would admit of being applied immediately, and made to appear to the mind of the young culprit and his associates as the speedy and necessary consequence of crime. In cases of a capital nature, or upon the repetition of crimes of a higher degree than simple larceny, transportation to a Colony, not penal, would be preferable to one that is penal. But, connected with this proposition, there are some minor points which require mature consideration, which I will state as they present themselves to my view. To effect any good by changing the place of exile, the juvenile offenders should not be congregated together, but should be dispersed throughout the Colony, and apprenticed to residents of the more respectable class. In New South Wales the attempt was made to keep the transported boys together in a school or place of discipline, called Carter's Barracks, where they were placed under the best superintendency and control which could be provided, and much care was taken of their morals, as well as in teaching them some useful art or occupation. But the establishment was not found to answer, and has been lately broken up, and the boys distributed among such respectable inhabitants as were disposed to receive them. The main cause of the failure, I have understood, was the association of a body of young criminals together, and the incorrigible effects of their example and communications upon each other. Should the system of apprenticing be adopted in a Colony not penal, it will be necessary to provide for cases where the offender should be found irreclaimable by his master, and returned to the care of Government. To meet such and similar cases there will be required a penal establishment, with a penal code, applicable to the condition of transported convicts. The statute 6 Geo. IV. c. 69, merely subjects transported persons to the criminal laws of England; the artificial system consequent upon transportation has no place in English law. To show what that system is in the Australian Colonies, I would beg leave to refer to a local ordinance of the Governor and Council of New South Wales. How far it may be practicable or expedient to introduce similar provisions into a Colony not penal, is a question which will of course receive due consideration. But, should the expense of penal establishments, or the inconvenience of a separate penal code, be found to weigh against transportation to other than penal Colonies, and should the juvenile offenders be transported to Australia as heretofore, I would recommend that in all cases they should be assigned, immediately upon their arrival, to persons residing in the country, who should be carefully selected by the local authorities, and should undertake to have the boys instructed in some useful employment. This will, of course, if adopted, be matter of instruction from the Government at home, and will not require the interposition of Parliament.

3 Wm. 4, No. 3.

> "The expediency of transporting women."

I am of opinion that it would be better for the moral welfare of the Colonies not to transport women; for, besides the particular offences for which females are transported, they almost always superadd those of intemperance and unchastity—two vices which, in women, corrupt the sources of domestic peace, and render them a great public nuisance. Since the appropriation of the land revenues of the Australian Colonies to the introduction of free and virtuous persons of both sexes, in equal proportions, there is no longer any occasion for convict women. And the little good which is done at home by relieving the public from this class of offenders, is more than overbalanced by the great amount of evil which they bring upon the Colonies.

> "The expediency of making the shortest period of transportation 10 years, and of classifying offences with regard to their punishment of transportation under two divisions; first, where there shall be a discretion to transport for life, or for not less than 15 years; and, secondly, where the discretion shall lie between 15 and 10 years."

With reference to the first part of this proposition, I have always thought seven years too short a time to render it expedient to incur the expense of transportation. In cases of simple larceny it is in the discretion of the court to transport for seven years, or to imprison for two years; this wide discretion was doubtless left to enable the judge to meet the great difference in the degrees of criminality, in the class of crimes falling within the general designation of larceny. But, while it is easy to imagine cases of simple larceny, in which transportation would be too severe a punishment, other cases may as readily

Appendix No. II.

Correspondence.

be supposed of an aggravated nature, which would not be adequately punished by transportation for seven years, and a ticket of leave at the expiration of four years, according to the present law and practice. I am therefore of opinion that it will be a great improvement in the present system, to limit the shortest period of transportation to not less than 10 years. I have already submitted some remarks upon the second part of the proposition, with respect to the classification of transportable crimes. I would here add, that I think it will be at once simpler and more defined to classify transportable offences under three separate heads, and to appoint to each class a fixed time of banishment, namely, for 10 years, for 15 years, and for life; and to leave all degrees of criminality in each class to be punished at the discretion of the court, either by transportation and servitude, or by the deprivation of indulgence, or the addition of labour in chains, according to the circumstances of each particular case.

"The expediency of abolishing transportation in all cases of larceny."

I must own that, of the whole catalogue of crimes made punishable by transportation, those of larceny seem to me to be most appropriately and effectually so punished. The great mass of crimes in this country are against property. In a state of society where commerce has created redundant wealth, and caused it to be widely and, at the same time, unequally distributed, the temptations to gain, in all its forms, may be said to surround the needy man every hour of his existence. In a country so circumstanced, the frequency of larcenies is the necessary effect of a predisposing cause. The principle of honesty, however, once broken through, is not to be restored by punishment. It is difficult to comprehend how the infliction of bodily suffering can effect the reform of a criminal mind—as a means it is not adapted to its end. After a convict has been punished for larceny, and is returned again upon society, ruined in fortune and degraded in character, with increased temptation and diminished restraint, there is every chance that he will resort to his former habits and associates—grown more wary by experience, but not more honest. Transportation to a distant land is precisely the punishment fitted for such an offender. Society is thereby relieved from an irreclaimable depredator, and the convict himself has some chance of being reformed. There is a wide difference between England and America as a field for the application of a penitentiary system of discipline. In the United States, after the convict is released from confinement, he may easily change his country—the high price of labour readily provides him employment, and the constant influx of strangers withdraws his former life from inquiry—the back settlements are to the elder states exactly what the Australian Colonies are to the mother country. For these reasons I am of opinion that it would be inexpedient to abolish transportation as a punishment for larceny altogether; but, at the same time, I would not transport any offender whose crime did not authorize transportation for at least 10 years. I am fully aware that simple larceny has sometimes been committed for the meditated purpose of being transported: but withholding all remission of sentence for 10 years, and in more aggravated cases of such kind, a slight addition of labour in chains would, I think, entirely put a stop to all speculations in transportation.

"The expediency of punishing juvenile offenders summarily by magistrates at petty sessions."

I have already expressed my opinion upon this point under the head of the first proposition, and I am not sufficiently acquainted with the state of crime among offenders of this class in the United Kingdom, to offer more than a general opinion upon the comparative efficacy of summary punishment and transportation, as they may be applied to juvenile offenders.

I had intended, before the conclusion of this paper, to avail myself of the general permission given me in your letter, to offer a few suggestions upon a point or two of criminal law, which appear to me to be unsettled, and to require some amendment; but perhaps it will be better to reserve them for a separate communication. I will therefore for the present beg you will excuse the length of this letter, and allow me to subscribe myself,

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,
FRANCIS FORBES.

Letter from the Guildford Bench of Magistrates to the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, &c. &c., submitted to the Commissioners by his Lordship.

MY LORD, *Guildford Bench, 14th January* 1837.

We the undersigned magistrates for Surrey beg to call the attention of your lordship to the state of the law respecting the offence of stealing faggots, which can only be dealt with as a felony. When persons are brought before us for stealing one faggot, we have no power of adjudging the case summarily, as with various other offences, and some of much greater magnitude, by the 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29: the prosecutor, when informed that we must commit the prisoner for trial, often shrinks from going on with the case, desiring to avoid the trouble and expense of travelling thirty miles to the quarter sessions, and disliking to bear the onus of punishing a man more severely than appears to be called for by the offence; and, if there is no such backwardness on the part of the prosecutor, we submit that, to commit an offender to gaol, who, perhaps, would shrink from any other crime, contaminates and hardens his mind; reconciling him to be the associate and imitator of more abandoned characters. Juries (though certainly forgetting their province) hesitate to convict in cases of stealing faggots; in one such case, notwithstanding the confession of the prisoner, acquitting on the ground of his having been in gaol a fortnight before trial.

Unless some better means of rectifying what appears to us to be a defect in the existing law should occur to your lordship or to the law-officers of the Crown, we beg to suggest that a short Act should be passed in the ensuing Session, to amend and enlarge the 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, to give magistrates the power of dealing summarily with the offence of stealing faggots and wood, as they possess with respect to other offences by the 39th and two following sections of that Act; and, to prevent any jealousy of extending the power of justices of the peace, their jurisdiction might be limited to cases where the value of the faggots stolen does not exceed one or two shillings.

We have the honour to be, My Lord, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) KING,
G. W. ONSLOW, (Chairman.)
G. H. SUMNER,
ARTHUR ONSLOW,
R. SUMNER.

Letter from Thomas D'Oyly, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, to Thomas Starkie, Esq., K. C., &c. &c.

My Dear Sir, 4, *King's Bench Walks, February* 13, 1837.

With reference to the conversation which we had together a few days ago concerning the better administration of criminal justice in cases of trifling larceny, I cannot but feel persuaded, upon the best consideration I can give the question, and regard being had to the practical working of what I have witnessed in analogous cases, that great public benefit would be thereby attained, and that it would be following up, at the same time, the old common law principle of making a marked distinction (though in a manner better suited to the change of times and of habits) between grand and petty larceny. If the smaller offences of this class were to be disposed expeditiously and easily, no inconsiderable advantage would unquestionably be the result. It is to be remembered that crimes of this description occupy a very large proportion of the calendar at the quarter sessions; I should say nearly one half; that many of these are very young persons, and that they have been inmates of a gaol, for different periods, some of them for nearly three months; that all the same machinery, viz. of grand jury and of petty jury, is employed which is required for the trial of offences of the greatest enormity, whereas the punishment inflicted is usually light in cases where the property stolen is of trifling value.

Further, these petty offenders so standing committed for trial necessarily overload the prison more than is desirable for classification and discipline, and also much increase the charge upon the county rate.

If, for these and other considerations, it should be deemed expedient that a speedier and more simple mode of disposing of such cases be adopted, I would recommend that the improvement be attempted by following up the principle which the Legislature has already acted upon in three recent statutes, viz. 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, in regard to certain cases of stealing; 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 30, in certain cases of injury to property; and 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, in certain cases of injury to the person; so it might be provided that, in cases of simple unaggravated larceny where the value of the property stolen falls within a specified amount, the offender may be dealt with, as under those statutes, by two magistrates; the extent of punishment being also defined and limited.

It is worth consideration, whether it may not be advisable to require that such convictions should take place before two magistrates *at a petty session*, rather than before two magistrates generally: the proceeding would thus be at a fixed and known time, and would partake more of the character of publicity; and this will be yet more completely accomplished if the recommendation made in the last Report of the County Rate Commissioners (p. 32) be adopted, for establishing a regular court of petty sessions in each division, to be held at stated and frequent periods.

Having been in the habit of witnessing convictions before magistrates at the petty sessions under the three statutes above cited, I think I can venture to affirm that no spirit of jealousy or distrust has manifested itself in the mind of the public against the jurisdiction so exercised: the question may, however, fitly present itself, whether it would be expedient to give the defendant the election of being tried at the quarter sessions, if he wishes it; or (2dly) whether, at his election, he may have a small jury, say of from three to five, empanelled at the petty sessions; or (3dly) whether it would be better for a small jury to be always in attendance on, and attached to, the petty sessions, to give a verdict on the question of fact in all cases.

I cannot, however, but surmise that the culprit so brought before the magistrates would, in very many instances, at once admit his guilt, and make no defence.

I think it clearly ought to rest in the discretion of the magistrates to remit the case to the quarter sessions, if, from the nature of the circumstances, they should deem it fitting; and, in the case of a second offence, it perhaps ought always to be a matter for the quarter sessions.

In the opinion of many individuals this speedy cognizance of small offences should be allowed only where the offenders are very young; but I confess my sentiments are widely different: it strikes me that in *all* those cases of petty pilfering, which so frequently occur, it would be of great public utility, upon the grounds already stated, that the summary mode above proposed should take place, limiting it only as to the nature and amount of the offence, and as to the extent of the punishment. With respect, however, to *the sentence* a line of distinction might perhaps be advantageously drawn, and provision might be made for dealing differently, after conviction, with the juvenile offender than with the culprit of mature age.

It is obvious that the same form of judicature which is established for the thief ought to have jurisdiction also over the receiver of the stolen articles; still, however, always reserving to the magistrates the discretion of disposing of the thief, and sending the receiver to be tried at the quarter sessions, if they think the case requires it.

In regard to the process which is to be used, and the course to be observed, for bringing the offender to justice, and placing him before the tribunal which is to try him, I should be inclined to conform in a great measure to the mode chalked out in the three statutes already alluded to. There is no magic in the term "felony," and surely the offences of such petty pilfering may be allowed to range in that class of crime, and yet be subjected to the jurisdiction of the petty sessions.

I should propose that, if a man be brought before a magistrate charged with a larceny of the specified description, the magistrates should be required to bind over the offender and the witnesses to appear at the next petty sessions, giving the magistrate power to require bail, or to commit, if he sees occasion; and this latter provision I consider necessary, as the culprit may often be a tramp or vagabond who would otherwise abscond.

So, too, conformably to the provisions of 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29. s. 65, of 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 30. s. 30, and 9 Geo. IV. c. 31. s. 33, I should allow complaint to be made to a magistrate, without bringing the prisoner before him, and that the magistrate might thereupon issue *his summons*, or *his warrant*, as therein is enacted, for procuring the appearance of the criminal before the petty sessions.

At the petty sessions the proceeding might be analogous to that which is now in the course of taking place under the statutes cited; the clerk of the magistrates fills up an information, which is of course simple and short; the prisoner is called upon to plead to it; the prosecutor and his witnesses give their evidence; the prisoner makes his defence, and calls any witnesses he may have; and the magistrates then decide.

The before-mentioned statutes award *a penalty*, and, in default of payment, award a power of commitment; in case of larceny, I conceive that the bare infliction of *a penalty* would be improper, and that the proper punishments would be a limited fine, a limited imprisonment, and perhaps a

Appendix No. II.

Correspondence.

whipping. The fair costs, such as the court thought proper to allow, would, I presume, be paid by the treasurer of the county.

It would perhaps be right also to provide that the very penal consequences which follow on a second conviction for felony under 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 28. s. 11, should not attach where one of the convictions has been a summary one before magistrates.

I feel a firm persuasion, that most of the hateful circumstances which we now daily witness in bringing to justice the pilferers of articles of trifling value, might be avoided by some such legislative measure as I have endeavoured to sketch out.

Most truly yours,

THOMAS D'OYLY.

London: Printed by W. CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For His Majesty's Stationery Office.

31

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN

HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT

AND THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO

INQUIRE INTO THE STATE

OF

THE CRIMINAL LAW.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1837.

GENTLEMEN, *Whitehall, 19th September* 1836.

Having attentively considered your last Report, with reference to which it is not improbable that Government may deem it expedient to propose to Parliament a Bill on the subject of Capital Punishments, specifying in what cases capital punishments should be retained, and defining clearly the nature of the offences in these cases, I am desirous that you should consider what ought to be the principal heads of such a Bill. I wish you also to consider in what cases the punishment of transportation should be retained, and whether it should be applicable at all in cases of larceny. Further, I request you to consider whether it is advisable to make any distinction between juvenile and adult offenders in the mode of trial, and, if it be not advisable, whether any class of offenders can be made subject to a more summary proceeding than trial by jury. In considering the questions which I have last proposed, I request you to attend to the Report and Evidence of the Committee on County Rates, and to the Report of the Home Inspectors of Prisons on the subject of Juvenile Offenders.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

To the Criminal Law Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

(Confidential.)

TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR INQUIRING INTO THE STATE OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

GENTLEMEN, *Whitehall*, 20 *October*, 1836.

I have read with great interest your Second Report on the Criminal Law, and, while I earnestly recommend to your attention the questions contained in my Official Letter, I deem it right to put you in possession of some remarks which have occurred to me, and which I submit for your consideration before any measures are framed for the adoption of Government, and recommended for the sanction of Parliament.

Let me premise that I do not think it will be expedient to mix with the present proposed alterations of the Criminal Law the question of a general digest. I foresee so much difficulty in consolidating the Law, written and unwritten, upon the subject of Crime and Punishment, and, even when your task is completed, so much time must be given for consideration and revision, that I should be sorry to make the alterations now requisite depend on the complete consolidation.

Having said thus much, I proceed to the objects which I conceive require immediate attention.

Let them be divided under three heads:

I. Crimes still liable to be punished with death.

II. Crimes to be punished with transportation.

III. Crimes to be punished with imprisonment, fine, and minor punishments.

I. In the limitation of Capital Punishments, I am disposed to follow your own suggestions, (Report, p. 32,) where you propose that Capital Offences should be reduced to—

1. High Treason.
2. Murder.
3. Attempt to murder.
4. Burning of buildings or ships.
5. Piracy.
6. Burglary.
7. Robbery.
8. Rape.

Leaving out of consideration a nameless offence of great enormity.

The important question remains with respect to robbery, arson, rape, &c. What are the aggravations which should leave the offence still Capital?

Let us, for this purpose, consider the present state of the administration of the Law.

Let us take, for instance, the crime of Burglary.

The Jury are aware that, in pronouncing a verdict of guilty, they place the life of a prisoner at the disposition of the Court. They are therefore unwilling to condemn, and the guilty prisoner has the benefit of their reluctance.

The crime is so little defined, that, since the institution of the Central Criminal Court, twelve prisoners found guilty of the Capital Offence have had their punishment commuted by the King in Council for an imprisonment not exceeding one year.

The first of these mischiefs, namely, the reluctance of the Jury to return a verdict of guilty, might be overcome by giving them a power, on the direction of the Judge, to find the Prisoner guilty of Burglary of the first, second, or third class, leaving the first class still capital.

But there are obvious objections to such a course: each Judge and each Jury might set up a different standard of aggravation, and the discrepancies which would thus occur would weaken all respect for the Law. Men would then ask, and with reason, that they might receive from Parliament some definition of the Law by which property was to be guarded and life forfeited.

Wishing, therefore, the Law of capital offences to be defined, I look to see whether the present administration of Law does in practice afford a solution of the difficulty.

My experience enables me to say that it does not. I remember, for example, three instances of execution for burglary and housebreaking. In the first instance, the aggravation consisted in the knowledge that the criminal was a leader of a school for housebreakers, and that many implements of the trade were found in his lodgings. In the second instance, the frequent repetition of the offence was the ground for execution. The third instance was that of a gang who broke into a house armed with dangerous weapons, and struck a blow at one of the inmates who resisted. Other instances may no doubt occur, in which the grounds for allowing the sentence of the Law to take effect vary from these.

This uncertainty is, I know, extremely painful to the official advisers of the Crown: it can hardly be less so to the King's Judges.

It may be said that precise definition must still leave considerable latitude. But it will, if it is well considered, at least take many cases out of the pale of any discretion. For instance, if being armed with dangerous weapons, or using force against the inmates in pursuance of a burglarious intent, were necessary ingredients in the capital crime, all the circumstances of frequent commission of the offence, previous felonies, extensive conspiracy, &c., must fail in enforcing a capital execution where the legal ingredients were wanting.

I am aware that, unless capital punishments were to be increased in England, (which God forbid!) many cases would still remain for the consideration of the Judges and the merciful interposition of the Crown. But I hold it quite impossible, with human language for our vehicle and human conduct for our subject, to lay down any rule to be invariably observed. There are so many circumstances of temptation to the offence—subsequent evidence against the prosecutor; youth and previous character of the prisoner, &c.—that much must still be left, both to the King's Judges and to the Secretary of State. To illustrate this, I may mention that in the seven years ending 1834, of fourteen persons found guilty of murder in London and Middlesex, only nine were executed: yet if any crime would admit of an invariable rule it would be murder.

I think, therefore, that, following your own outline, you may divide several of the offences enumerated by you into two, or, I should say, three classes; thus enabling the jury to become, as they should be, parties to the administration of Criminal Law in its most penal consequences.

Yet I would not altogether exclude from your consideration the question of abolishing capital punishment to a still greater extent. I doubt, however, at present, the concurrence of public opinion in the abolition of capital punishment in cases of burglary or robbery, where great violence has been used, and I am not of opinion that the shedding of man's blood by premeditated violence can cease to be capital, without increasing the number of crimes of this nature. And let it be considered, by the benevolent friends of abolition of capital punishment, that the spectacle of ferocious and bloody crimes would harden the national character fully as much as that of executions.

II. Capital offences being defined, we come to the consideration of the next class. And here the question divides itself into two; the one being, what are the offences to which the punishment next to that of death should be affixed; the other, what that punishment should be.

With respect to the first of these questions, I will not pretend here to give any opinion. The materials are before you, and you are qualified to decide upon them.

With respect to the second question, I confess I do not know of any punishment fitter to be placed next to the punishment of death than transportation. Imprisonment for ten years, which has been sometimes proposed in Parliament, appears to me to inflict more suffering on the individual than is warranted by the necessity of example; a man's mind and strength are wasted by such confinement, and he is exasperated and hardened for the remainder of his life. On the other hand, a man may be deterred from crime by the fear of death as compared to imprisonment, but he will hardly be deterred by the threat of an imprisonment for ten years, if he cannot be deterred by one for five years. Such a punishment, therefore, has the fault of being vindictive rather than exemplary.

The punishment of the galleys, resorted to in some Foreign States, is still more objectionable; corrupting and degrading the criminal to a worse degree of wickedness; shocking and brutalizing the spectators of this horrible sight.

You need not fear that transportation cannot be made an object of dread. You may be assured that this can be effected; and I am only now speaking of transportation for nearly the very worst class of offenders.

If, however, transportation is kept as a punishment for grave offences, it should be so understood and so enforced. The present system of transporting a numerous army of thieves and poachers into New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land appears to me fraught with bad, and even dangerous consequences.

Thus, in the seven years ending

1820	there were actually transported	12,043
1827	- - - - - -	13,052
1834	- - - - - -	29,098
	Total	54,193*

By this statement you will see what an immense body of criminals are sent to two colonies, already overstocked with a criminal and immoral population.

But, in the year 1835, there were sentenced to transportation for simple larceny alone - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,805

While the whole number sentenced to transportation were - 3,625

Thus, it appears that, if we were to take away the penalty of transportation from simple larceny and some other offences, we might diminish by more than one-half the whole number of persons sentenced to transportation. The numbers actually transported for larceny I am not able accurately to ascertain, so that some errors will arise from this source.

In the view which I take of the subject much of the evil to the penal colonies arises from the excessive numbers sent there. They become, instead of penal colonies, the territory of a depraved community. It is impossible to keep the convicts in good order, or to apply uniform discipline. They are sought as labourers and servants; they abandon and defraud their masters; destroy all regularity of legal government; and sow the seeds of future insubordination, which might, if allowed to take its course, in the end, place the colonies in the hands of convicts and mutineers.

With this conviction, I should wish to limit the punishment of transportation to a much smaller class of offenders, being persuaded that to that smaller class penal discipline can be effectually applied.

III. I come next to the punishment of imprisonment. You must consider this punishment with reference to the improvements in prison discipline which have been effected, and which, I trust, may still be carried much further. Whether the system of associate but silent labour, or of confinement entirely separate, be preferred, I trust our prisons will no longer be the schools for crime they have hitherto been. A much shorter term of imprisonment may then be attended with more beneficial effects than have hitherto been derived from the longest terms.

A distinction must always be made between separate and solitary confinement. Separate confinement means imprisonment with the means of labour, communication with the chaplain, and religious improvement by reading and oral instruction. Solitary confinement should be used for the purpose of enforcing discipline in the prison, or, if judiciously and moderately applied for very short terms, it may also be a punishment, and one of the most salutary kind.

The gradations of punishment I should propose then are,—

1. Death.
2. Transportation for life.
3. Ditto for fifteen years.
4. Ditto for ten years.
5. Imprisonment for five years.
6. Ditto for four years.
7. Ditto for terms under four years.

There remain two subjects on which I should wish to offer some remarks.

The first is the provisions contained in some late Acts of Parliament, affixing transportation for life absolutely as a punishment for certain offences.

If the intention were that this punishment should be invariably applied, this intention has been thoroughly defeated. It is the practice of the Judges, and a very humane and judicious practice, in my opinion, after passing sentence, to inform the Secretary of State of the sentence they should have passed, if of a milder nature, had they been allowed by law a discretion. The duty of the Secretary of State requires him, I conceive, to attend to these recommendations. And thus the Judge

* See Appendix.

does, in truth, exercise a discretion, though not in the face of the Court, and without the general knowledge of the public.

It is true there are some variations to this practice. In some instances the Judge sentences the prisoner to a year's imprisonment previous to transportation, and, at the end of the year, recommends that the transportation should be remitted. It likewise happens that the Court of Quarter Sessions pass the sentence required by law, and do not conceive themselves entitled to offer any suggestion of alleviation, unless their opinion is asked by the Secretary of State. But it would be far better either that the Courts should have the discretion before allowed, or that some distinction should be made in the description of the crime. The present practice is one of anomaly and confusion.

The last subject to which I shall refer very shortly, is that of juvenile offenders. I entertain some doubt whether they should be tried in a different manner from other offenders. More frequent trials ought to take place, if practicable, for all offenders: but I think a different mode of punishment should be tried. After one year's confinement, convicts under sixteen years of age might be sent to colonies not penal, and there become respectable and useful members of society. A plan for a prison for this purpose is now under my consideration. I do not agree in the opinion which has been stated, that such a prison might be attached to workhouses. The workhouse would suffer in estimation, and the prison attached to it would be ill governed.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

APPENDIX.

NUMBERS *actually transported* for all offences:—

In the seven years ending in	1820 . . .	12,043
„ „	1827 . . .	13,052
„ „	1834 . . .	29,098

Note.—The enactments legalizing a second sentence on two convictions for felony, and the proof of a prior conviction, which tended so greatly to increase the frequency of the sentence of transportation, took effect from June 1827.

The numbers actually transported, who were convicted of larceny, cannot be accurately ascertained; but the numbers convicted of larceny were

In the seven years ending in	1827 . . .	49,221
„ „	1834 . . .	87,022

This is exclusive of larceny from the person: the numbers for that offence were, in the former period, 3,367; in the latter 10,101.

The foregoing numbers refer to England and Wales only.

COMMUTED PUNISHMENTS of Persons convicted of BURGLARY at the Central Criminal Court, from the establishment of the Court in November 1834.

	Transportation.			Imprisonment.			
	Life.	Fourteen Years.	Seven Years.	Three Years, and above two Years.	Two Years, and above one Year.	One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
1834, Two Sessions . . .	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1835, Twelve Sessions . .	27	8	9	..	..	4	..
1836, Six Sessions . . .	14	2	4	..	1	2	2
Total . . .	49	10	13*	..	1	6	2

* Of this number six were sent to the Penitentiary, with the understanding that they would, if their conduct were good, be discharged at the end of one year.

No person convicted at the Central Criminal Court of burglary has been executed.

Home Office, 8th October 1836.

TO THE LORD JOHN RUSSELL,

&c. &c. &c.

My Lord, *52, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 19th January* 1837.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letters, dated 19th September and 20th October 1836, directing us to consider what ought to be the principal heads of a Bill on the subject of Capital Punishments, specifying in what cases capital punishments should be retained, and defining clearly the nature of the offence in these cases. We have now to inform your Lordship that, in pursuance of such directions, we have carefully considered the subject of capital punishments with the view of ascertaining some specific scheme by which the principle contained in our Second Report to His Majesty might be at once carried into practical operation, to such an extent as to remove some of the more obvious evils pointed out by your Lordship as arising from the present state of the criminal law. We beg leave now to forward the heads of three Bills on this subject, which we think will partially effect the object intended, by decreasing the number of capital punishments, by classifying crimes according to certain gradations, and by introducing precise definitions of the offences to which different degrees of punishment should be assigned.

We think it right, however, to premise, that, although we are fully sensible of the mischief and inconvenience arising from the present injurious latitude of the law with respect to capital punishments, we are convinced that any partial scheme which can be devised for the purpose of circumscribing it must unavoidably produce inconvenience in practice; and, therefore, even admitting the particular changes introduced to be improvements, it will still be a question of policy whether these limited amendments will compensate for the inconveniences necessarily incident to a partial alteration of the law, and which nothing short of a thorough reformation could exclude.

A partial reform of the administration of criminal justice may diminish or remove the more serious and prominent evils which now exist, but, in its practical working, it will inevitably introduce new anomalies and inconsistencies. Much inconvenience in this respect, which no foresight can prevent, will result from the formation of aggravated offences by the combination of ancient crimes with circumstances now first made criminal,—from the exposition of new provisions by ancient rules of construction, and from the application of different rules of interpretation to different parts of the same system. It is not improbable, also, that some inconsistencies will occur, when the punishments of the offences included in the Bills now proposed are compared with the punishments of analogous offences untouched by their provisions. For these reasons we are persuaded that the only effectual remedy for the numerous imperfections of a system which originated in a state of society totally different from the present, and which has been coarsely repaired from time to time with various temporary expedients, will consist in such an entire revision and reconstruction of the whole fabric of our criminal law, as it is the object of the Commission under which we act to accomplish.

The doctrine which we attempted to establish in our Report was, that capital punishment should be "confined to High Treason, and, with some exceptions, to offences which consist in, or are aggravated by, acts of violence to the person, or which tend directly to endanger human life." In carrying this doctrine into practical effect, as well in regard to the capital offences which we have retained, as in those which we have classified as secondary crimes, we have endeavoured to define with precision those acts which now form no part of the crime, but are merely taken into consideration as guides in the apportionment of the punishment, and to constitute them a part of the *corpus delicti*. The effect of this alteration will be that such acts and circumstances must in every case be embodied in the formal charge against the accused. The Bills will not interfere with the existing law respecting high treason, murder, rape, or sodomy.

We propose by one Bill expressly to abolish capital punishment with respect to all the following crimes, substituting for it a discretionary punishment, varying between transportation for life and imprisonment for five years. These are:—

1. Offences against the Riot Act, 1 Geo. I., stat. 2, c. 5, s. 1 & 5.
2. Rescuing persons committed for or convicted of murder, 25 Geo. II. c. 37, s. 9.
3. Setting on fire or destroying ships or stores in His Majesty's dock-yards, &c., 12 Geo. III. c. 24.*
4. Endeavouring to seduce soldiers or sailors from His Majesty's service, or inciting them to mutiny, 37 Geo. III. c. 70.
5. Administering unlawful oaths or engagements, 52 Geo. III. c. 104, s. 1.
6. Escaping from the Millbank Penitentiary, 59 Geo. III. c. 136, s. 17.
7. Offences against the Act for the abolition of slavery, 5 Geo IV. c. 113, s. 9.
8. Offences against the late Smuggling Act, 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 53, s. 58, 59.

This Bill, besides substituting a mitigated punishment for the above crimes, proposes to repeal wholly an ancient Statute, (2 Jac. I. c. 31,) which made it a capital crime for persons infected with the plague and ordered to keep house, to go abroad in disobedience of such order.

By another Bill we propose to abolish the punishment of death in case of the forgeries which were retained as capital by the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 123, or made so by the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 59, and several Acts subsequent to the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 123, and to place them upon precisely the same footing as the other forgeries from which the capital punishment was removed by the Forgery Consolidation Act, (11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. 66.)

By a third Bill we propose to modify and restrict the application of capital punishment in the case of the following classes of offences, and to provide appropriate secondary punishments for such of them as ought not, in our opinion, to be capital:

1. Malicious injuries.
2. Burglary.
3. Robbery, and stealing from the person.
4. Burning or destroying buildings or ships.
5. Piracy.

The general object of these Bills will be to abolish the punishment of death for all offences, except treason, murder, rape and sodomy,† and the following crimes:

1. Administering poison; attempting to drown, suffocate, or strangle; stabbing, cutting, or wounding, or doing actual bodily harm by any other means, manifesting a design to kill: with intent in any of the above cases to murder.
2. Burglary, accompanied by an attempt to murder, or by stabbing, cutting, wounding, beating, striking, or any other personal violence to an inmate.
3. Robbery, and attempts to rob, accompanied by cutting, stabbing, wounding, or doing actual bodily harm, with any offensive weapon or instrument.
4. Setting fire to any building with intent to murder, or to any dwelling-house actually inhabited, or to any building, parcel of such dwelling-house, or adjoining thereto.
5. Setting fire to, casting away, or destroying ships, with intent to murder, or whereby life is endangered.
6. Exhibiting false lights or signals with intent to bring ships into danger, or doing anything tending to the immediate loss or destruction of ships in distress.
7. Piracy, accompanied by an attempt to murder, or by stabbing, cutting, or wounding.

* As the offence of setting fire to His Majesty's dock-yards, &c., may be taken to be a crime against the State, and analogous to high treason, it may deserve consideration whether it might not, as a matter of public policy, be expedient to retain the capital punishment in this case, although the offence, unless accompanied with danger to human life, does not come within the principle which we have adopted.

† As we do not propose any alterations as to these crimes, we reserve our observations on them until we have completed the digest.

We believe that by adopting the above limitations, the punishment of death would be removed from more than three-fourths of the offences now capital.

Malicious Injuries.

The first series of capital offences above enumerated embraces only a few of the numerous acts, commonly called Malicious Injuries, which are now punishable with death, under the 9th Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 11, 12, and 13. By the 11th section of that Statute, the following acts, when accompanied *by the intention to commit murder,* are declared to be capital :—

1. Administering or attempting to administer poison.
2. Attempting to drown, suffocate, or strangle.
3. Shooting at, or attempting to discharge loaded arms; and,
4. Stabbing, cutting, or wounding.

By the 12th section of the same Statute, the following acts, when accompanied by the intent either to *maim, disfigure, or disable, or to do grievous bodily harm, or to resist the lawful apprehension of the offender for a crime,* are capital:—

1. Shooting at, or attempting to discharge loaded arms; and
2. Stabbing, cutting, or wounding.

The 13th clause of the same Statute makes it a capital offence to use drugs or instruments for the purpose of procuring the miscarriage of a woman quick with child.

This long list of capital crimes we have distributed into two classes, retaining in our first class, as justifying the infliction of the punishment of death, only the direct intention to murder, evidenced by the overt acts of administering poison; attempting to drown, suffocate, or strangle; or cutting, stabbing, or wounding: adding, however, the further overt act of *doing actual bodily harm, by any means manifesting a design to kill.* The other offences specified by the 9th Geo. IV. c. 31, to be capital, will be found with some slight modifications in our proposed class of secondary crimes.

In the remarks upon the punishment of death in our Second Report, we have generally alluded to our reason for confining capital punishment, in the case of offences of this description, to acts accompanied either with the direct intent to murder, or such a degree of violence as reasonably indicates a design to murder or endanger human life, instead of comprehending in our first class the several other intents included in the provisions of the 9th Geo. IV. c. 31, such as the intents to maim, disfigure, disable, or do grievous bodily harm.

Without adverting to the moral reasons which have been urged for the above limitation of capital punishments, it appears to us that the administration of criminal justice in this country affords the strongest practical argument for such a restriction. Not only is the object of the law constantly frustrated by the reluctance of prosecutors to prefer a capital charge, and of juries to convict, upon such a charge, except in cases of dangerous personal violence; but, after these impediments are overcome, the rules of construction adopted by the judges *in favorem vitæ* frequently interpose to prevent the punishment of offenders. We shall have occasion hereafter to notice particularly several recent instances in which the leniency of the judicial interpretation of capital laws has occasioned impunity to crime. It almost invariably happens, too, that, in consequence of the absence of any systematic classification of crimes by our law, if the offender be not convicted of the capital offence, he either goes wholly unpunished, or is subjected to a punishment disproportionate to the magnitude of the offence. Thus, if the prosecution for a malicious injury, under the Statute 9th Geo. IV. c. 31, should fail, and the offender should escape capital punishment, the next gradation of offence is merely an assault, for which, however aggravated, the only punishment is fine and imprisonment, without hard labour, or any of the other incidents which render imprisonment a severe infliction.

It is material to direct your Lordship's attention to a peculiarity in our provision respecting malicious injuries which has the effect of rendering it, in one sense, far more comprehensive than the law now in force.

Although, in the enumeration of the specific overt acts accompanying an intention to murder, we have generally followed the words of the 9th Geo. IV. c. 31, we have added other words of a more comprehensive nature which are not found in

that Statute. As the omission to define distinctly all actions or circumstances which are to form the component parts of crimes may at first appear to be a departure from an important principle, we think it right to explain fully the reasons which have induced us to propose this innovation.

From the restriction of the essence of the crime to certain specific acts, and the consequent omission of innumerable other acts equally criminal, there has been a frequent failure of justice in the application of former enactments upon this subject. By Lord Ellenborough's Act, a "wounding" with intent to murder, unless produced by "cutting" or "stabbing," would not amount to a capital offence. The 9th Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 11, improved upon this by adding the much more comprehensive word "wounding." But, even with this addition, the clause by no means extends to all the cases which are within the principle and object of the enactment.

Since the passing of the 9th Geo. IV. c. 31, assaults of the most violent and savage description have been frequently committed, attended, beyond all doubt, by some of the various intents mentioned in that Statute; but, as in the strictness of legal interpretation they did not constitute the precise acts therein specified, they were held not to be punishable under its provisions.

Among the cases reserved for the opinion of the Judges from the various courts of criminal jurisdiction, questions upon the meaning of the words of this Statute have been much the most frequent, as well as the most subtle and perplexing. A few instances of the debateable points which have arisen will satisfy your Lordship of the expediency of some further definition or extension of the law with respect to crimes of this description. At the April Old Bailey Sessions in 1834, a man was indicted for maliciously wounding a peace-officer, by biting off the end of his finger, with intent to resist his apprehension. He was convicted by the jury; but a doubt having arisen upon the construction of the words of the Statute, whether this act was a "wounding," the question was reserved for the opinion of all the judges, who held, by a majority of seven to six, that, in order to constitute a "wounding," so as to bring the offender within the 9th Geo. IV. c. 31, the injury must be inflicted with some *instrument*. Another instance occurred in a case tried before Lord Denman, at the Summer Assizes for Somersetshire, in 1834, in which a man, with the deliberate and avowed purpose of destroying his wife, had assaulted her with a heated poker, had beaten her furiously till she was insensible, and had actually set her clothes on fire, when he was prevented from killing her by the interference of the neighbours. Though the bruises and burns occasioned by this ferocious assault had nearly produced death, no incised wound was inflicted, and therefore, as the case did not fall within any of the clauses of the Statute, he could only be punished for an aggravated assault.

Instances of this kind, where crimes of the most mischievous tendency escape the proper measure of punishment in consequence of the insufficiency of the law to meet them, necessarily injure the character of the administration of justice, and produce that popular distrust of the efficiency of the laws which is always the result of great discrepancies between legal decisions and the dictates of common sense. Influenced by this consideration, we have been anxious to introduce some provisions by which the difficulties of construction arising upon former statutes might be avoided or diminished, without, however, incurring the dangers resulting from the use of terms of loose and general description. For this purpose we have added to the specific overt acts, taken from the existing statute, the words, "*or shall, by any other means whatsoever manifesting a design to kill, do actual bodily harm with intent to murder.*"

These words will embrace all acts of violence, which, being infinitely various, it is impossible specifically to enumerate, but which, if so serious as to "manifest a design to kill," indicate a murderous intention quite as clearly as the administration of poison, &c., and ought, therefore, to constitute a capital offence, when attended with the actual intent to murder. In further justification of these general words, we may observe that the object to be attained by qualifying the attempts to murder by overt acts is entirely artificial. In a moral point of view, the same punishment should be inflicted for an attempt to murder unaccompanied by injury, as for the attempt and injury, the attempt to murder being the substantive crime; and it is only in order to ensure certainty of punishment by obtaining the acquiescence of juries, and by laying down certain fixed points of fact for their guidance in forming a decision upon so nice a question as intention, that it becomes expedient to restrict capital punishment to attempts to murder coupled with actual injury to the object of them, and in which the means used

afford pregnant evidence of a murderous design. But this, like all other rules of expediency, ought not to be extended beyond the occasion which calls for it; and, therefore, if any means can be devised to comprehend cases falling within the principle of capital punishment, and to which the usual reasons for excluding them do not apply, they ought, we think, to be adopted. We conceive that the proposed clause, which in effect embodies the principle upon which the limited enactments of the 9th Geo. IV. c. 31, were framed, is sufficiently definite to ensure in all cases the practical observance of the principle: and also, that it will not be liable to any of the inconveniences in the administration of the law which commonly result from the use of general words. In every case it will be necessary to allege and prove an actual intention to murder, and also actual bodily injury effected by means from the very use of which a design to kill is presumable. We apprehend that juries will not hesitate to convict of a capital offence wherever there is distinct proof of the commission of any act which inflicts bodily harm to another, by such means as manifest a design to kill, and where they are at the same time satisfied of the intent to murder; while, on the other hand, the words in question specify a sufficient number of fixed points to assist the jury in determining the question of intention.

Under the general head of "Malicious Injuries," we have placed in a second class, liable to a discretionary punishment, varying in severity between transportation for life and imprisonment *for five years*, the following offences, all of which are now capital:—

1. Attempting to administer poison with intent to murder.
2. Shooting at, or attempting to discharge loaded arms with the like intent.
3. Shooting at, or attempting to discharge loaded arms with intent to maim, disfigure, disable, or to do grievous bodily harm, or to resist lawful apprehension for a crime.
4. Stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with the like intent.

We have already observed that, in principle, there seems to be no reason for a distinction as to the punishment between a direct attempt to murder, however effected, and unattended by injury to the object, and the combined facts of the attempt and the actual injury. It is, therefore, on the ground of policy alone that we have thought it proper to place so grave a crime as deliberate design to murder among secondary offences.

With respect to the two last-mentioned acts, we propose that, notwithstanding the diminution of punishment, the effect of the limitation contained in the existing Statute should be continued; namely, that they must be committed under such circumstances, that, "if death had ensued therefrom, the same would in law have amounted to the crime of murder." The circumstances which in law distinguish murder from manslaughter, or justifiable homicide, are premeditation and malice; and it appears to us that the existence of these circumstances furnishes a substantial ground of distinction in estimating the proper degree of punishment to be appropriated to acts of violence not actually producing death.

A fifth offence, which is likewise capital by the 9th Geo. IV. c. 31, but which we propose to class among secondary crimes, is the attempt to procure abortion.

By the present law, this offence is divided into two classes; the capital offence being where the woman shall be *quick with child*. Having taken away the capital punishment, we have omitted this distinction, which we consider will be advantageous as removing a difficulty in evidence, and as obviating the necessity of discussing a question respecting which considerable doubt must always exist.

Under the general head of malicious injuries we have placed, in a third class, with a scale of punishment varying between transportation for fifteen years and imprisonment not exceeding five years, the following offences:—

1. Shooting at or attempting to discharge loaded arms at any person.
2. Cutting, stabbing, or wounding, with intent, in any of the above cases, to maim, disfigure, or disable, or to do some grievous bodily harm, or to resist lawful apprehension for an offence.

The two last-mentioned offences will embrace all such cases of shooting at, stabbing, &c., with the intents above specified, as, in case death ensued, would not amount to murder.

II.—*Burglary.*

The next class of offences to which we have endeavoured to apply the same principles of definition and arrangement is comprehended under the general head of burglary.

By the common law, simple burglary, which, as defined by Lord Coke, is nothing more than the breaking and entering a dwelling-house in the night-time, with intent to commit a felony, is a capital offence, however small the breaking, and however trifling the felony intended or effected. It appears to us, that in no department is the criminal law more essentially defective than in its provisions upon the subject of burglary. Were it even to be assumed that it is proper that the forcible invasion and disturbance of the right of habitation in the night-time, with a felonious intention, should be punishable with death, the definition of the offence is far too wide; for, as the absence of day-light is the only legal criterion of night, and a mere constructive breaking is sufficient, it follows that a child who opens a casement and takes out an apple at six o'clock in the evening may be just as liable to capital punishment as a gang of burglars who plunder a house at midnight.

In consequence of the unreasonable latitude of the law, it would be impossible to carry it into execution at the present day; and accordingly we find that, in practice, it never happens that execution does follow the sentence of death upon convictions for burglary, unless the commission of the technical crime has been attended by acts of personal violence or cruelty, or some other aggravations which completely alter the complexion of the offence, and constitute, in truth, the criminal acts for which the offender suffers. Of the criminality of these acts, and their probably fatal consequences to himself, the offender has no notice by the letter of the law, nor are they contained in the formal charge against him in the indictment: they are not recorded against him, if proved; and their truth has frequently to be inquired of, in the absence of the prisoner, after the close of the trial and dismissal of the jury.

It appears to us that the practical remedy for such evil properly consists in defining those acts and circumstances which have hitherto been considered as aggravations, and by constituting them, when joined with the burglarious entry, substantive crimes. We further propose to classify them according to their different degrees of atrocity, upon the same principle which we have followed with respect to malicious injuries. Thus all burglaries committed in pursuance of a direct attempt to murder, or attended with acts of cutting, stabbing, or wounding, beating or striking, or the use of any other personal violence, will continue to be capital. Other modifications of the offence, which at present do not usually induce the infliction of capital punishment, but are commonly followed by an aggravated punishment short of death, we have placed in our second class. Thus, where a burglary is committed by several, or where the offender is armed with offensive weapons, or where by violent conduct or threats (short of actual injury to the person) they put the inmates in fear, we think that the punishment might properly vary, according to circumstances, between the termini of transportation for life and imprisonment for five years. We may here mention that we have thought it right to withdraw capital punishment from an offence analogous to burglary, viz., the stealing in a dwelling-house, any person therein being put in fear, to which the sentence of death was continued by the 7th and 8th Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 12. This offence, being somewhat vaguely described in previous Statutes, we have defined the nature of the acts by which fear is to be excited; and, as the offence is one which can very rarely be expected to be committed with such aggravations as to call for the infliction of capital punishment, we have classed it among offences of the second degree. Simple burglary we have placed in a third class, and made it liable to a discretionary punishment, varying in amount between transportation for fifteen years and imprisonment not exceeding five years.

III.—*Robbery and stealing from the Person.*

Robbery is at present capital by the common law, and also by the Statute 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29. The 7th section of that Statute specifically declares the law upon a point which was previously somewhat doubtful, by enacting that any person who shall accuse or threaten to accuse any other person of any infamous crime, with a view to extort, and, by the intimidation of such accusation or threat, shall actually extort any chattel, &c., from him, shall be deemed to be guilty of robbery.

Independently of the statutable robbery last mentioned, the crime of robbery is never, we apprehend, punished with death at the present day, unless in cases attended with serious aggravations. In this crime, therefore, as in burglary, the punishment, in practice, attaches to the fortuitous incidents of the offence; and the inconvenience and injustice arising from the latitude of the law are nearly the same with respect to both offences. We propose to diminish the evil by the same means which we have recommended in burglary, viz., by defining the aggravations which, in practice, actually induce capital punishment, and incorporating them with the principal charge, and by classifying the compound offences thus formed according to their degrees of enormity. With this view we suggest that the capital crime should consist of a robbery, or an attempt to rob, attended by stabbing, cutting, or wounding, or doing actual bodily harm, with any offensive weapon or instrument, to the person robbed. In the second class of punishments we place the offence of robbery, or the assault with intent to rob, when committed by numbers, or by persons armed with offensive weapons, or when attended with beating, striking, or any other personal violence. To this class also we transpose the offence of obtaining property by the threat of accusing another of any infamous crime. As this is an offence of the deepest malignity, we had considerable doubts whether it ought not to continue to be punishable with death; but, after much consideration, we are inclined to think that, with reference to difficulties of proof and the disposition of juries, the important object of certainty of punishment will be more readily attained by placing it in the class of secondary crimes. We propose to place simple robbery and stealing from the person, without any peculiar aggravation, in a third class; and assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding property by menaces or force, with intent to steal, which, by the Statute 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, are now liable to transportation for life, we have placed in a fourth class, with a less degree of punishment. As connected with the crime of stealing, we have placed the plundering of ships in distress, &c., or goods belonging thereto, (which is capital by the 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29,) and a very grave offence, in the second class.

IV.—*The Burning or Destroying of Houses and other Buildings, or Ships.*

The offence of wilfully setting fire to houses and a great variety of other buildings, whether in the possession of the offender or of any other person, with intent to injure or defraud, is capital by the Statute 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 30. By the 9th clause of the same Statute, the acts of setting fire to or in anywise destroying ships, whether complete or unfinished, and also of setting fire to them or casting away or otherwise destroying them with intent to prejudice owners or underwriters, are also declared to be capital. The 17th clause makes it a capital offence to set fire to any stack of corn, grain, pulse, straw, hay, or wood; and by the 5th clause it is made capital to set fire to any mine of coal or cannel coal.

Of the numerous capital crimes connected with the burning of houses or ships, created or continued by this Statute, the great majority are offences against property, and personal violence or danger to human life does not form a necessary ingredient in any of them.

We propose, therefore, that with respect to the burning of buildings, &c., or mines, the capital punishment should be repealed in all cases in which the act of burning is not committed in pursuance of a direct intent to murder, or where it is not attended with danger to life. The same limitation may, we think, be advantageously applied to the cases of burning or casting away ships. With respect to the burning of buildings, the offences to which we have assigned a place in the first class, as properly punishable with death, are merely such as would probably put life in peril. In the second class, we have placed the offences of setting fire to buildings, and of burning or destroying ships where danger to life is not produced, and where the intent is to defraud or injure. This change will be effected by merely re-enacting the above-mentioned clauses in the Statute 7th and 8th Geo. IV. c. 30, with the substitution of a secondary punishment for that of death.

We do not offer an opinion upon the policy or safety of making this extensive mitigation of the penal consequences of malicious burning at the present moment, when the general alarm excited a few years ago in rural districts by the frequent occurrence of such offences may be considered as having only partially subsided.

The offence of riotously pulling down churches and other buildings, &c., which is capital by the 7th and 8th Geo. IV. c. 30, not being within the principle upon which we propose to retain the punishment of death, we have placed in the second class.

V.—*Exhibiting False Signals to Ships, &c.*

By the 11th section of the 7th and 8th Geo. IV. c. 30, the following acts are declared to be capital offences:—

1. Exhibiting false lights or signals with intent to bring ships into danger.
2. Doing anything tending to the immediate loss or destruction of ships in distress.
3. Destroying any part of any ship in distress, or wrecked or stranded, or any goods belonging thereto.
4. Forcibly preventing or impeding any person endeavouring to save his life from such ship.

Of these four distinct crimes we propose to retain only the first and second in the class of capital offences, as crimes obviously tending to bring human life into danger. For the same reason the offence of forcibly preventing a man from saving his life from a wreck or ship is properly a capital offence; but we think it unnecessary to make this particular act the subject of a distinct enactment, because it amounts to an attempt to drown with intent to murder, and will therefore be comprehended in our first section of capital crimes. We have put the offence of destroying any part of a ship in distress, &c., or goods belonging thereto, in our third class, as being a crime of rare occurrence, and for the commission of which no strong motive can exist.

VI.—*Piracy.*

The offence of piracy at common law is nothing more than robbery upon the high seas; but by statutes passed at various times, and still in force, many artificial offences have been created which are to be deemed to amount to piracy. Thus, by the Statute 11th and 12th Will. III. c. 7, the commission of acts of hostility by any natural born subject on the high seas against any other of His Majesty's subjects under colour of a commission from a foreign power is declared to be piracy. So also by the 8th Geo. I. c. 24, trading with known pirates, combining in any manner with them, and forcibly boarding any merchant vessel and throwing goods overboard, are to be deemed acts of piracy. The latest Statute upon this subject is the 18th Geo. II. c. 30, which declares that any subject of Great Britain committing hostilities at sea in time of war against any of his fellow-subjects, or assisting an enemy at sea, shall be liable to be tried and convicted as a pirate. Upon a general revision of the criminal law, many of the offences created by these Statutes, which were passed to meet particular and temporary emergencies, and are founded upon no system or principle, would probably receive much modification. In the present measure, we think it would not be expedient to do more than repeal the capital punishment in all cases where the offence does not involve an attempt to murder, or the commission of acts of violence dangerous to human life. In the heads of the Bill which we now submit to your Lordship, we have placed in our list of capital offences acts of piracy, attended with attempts to murder, or cutting, stabbing, or wounding. Other acts of piracy we have left with their present definitions, but have, by a general clause, applied to them the discretionary scale of punishments which we propose to appropriate to offences of the second class.

As regards the aggravations adopted by us with a view to the measure of punishment to be assigned to each offence, we may observe that, as all the crimes contained in the proposed Bill are of the same degree, a prisoner, in case of failure to prove the aggravations, might, should the evidence warrant it, be found guilty of any less aggravated offence of the same class, if included in the charge for the more aggravated one, although not separately charged in the indictment. It is, however, important to remark, that this latitude is very different from the discretion given to juries by a recent alteration of the French Criminal Code, where the jury is empowered, generally, to find attenuating circumstances, without, however, being bound to specify what these are; nor is the proof of them necessary: and thus, in such cases, the jurors, to a certain extent, exercise the power of assessing the punishment without reference to the facts proved. If it should be considered that the present classification will lead to any prolixity or complexity in the indictment, any difficulty on that head might be obviated by a special provision to be inserted in the Bill.

That which has been done by us has been merely with reference to existing crimes,—we have not proposed to create new ones; but we cannot conclude our observations without calling your Lordship's attention to two very serious offences, which, under the present state of the law, are merely aggravated assaults, unless

followed by loss of life; we allude to the sending explosive substances with intent to injure or murder, and the attempting to blind or disfigure, by throwing vitriol and other like substances at a person; these we think it would be desirable to constitute substantive offences, and should be ranged in our second class.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servants,

THOMAS STARKIE,
HENRY BELLENDEN KER,
WILLIAM WIGHTMAN,
ANDREW AMOS,
DAVID JARDINE.

Heads of a BILL, intituled "An Act for abolishing the Punishment of Death in certain Cases, &c."

Repeal of

1 Geo. I. s. 2, c. 5.	(An Act for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the rioters.)	So far as relates to the punishment of offences now punishable with death under the same Acts respectively.
25 Geo. II. c. 37.	(An Act for better preventing the horrid crime of murder.)	
12 Geo. III. c. 24.	(An Act for the better securing and preserving His Majesty's Dock-yards, Magazines, Ships, Ammunition, and Stores.)	
37 Geo. III. c. 70.	(An Act for the better prevention and punishment of attempts to seduce persons serving in his Majesty's Forces by sea or land from their duty and allegiance to His Majesty, or to incite them to mutiny or disobedience.)	
52 Geo. III. c. 104.	(An Act to render more effectual an Act passed in the 37th year of His present Majesty, for preventing the administering or taking unlawful oaths.)	
59 Geo. III. c. 136.	(An Act for the better regulation of the general Penitentiary for Convicts at Millbank.)	
5 Geo. IV. c. 113.	(An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade.)	
3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 53.	(An Act for the prevention of Smuggling.) (And all Acts continuing or perpetuating any of the Acts hereinbefore mentioned.)	

Be it therefore enacted, &c.

1. That from and after the day of whosoever shall be convicted of any of the offences now punishable with death under any of the said hereinbefore mentioned Acts, as principals or accessories before the fact, shall be liable to be transported beyond the seas for the term of the natural life of such person, or for any term not less than fifteen years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding ten years, nor less than five years.

2. That, in awarding the punishment of imprisonment for any offence punishable under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Court to direct such imprisonment to be with or without hard labour in the Common Gaol or House of Correction, and also to direct that the offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for the whole or any portion or portions of such imprisonment, or of such imprisonment with hard labour, as to the Court in its discretion shall seem meet.

Repeal of

2 Jac. I. c. 31.	(An Act for the charitable relief and ordering of persons infected with the plague.)

And any Act continuing or perpetuating the same so far as relates to the continuing or perpetuating the same.

Heads of a BILL, intituled "An Act to abolish the Punishment of Death in Cases of Forgery."

Recital of the (still Capital) Forgery Enactments contained in

11 Geo. IV. and 1 Wm. IV. c. 66.	(An Act for reducing into one Act all such Forgeries as shall henceforth be punished with Death, and for otherwise amending the laws relative to Forgery.)
2 and 3 William IV. c. 59.	(An Act to transfer the management of certain Annuities on lives from the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer to the management of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and to amend an Act for enabling the said Commissioners to grant Life Annuities and Annuities for terms of years.)
2 and 3 William IV. c. 123.	(An Act for abolishing the punishment of Death in certain cases of Forgery.)
2 and 3 William IV. c. 125.	(An Act for enabling His Majesty to direct the issue of Exchequer Bills to a limited amount, for the purposes and in the manner therein mentioned, and for giving relief to Trinidad, British Guiana, and St. Lucie.)
5 and 6 William IV. c. 45.	(An Act to carry into further execution the provisions of an Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of His present Majesty, for compensating Owners of Slaves upon the abolition of Slavery.)

Recital of so much of

5 and 6 William IV. c. 51, (An Act for granting relief to the Island of Dominica, and to amend an Act of the 2nd and 3rd years of His present Majesty, for enabling His Majesty to direct the issue of Exchequer Bills to a limited amount, for the purposes therein mentioned.)

as enacts, that all and every the several clauses, powers, provisions, enactments, penalties, and restrictions in the before-mentioned Act of the 2nd and 3rd Wlliam IV. c. 125, so far as the same could be made applicable and were not varied by the said Act of the 5th and 6th William IV. c. 51, should extend to that Act.

That the said Act of 2nd and 3rd William IV. c. 125, so far as the same is proposed to be recited, (*i. e.*, as to the Forgery clause,) is applicable to and in nowise varied by the 5th and 6th William IV. c. 51.

That it is expedient that none of the before-mentioned offences should hereafter be punishable with death.

Be it therefore enacted, &c.

That if any person shall, after the passing of this Act, be convicted of any of the offences hereinbefore mentioned, such person shall not suffer death or have sentence of death awarded against him or her for the same, but shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported beyond the seas for life, or for any term not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years nor less than two years.

That when any person shall be convicted of any offence punishable under this Act for which imprisonment may be awarded, it shall be lawful for the Court to sentence the offender to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, in the common gaol or House of Correction, and also to direct that the offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for the whole or any portion or portions of such imprisonment, as to the Court, in its discretion, shall seem meet.

Heads of a BILL, intituled "An Act

Repeal of 28 Henry, c. 15; 11 and 12 Wm. III. c. 7; 4 Geo. I. c. 11; 8 Geo. I. c. 24; 18 Geo. II. c. 30.	So far as relates to the punishment of the crime of Piracy, or of any offence by any of the said Acts declared to be Piracy, or of accessories thereto.
7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 6.	Robbery.—Stealing from the person, assaulting with intent to rob, and demands with threats or by force, with intent to steal.
s. 7.	Extorting money, &c., by threatening to accuse of any infamous crime.
s. 11.	Burglary.
s. 12.	Stealing in a dwelling-house, any person therein being put in fear.
s. 18.	Stealing any part of any ship in distress or wrecked, &c., or any goods, &c., belonging thereto.
s. 61.	As to principals in the second degree and accessories before and after the fact, so far as relates to any of the last-mentioned offences.
7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 30, s. 2.	Setting fire to churches, chapels, buildings, &c., with intent thereby to injure or defraud any person.
s. 5.	Setting fire to coal-mines.
s. 8.	Pulling down, &c. (being riotously assembled), churches, chapels, buildings, &c.
s. 9.	Setting fire to, casting away, &c., ships.
s. 11.	Exhibiting false lights or signals with intent to bring ships into danger, or doing anything tending to the immediate loss of ships in distress, or destroying any part of ships in distress or wrecked, &c., or preventing any person saving his life from any such ship.
s. 17.	Setting fire to stacks of corn, grain, &c.
s. 26.	As to principals in the second degree and accessories before and after the fact, so far as relates to any of the last-mentioned offences.
9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 11.	Administering or attempting to administer, or causing to be taken by any person, poison, &c., or attempting to drown, suffocate, or strangle; or shooting at or by drawing a trigger, or in any other manner

9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 11. attempting to discharge loaded arms at any person, with intent, in any of the cases aforesaid, to murder, and counselling, aiding, or abetting therein.

s. 12. Shooting at, or by drawing a trigger, or in any other manner attempting to discharge loaded arms at any person; or stabbing, cutting, or wounding any person, with intent, in any of the cases aforesaid, to maim, &c.; if, in case death ensued, the offence would be murder, and counselling, aiding, or abetting therein.

s. 13. Administering poison, &c., to any woman, quick or not quick with child, with intent to procure her miscarriage, and counselling, aiding, or abetting therein.

And all Acts continuing or perpetuating any of the above-mentioned Acts, so far as relates to the continuing or perpetuating so much of the same as is proposed to be hereby repealed.

Be it therefore enacted, &c.

FIRST CLASS.

Felony—Death.

1. *Whosoever* shall administer to or cause to be taken by any person, any poison or other destructive thing; or shall attempt to drown, suffocate, or strangle any person; or shall stab, cut, or wound any person; or shall by any other means whatsoever, manifesting a design to kill, do actual bodily harm to any person, with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to commit the crime of murder, shall be guilty, &c.

2. *Whosoever* having burglariously entered into any dwelling-house, shall assault with intent to murder any person being therein, or shall stab, cut, wound, beat, strike, or use any other personal violence to such person, shall be guilty, &c.

3. *Whosoever*, with intent to rob, or having robbed any person, shall stab, cut, or wound such person, or shall with any offensive weapon or instrument do any actual bodily harm to such person, shall be guilty, &c.

4. *Whosoever* shall set fire to any building, with intent to murder any person, or shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any dwelling-house actually inhabited, or to any barn, stable, outhouse, or other building, being respectively either parcel of such dwelling-house, or contiguous and adjoining thereto, shall be guilty, &c.

5. *Whosoever* shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to, cast away, or in anywise destroy any ship or vessel, either with intent to murder any person, or whereby the life of any person lawfully being therein shall be endangered, shall be guilty, &c.

6. *Whosoever* shall exhibit any false light or signal with intent to bring any ship or vessel into danger, or shall unlawfully and maliciously do anything tending to the immediate loss or destruction of any ship or vessel in distress, shall be guilty, &c.

7. *Whosoever*, with intent to commit, or having committed, the crime of piracy in respect of any ship or vessel, shall assault with intent to murder any person being on board of, or belonging to such ship or vessel, or shall stab, cut, or wound any such person, shall be guilty, &c.

SECOND CLASS.

Felony—Transportation for life, or for any term not less than fifteen years, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding ten years, nor less than five years.

1. *Whosoever* shall attempt to administer to any person any poison, or other destructive thing, or shall shoot at any person, or shall by drawing a trigger, or in any other manner, attempt to discharge any kind of loaded arms at any person, with intent, in any of the cases aforesaid, to commit the crime of murder, shall be guilty, &c.

2. *Whosoever* of malice aforethought shall shoot at any person, or shall by drawing a trigger or in any other manner attempt to discharge any kind of loaded arms at any person, or shall stab, cut, or wound any person, with intent, in any of the cases aforesaid, to maim, disfigure, or disable such person, or to do some other grievous bodily harm to such person, or with intent to resist or prevent the lawful apprehension or detainer of any person, shall be guilty, &c.

3. *That* all such acts of shooting or attempting to discharge any kind of loaded arms, or of stabbing, cutting, or wounding as aforesaid, as shall be committed under such circumstances, that, if death had ensued therefrom, the same would in law have amounted to the crime of murder, shall be deemed or taken to have been done with malice aforethought.

4. *Whosoever*, with intent to procure the miscarriage of any pregnant woman, shall unlawfully administer to her, or cause to be taken by her, any poison or other noxious thing, or shall unlawfully use any instrument or other means whatever, with the like intent, shall be guilty, &c.

5. *Whosoever*, being armed with any offensive weapon or instrument, shall commit the crime of burglary; or, together with one or more person or persons shall commit such crime; or, having burglariously entered into any dwelling-house, shall, by any menace, threat, or gesture, put any one being therein in fear; or, having by day or by night entered into any

dwelling-house, shall steal any property therein, and, by any violence, menace, threat, or gesture, put any one being therein in fear, shall be guilty, &c.

6. *Whosoever*, being armed with any offensive weapon or instrument, shall rob or assault with intent to rob any person; or, together with one or more person or persons, shall rob or assault with intent to rob any person; or, with intent to rob any person, or having robbed any person, shall beat, strike, or use any other personal violence to such person, shall be guilty, &c.

7. *Whosoever* shall accuse or threaten to accuse any person of the abominable crime of buggery, committed either with mankind or with beast, or of any assault with intent to commit the said abominable crime, or of any attempt or endeavour to commit the said abominable crime, or of making or offering any solicitation, persuasion, promise, or threat to any person whereby to move or induce such person to commit or permit the said abominable crime, with a view or intent in any of the cases aforesaid to extort or gain from such person, and shall by intimidating such person by such accusation, or threat, extort or gain from such person any property, shall be deemed guilty of robbery, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, &c.

8. *Whosoever* shall plunder or steal any part of any ship or vessel which shall be in distress or wrecked, stranded or cast on shore, or any goods, merchandize, or articles of any kind belonging to such ship or vessel, shall be guilty, &c.

9. *Whosoever* shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any church or chapel, or to any chapel for the religious worship of persons dissenting from the United Church of England and Ireland; or shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any house, stable, coach-house, out-house, warehouse, office, shop, mill, malthouse, hop-oast, barn, or granary, or to any building or erection used in carrying on any trade or manufacture, or any branch thereof, whether the same or any of them respectively shall then be in the possession of the offender, or in the possession of any other person, with intent thereby to injure or defraud any person, shall be guilty, &c.

10. *Whosoever* shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to or in anywise destroy any ship or vessel, whether the same be complete or in an unfinished state; or shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to, cast away, or in anywise destroy any ship or vessel with intent thereby to prejudice any owner or part owner of such ship or vessel, or of any goods on board the same, or any person that hath underwritten or shall underwrite any policy of insurance upon such ship or vessel, or on the freight thereof, or upon any goods on board the same, shall be guilty, &c

11. *Whosoever* shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any mine of coal, or cannel coa., shall be guilty, &c.

12. *Whosoever* shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to any stack of corn, grain, pulse, straw, hay, turf, peat, or wood, shall be guilty, &c.

13. *Whosoever* shall be convicted of any offence which, by any of the Acts hereinbefore referred to, amounts to the crime of piracy, and is thereby made punishable with death, shall (save and except in the cases where any such is made capital by this Act) be liable, &c.

14. *Whosoever*, together with two or more persons, being riotously and tumultuously present to the disturbance of the public peace, shall unlawfully and with force demolish, pull down, or destroy, or begin to demolish, pull down, or destroy, any church or chapel; or any chapel for the religious worship of persons dissenting from the United Church of England and Ireland; or any house, stable, coach-house, outhouse, warehouse, office, shop, mill, malt house, hop-oast, barn or granary, or any building or erection used in carrying on any trade o manufacture, or any branch thereof; or any machinery, whether fixed or movable, prepared for or employed in any manufacture, or in any branch thereof; or any steam engine, or other engine for sinking, draining, or working any mine, or any staith, building, or erection used in conducting the business of any mine, or any bridge, waggon-way, or trunk for conveying minerals from any mine, shall be guilty, &c.

Third Class.

Felony—Transportation for any term not exceeding Fifteen Years nor less than Ten Years, or Imprisonment for any term not exceeding Five Years.

1. *Whosoever* unlawfully and maliciously shall shoot at any person, or shall, by drawing a trigger, or in any other manner, attempt to discharge any kind of loaded arms at any person, or shall stab, cut, or wound any person, with intent, in any of the cases aforesaid, to maim, disfigure, or disable such person, or to do some other grievous bodily harm to such person, or with intent to resist or prevent the lawful apprehension or detainer of any person, shall be guilty, &c.

2. *Whosoever* shall be convicted of the crime of burglary shall be liable, &c.

3. *Whosoever* shall rob any person shall be liable, &c.

4. *Whosoever* shall steal any property from the person of another shall be liable, &c.

5. *Whosoever* shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy any part of any ship or vessel which shall be in distress, or wrecked, stranded, or cast on shore, or any goods, merchandize, or articles of any kind belonging to such ship or vessel, shall be guilty, &c.

Fourth Class.

Felony.—Imprisonment for any term not exceeding Five Years.

1. *Whosoever* shall assault any person with intent to rob him, shall (save and except in the cases where a greater punishment is provided by this Act) be guilty, &c.

2. *Whosoever* shall, with menaces or by force, demand any property of any person, with intent to steal the same, shall be guilty, &c.

1. *That whosoever* shall aid, abet, counsel, or procure the commission of any felony punishable under this Act, shall be punishable with death or otherwise in the same manner as the principal in the first degree is by this Act punishable; and that whosoever shall be convicted of being an accessory after the fact to any felony punishable under this Act (except only a receiver of stolen property), shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years.

2. *That* where any person shall be convicted of any offence punishable under this Act, for which imprisonment may be awarded, it shall be lawful for the Court to sentence the offender to be imprisoned, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, in the common gaol or House of Correction, and also to direct that the offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for the whole or any portion or portions of such imprisonment, or of such imprisonment with hard labour, as to the Court in its discretion shall seem meet.

3. *That* the word "property" shall, throughout this Act, be deemed to denote everything included under the words "chattel, money, or valuable security" used in the said recited Act of the 7th and 8th years of King George the Fourth, for consolidating and amending the laws in England relative to larceny and other offences connected therewith.

Heads of a BILL, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law relative to Offences punishable by Transportation for Life."

Recites,

That by an Act passed in the 2nd and 3rd years of His present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for abolishing the punishment of death in certain cases, and substituting a lesser punishment in lieu thereof," and by another Act passed in the same years, intituled, "An Act for abolishing the punishment of death in certain cases of Forgery," persons convicted of certain offences therein respectively mentioned or referred to, are liable to be transported beyond the seas for life.

That by an Act passed in the 4th year of the same reign, intituled "An Act to repeal so much of two Acts of the 7th and 8th years and 9th year of King George IV., as inflicts the punishment of death upon persons breaking, entering, and stealing in a dwelling-house; also for giving power to the Judges to add to the punishment of transportation for life in certain cases of Forgery, and in certain other cases," persons punishable by transportation for life under the said two hereinbefore recited Acts, are liable, previously to their being transported, in case the Court before whom such persons shall be convicted shall think fit, to be imprisoned with or without hard labour in the common gaol or House of Correction, or to be confined in the Penitentiary, for any term not exceeding four years nor less than one year.

That it is expedient to repeal the said three several Acts, so far as relates to the punishment of persons liable to be transported for life, in order that a more discretionary punishment may be substituted for the same.

Be it therefore enacted, &c.

That so much of the said recited Acts as relates to the punishment of persons convicted of offences for which they are liable under either of the said two Acts of the 2nd and 3rd years of His present Majesty's reign, to be transported for life, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that from and after the passing of this Act every person convicted of any of such offences shall be liable to be transported beyond the seas for the term of the natural life of such person, or for any term not less than fifteen years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding ten years nor less than five years.

That in awarding the punishment of imprisonment for any offence punishable under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Court to direct such imprisonment to be with or without hard labour in the common gaol or House of Correction, and also to direct that the offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for the whole or any portion or portions of such imprisonment, or of such imprisonment with hard labour, as to the Court in its discretion shall seem meet.

Heads of a BILL, intituled "An Act to abolish the Punishment of the Pillory."

Recites,

That it is expedient to abolish the punishment of the pillory.

Be it therefore enacted, &c.

That from and after the passing of this Act, judgment shall not be given and awarded against any person or persons convicted of any offence, that such person or persons do stand in or upon the pillory, any law, statute, or usage, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD-STREET,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

53

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1836.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1837.

CONTENTS.

		Page
Report by L. Horner, Esq.	12th October 1836	3
Appendix to ditto		13
Report by T. Jones Howell, Esq.	15th October 1836	27
Appendix to ditto		29
Report by R. J. Saunders, Esq.	12th October 1836	30
Joint Report	12th October 1836	33
Appendix to ditto		35
Report by L. Horner, Esq.	18th January 1837	40
Appendix to ditto		52
Report by T. Jones Howell, Esq.	12th January 1837	54
Appendix to ditto		56
Report by R. J. Saunders, Esq.	2d January 1837	59
Report by Ja. Stuart, Esq.	31st December 1836	62
Appendix to ditto		68
Joint Report	24th January 1837	70

FACTORIES REGULATION ACT.

REPORT by *Leonard Horner*, Esq., Inspector of Factories.

My Lord, *London, 12th October* 1836.

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq. 12th October 1836.

When I received your Lordship's letter of the 14th June, directing me to take charge of the district of the late Mr. Rickards, it was my first impression that it would be advisable to continue to act upon the regulations which he had issued until, by observation on the spot, I should see a necessity for making a change; but, after I had read his more recent Reports, and had considered the terms of your Lordship's letter to the Inspectors, of the 21st of June, directing a strict enforcement of the law, and that too with especial reference to my new district, I saw that some additional regulations were necessary in order to secure a better observance of the Act. I therefore sent for Mr. Heathcote, the superintendent of the Manchester division, as he had had the most experience under Mr. Rickards, and, after hearing his statement, which convinced me still more that some additional checks were called for, I drew up the rules and regulations, of which a copy is given in Appendix No. 1 of this Report, and sent them to each mill-owner, accompanied by a letter of instructions (Appendix No. 2), and they were advertised in the local newspapers.

I had experienced in my former district the great advantage of appointing particular surgeons to issue the certificate of age, and, as Mr. Rickards had adopted the same plan, I confirmed, with one exception, all the appointments he had made by a circular letter sent to each surgeon (Appendix No. 3).

Having completed these arrangements, I left London for my district, and arrived at Manchester on the 11th of July; and at that place I had a meeting with the four superintendents who act under my direction, viz., Mr. Heathcote, who resides at Manchester; Mr. Trimmer, who resides at Macclesfield; Mr. Bates, who resides at Holmfirth, near Huddersfield; and Mr. Baker, who resides at Leeds. Having received an account from them of the state of their several districts, as regarded the observance of the Act, I explained to them my views of the course I thought they should follow in the execution of their duties, and in fulfilment of the wishes of His Majesty's Government that the law should be more strictly enforced than it had hitherto been in the district, and I afterwards gave them written instructions to that effect, in a letter dated the 20th of July, a copy of which is given in Appendix No. 4.

When I found that I was to have nearly 2,700 factories under my inspection I saw at once that it would be impossible for me to conduct the correspondence, keep the books and records indispensably necessary for the due registration of the proceedings of my superintendents and myself, and make the returns frequently required by Parliament, without more assistance; and I have to acknowledge the readiness with which your Lordship complied with the request I made, by giving me an additional superintendent for the special purpose of affording me assistance in the matters above alluded to, but who should also visit mills when not otherwise employed by me. By means of the monthly returns of their visits to the factories, which I have directed the superintendents to make to me, by my personal supervision, and by keeping systematic records of all those proceedings, I hope to be able to have, ere long, and at all times afterwards, a pretty accurate knowledge of the state of my district, extensive though it be.

I have visited the chief centres of manufacture in each of the divisions of my four superintendents, viz., Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, and Preston, in the division of Mr. Heathcote; Stockport, Macclesfield, Hyde, Oldham, and Rochdale, in the division of Mr. Trimmer; Ashton, Staly Bridge, Glossop, Huddersfield, and Dewsbury, in the division of Mr. Bates; and Todmorden, Halifax, Bradford, and Leeds, in that of Mr. Baker; and I shall now proceed to describe the state of the district as I found it, and as ascertained by the visits of my superintendents, up to the end of August.

It will be in the recollection of your Lordship that it was at the time the Inspectors were in London last March that the President of the Board of Trade brought in the Bill to remove the restrictions upon the labour of children who had completed their 12th year; that the second reading of that Bill did not take place

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.
12th October 1836.

till the 9th of May; and that on the 6th of June your Lordship intimated to the Inspectors that the President of the Board of Trade had not then any intention to proceed with the Bill; and that any future infraction of the law must be proceeded against by the Inspectors as if no such alteration had ever been in contemplation. While that Bill was pending in Parliament the Inspectors did not think it advisable to go over their districts, and your Lordship, in your letter of the 6th of June, was pleased to express your approbation of our conduct in that respect. In another communication, dated the 21st of June, your Lordship called our attention to an extract of a letter addressed to the Home Department by direction of the President of the Board of Trade, in consequence of the decision to which the House of Commons had come on the Bill which had been introduced by him, above alluded to, wherein the necessity is strongly urged of the Inspectors using every exertion to give the law full operation.

An advertisement in conformity with these instructions, signed by my colleagues, Messrs. Howell and Saunders, and myself, was inserted in the London Gazette of the 24th of June (Appendix No. 5), and I inserted in several of the local newspapers of my district a notice to the same effect.

I had not been long at Manchester before I discovered that many of the mill-owners there, and in the surrounding places, instead of obeying the existing law, until it should be altered, had assumed that Parliament would agree to the proposal for the removal of the restriction from children who had completed their 12th year, and, taking full advantage of the absence of supervision, were working children between 12 and 13 years of age, and many a great deal younger, 12 hours in the day, and that too after they had been warned by the above-mentioned advertisements, and by the circular letter sent by me to each mill-owner (Appendix No. 2), that the law as it stood was to be put in force. As soon as the period had expired which the Act declares must elapse after the publication of any regulations by the Inspectors before they can be enforced, I directed my superintendents to proceed to visit the mills in their several divisions, and I regret to be obliged to state that, from what I have myself seen, and from the reports made to me by the superintendents, there has been, in a large proportion of the factories in all parts of my district, a very imperfect observance of the law; and that too in many particulars which, with reasonable attention, and a very moderate degree of trouble, could have been complied with; and there have been numerous instances of flagrant violations of some of the most important enactments. In a considerable number of factories,—and I do not now allude to small mills in thinly-peopled districts, but to some of the largest establishments in towns and populous places,—in utter disregard of those parts of the law which have never been thought of being altered, children under 12, nay even of 11, 10, and sometimes so young as 9 years of age, were working 12 hours a-day; frequently too with certificates from the appointed surgeons that the children were of those ages. The employment of children without any certificate of age has been a very common offence. I was told by the appointed surgeons in Manchester that, a few days after my arrival, they were suddenly called upon to an extraordinary extent for certificates; and it appeared, in the course of a prosecution which was instituted against a mill-owner there for that and other offences, that, although not more than four or five certificates had been granted for his factory, for several months previously, 98 were obtained by him for the children and young persons in his employment three days after the visit of the superintendent.

As all the provisions of the Act for restricting the labour of children must be rendered nugatory unless the duty confided to the medical men be discharged with fidelity and care, before going into my district I issued a circular letter to each of the appointed surgeons (Appendix No. 3), containing particular instructions for their guidance, and directing them to use a new form of certificate, in which I had made an addition to that which they had been using, calculated to check, in some degree, certain frauds which had become very frequent.

I was desirous of introducing into the body of the certificate a few additional words, in order to fix the identity of the child for whom it was granted, by a brief description of the height, and of the colour of the hair and eyes, but the law-officers of the Crown gave it as their opinion that such an alteration of the form given in the Act could not legally be made.

I had soon sufficient proof that I had not overrated the importance of carefully attending to this part of the Act. In going through the factories in different parts of my district I was particularly struck with the diminutive size of many children who were working 12 hours, and, on calling for their certificates, I found children, certified to have the ordinary strength and appearance of 13 years of age, who

were manifestly, to the most common observation, not more than 10 and 11. It was evident that there had been either the most culpable negligence on the part of the surgeons, or that fraud had been very extensively practised upon them by an older child having been presented before them, under a false name, in order to obtain a certificate which was to be made use of by a younger child.

From what I have seen of the appointed surgeons with whom I have had personal communication, I am disposed to believe that such children have got into the mill more frequently by fraudulent means than in consequence of negligence on the part of the medical men. But I consider the conduct of mill-owners and their managers, in such cases, extremely reprehensible; to accept a certificate of 13 years of age from a child whom the most inexperienced person would at once declare to be not more than 10 or 11, and, taking advantage of that certificate, to work such a child 12 hours a-day, can be viewed, in my opinion, in no other light than as a participation in a manifest fraud.

I did discover some instances of gross negligence on the part of surgeons, and I cancelled the appointment of two; the one who had been detected by my superintendent, Mr. Trimmer, in a very discreditable transaction with regard to a certificate; the other who had acted so culpably that my superintendent, Mr. Baker, very properly laid an information against him, and he narrowly escaped imprisonment for issuing false certificates. But I should do injustice to many honourable and respectable men were I not to state that I found the far greater proportion of those whom I saw anxious to discharge their duty in strict conformity to the letter and spirit of the law, and desirous to lend their aid in the promotion of the humane and enlightened objects of the Legislature.

Having found many surgeons proceeding upon a misapprehension of the statute, others upon mistaken notions of the duty they have to perform, and great diversity and uncertainty in the grounds upon which they formed their opinion of "the *ordinary strength* and *appearance*" of children at different ages, I turned my attention particularly to this subject, in order to endeavour to frame some additional instructions to them, with a view to introduce a greater degree of uniformity and accuracy of procedure, and to interpose some further checks against those frauds which are not sufficiently guarded against by the wording of the Act; and I have in consequence recently issued the Supplementary Letter of Instructions, of which a copy is given in Appendix No. 6.

From the time of my entering upon the charge of this district to the end of August, 596 factories have been visited; and instances of a disregard of the law had been so frequent that it was found necessary to institute no less than 114 prosecutions. Of these 42 were by Mr. Heathcote, 39 by Mr. Trimmer, 18 by Mr. Bates, and 15 by Mr. Baker; and in these prosecutions there were laid 504 informations for various offences. The convictions that have been obtained amount to 458, and 41 informations were withdrawn in consequence of mitigating circumstances appearing when the case was brought forward.

The different kinds of offences were as follow:—

Description of the Offence.	Informations.	Convictions.
1. Employing children under 9 years of age	5	4
2. Employing children under 13 years of age more than 9 hours in one day, and more than 48 hours in the week	106	97
3. Employing children without a certificate of age	47	39
4. Employing children without a certificate of attendance at school	90	82
5. Employing children in a silk-mill more than 10 hours in the day	1	1
6. Employing young persons more than 9 hours a-day without a certificate of their being above 13 years of age	3	2
7. Employing young persons between 13 and 18 years of age more than 12 hours a-day	18	18
8. Using false certificates of age	6	5
9. Not giving the time for meals required by the Act	10	9
10. Not whitewashing the interior of the mill within 12 months	10	10
11. Not fixing up the abstract of the Act, and the regulations of the Inspector	16	15
12. Not keeping a register of workers under 18 years of age	66	60
13. Not keeping time-books	85	79
14. Making false entries in time-books and register of workers	2	2
15. Not fixing up notice of hours of work	29	26
16. Minor offences	10	9
	504	458

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

12th October 1836.

In the letter in which I was directed to take charge of my present district, I was desired by your Lordship to inquire into and report upon the case of Ibbotson, Taylor, and Co., of Batley, in Yorkshire, who had been mentioned in the House of Commons as having violated the Factory Act in a very flagrant manner. It appeared, upon inquiry, that they had been working five boys in the dirty and unwholesome part of a shoddy-mill, commonly known by the name of the "shoddy hole," from six o'clock on Friday morning to four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, without any intermission, except at meal hours and four hours of rest in the night. In transmitting the Report of Mr. Baker, whom I had directed to investigate the matter, I felt it my duty earnestly to call your Lordship's attention to the following part of his Report:—"At Dewsbury (where the case was tried) there are two "magistrates who have always evinced a very great unwillingness to inflict severe "penalties on any mill-owners violating the Act. You may form some opinion of "their feeling when I tell you that, on the first occasion of my taking a case "before them, before I had even opened the case at all, one of them stated in open "court that 'this was the worst Act he ever knew; that he never would convict "under it except in the smallest penalty, and then only when he could not help "it.'" I added, in my letter to your Lordship, that the exertions of the Inspectors to enforce the law must be rendered in a great degree abortive if they are not supported by the local magistrates, and if offending parties know that they will be screened from punishment by such an interference in their favour.

I shortly afterwards received a letter from Mr. Maule, informing me that your Lordship had instituted an inquiry on the subject, and had received from the magistrate, through the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, an explanation which was satisfactory to you, and that your Lordship felt convinced that the magistrates would readily co-operate with me in giving effect to the provisions of the Act.

I am sorry to be obliged to state that the hopes held out by these anticipations of your Lordship have been, in many instances, disappointed; for, instead of visiting offences with such a penalty as would at once be a punishment of the offender and a warning to others, the magistrates in several places have availed themselves to such an extent of the power given by the Act to mitigate the penalties, that their lenity will, I fear, rather encourage than check future violations of the law, both by the parties convicted and by others. Of the 458 convictions 345 have been visited with penalties of 20 shillings: in other words, the penalty was reduced to the lowest sum mentioned in the Act when punishment is to follow a conviction. Of these 345 convictions, 130 took place at Bury, on the 26th of August and 2d and 9th of September, 80 at Rochdale, on the 27th of August, and 56 at Huddersfield, on the 23d of August, and 3d, 10th, and 13th of September. At all the places the complaints were for offences of a similar description, viz., overworking the children; having no certificates of their ages; paying no regard to the enactments requiring their attendance at school; keeping no register of the names of the persons employed who were entitled to the protection of the Act, nor any account of the period of the day when they had worked; employing young persons more than 12 hours in the day, and other violations of the statute. The superintendents, in reporting these proceedings to me, complain much of the little support they received from the magistrates on those occasions. Thus Mr. Heathcote, on the 10th of September, writes that he has been "at open warfare" with the magistrates at Bury, in consequence of their giving 20-shilling penalties for some of the most gross cases that were ever taken into court; that, in one case in which there were 15 convictions, the parties were fined only £15, and costs £6. 13*s*., though the full penalties would have amounted to £300. One of the complaints was for working 26 children without school certificates; another party defended their case, and attorneys appeared for them, with instructions to contest every point; and, after contending above five hours, eight cases out of nine were proved, but the penalties awarded were only 20 shillings each and costs. Mr. Heathcote adds that the proceedings had given great dissatisfaction to many; that he had heard the magistrates greatly censured for their mistaken lenity; and concludes by saying, "If we meet with "such support as this, the Act will soon become a dead letter."

In a subsequent communication, dated the 13th, in answer to a letter which I had written to him on the subject of his former Report, he states:—

"The second time I went before the magistrates at Bury, viz. on the 2nd of September, I laid my informations in every way I could to increase the amount of penalties: in some instances I laid 16 and 18 informations, and got convictions of £1 each, where, under

other circumstances, I should only have laid four or five informations. Whatever amount they imposed for first offences, which were admitted upon notice, ought not to have been a guide to them in defended cases where the grossest irregularity was proved, and where persons had acted in open defiance of the law."

Mr. Trimmer, in reporting to me the cases tried at Rochdale, in a letter, dated Macclesfield, the 21st of September, states as follows :—

"The case of Mr. Edward Ainsworth, of Rochdale, is one in which I consider the law has not been enforced with sufficient severity to cause respect to be paid to it for the future. When Mr. Ainsworth pleaded guilty, I called the attention of the magistrates to it, being his third offence with one of the same children. The penalty inflicted was, however, much to my surprise, the same as that in the other case.

"It is true the magistrates told the other parties that, if they were brought there again, much heavier fines would be imposed; but, as they saw that Mr. Ainsworth got off with the same penalty for a third offence as others did for the first, the mere threat of a heavy penalty, on any future occasion, is not likely to have much weight with them; and, were they to be fined heavily for a second offence, they might, with good reason, consider that justice was not distributed equally to all parties."

Mr. Bates, in a letter of the 24th of August, states as follows :—

"Annexed you have particulars of my convictions yesterday at the Court House, Huddersfield. I was much disappointed in the amount of the fines. I endeavoured to impress upon the Bench the necessity of severer penalties, but to no purpose."

I think it proper here to mention that I have personal knowledge that, in one of the cases tried that day, there had been an open and gross violation of the law. From the notes in my journal of my visit to Huddersfield with Mr. Bates, on the 17th of August, I find that I saw the chief acting partner in that mill, and that I had a long conversation with him upon the Act, which he pronounced to be impracticable in their trade (the woollen), because of its being impossible, he said, to get a supply for relays; adding that the law was openly violated, and that he himself was doing it. On going through the mill afterwards, finding a great many children under age, some with certificates of 11 and 12, and several without certificates, working full time, no register of workers, and no time-book recording the work of the children, I directed Mr. Bates to proceed against him. If that mill-owner had been convicted in the full amount of penalties instead of £5, it would not have been a greater punishment than such a case merited, considering his station in society, that his is one of the most considerable mills in the place, and that it is situated in a large town.

In some places the magistrates have shown a determination to give all the support in their power to the superintendents, and this has been particularly the case at Halifax. A mill-owner who had been setting the Act at defiance in almost every particular, and against whom Mr. Baker accordingly laid 10 informations, was convicted by the magistrates at Halifax in the full penalty of £20 for each offence; and this fine of £200 has had, I am informed, the most salutary effect in that neighbourhood and in many other parts of my district which the Report has reached. But there are, I am afraid, too many mill-owners so insensible to the discredit of a prosecution for working children beyond the time allowed by law, that they will not hesitate to do so when they find that they make more money by the transgression than they believe they will have to pay if discovered and convicted. Until such a punishment shall certainly follow a second conviction of a wilful violation of the law that it will be no longer the interest of the mill-owner to violate rather than obey the law, all enactments to protect the children, and all inspection, will in such cases be of little avail.

It is, in my opinion, a matter very much to be regretted that magistrates, who are themselves mill-owners, or who have property in mills, or who are by trade or near relationship connected with factories, should sit on the Bench in cases of prosecution for offences against this Act. They must often, unconsciously to themselves, have a bias in favour of such offenders; and, at all events, this serious evil will arise,—that, however uprightly they may act, their motives for leniency will always be liable to misconstruction, and a doubt will be thrown on the purity of the administration of the law.

Working by Relays of Children.

Many mill-owners who formerly were in the habit of employing young children are at present giving work to those only who can bring a medical certificate of being 13 years of age. Managers and operatives equally dislike, and very natu-

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

12th October 1836.

rally, the additional trouble which any change in their usual routine occasions; and many operatives who have children working in mills, looking only to their own immediate gain by the labour of their children, dislike the diminution of wages for the shorter time: thus the two together throw obstacles in the way of employing children eight hours a-day; and the master, assuming that the relay system is necessarily attended with insuperable difficulties, often yields to their prejudices, and that without a trial, or perhaps after a trial, but made by persons who are disposed to see rather than overcome obstacles. The objections against the plan of working by relays are usually stated very briefly—by at once pronouncing it to be impracticable; but, remembering how readily that is declared to be impracticable which people are unwilling to take the trouble to try, or have an interest in opposing; and moreover having had ample proof, in my former district, that, so far from being impracticable, it has been successfully practised for a long period, without any extraordinary trouble or expense, in a great variety of situations, and in different descriptions of factories, I was not disposed to rest satisfied with the mere assertion. I therefore urged the objectors to state to me in what the impracticability consisted, why that which others engaged in the same business found to work well should not be equally feasible in all places where local peculiarities did not interfere, and I never yet have heard of a single insurmountable difficulty where a sufficient number of children is to be had. All the objections may be resolved into this—that working by relays is more troublesome, and attended with somewhat more expense, than when the children work the same number of hours as the adults whom they assist.

The objection that a sufficient number of hands cannot be had is generally most strongly and confidently insisted upon; and I do not doubt that, in the present extraordinary activity of trade, there are situations where such a scarcity exists, particularly in the country, either where manufactures have increased in a more rapid ratio than the infant population, or where improved machinery, requiring an additional number of children instead of being worked by adults, has been introduced into a thinly-peopled district. But to the assertion, as applicable to large towns and populous situations, I have replied that, when the Act came first into operation, and at each subsequent period of the restrictions taking effect, I heard it confidently predicted that the certain result of such an interference of the Legislature would be that half the mills in the country would be stopped for want of hands, and that thousands of children would be thrown out of employment and reduced to a state of starvation: two consequences of an opposite nature which never appeared to me very possible to reconcile. Happily neither of the predictions have as yet been fulfilled, as far, at least, as I have learned. I have argued that, inasmuch as they were working their mills up to the 1st of March last without interruption, while they were at the same time professedly excluding all children under 12 years of age; and as working by relays requires only an addition of one-half, that is, makes it necessary to employ three children to work eight hours each, instead of two to work 12 hours each, and, as they had all the excluded children from nine years and upwards to fall back upon, I did not very well see how the supposed scarcity of hands could exist. I remarked too that, in places where the want of children is most confidently stated, numerous new factories are building, and persons are therefore embarking large capitals without having apparently any doubt of finding children to work their machinery: and it has frequently happened that the very person who was urging the objection was at the very time making a large addition to his mill. I was told by a mill-owner at Bradford that such is the difficulty there of finding hands, that he had been endeavouring to make an arrangement to have children from the charitable institutions in London sent to him, to be engaged to stay with him till they arrived at the age of 21; and at the same time he showed me a plan of a new mill which he was about to commence building, which would probably require from 300 to 400 hands.

Another objection often stated, but also in general terms, is that, even if a sufficient number of children could be had, the relay system cannot be acted upon, because the work must be injured by the change of hands. But here again, when pressed to state in what manner the work would be injured by the change, to point out the particular parts of the process which the children execute which it is possible can be injured, the objections turned out to be of the most vague description. One operative spinner with whom I conversed, who was very decided on this point, a sensible man, and open to conviction when reasoned with, at last admitted that, "*after all the children got used to the thing*, the change of hands would not much signify." Indeed I have heard one of the most experienced and

intelligent mill-owners I know declare that such an objection is not worth listening to, because every practical man knows that it can be obviated by a very moderate degree of attention on the part of the adults whom the children assist, and of the overlooker under whose superintendence they work.

It is further objected that the relay system causes a great increase of wages, as parents will not send their children for so small a sum as two-thirds of the former wages of their children when they worked full time. Such a rise is very likely to take place, for a time at least, and especially in the present active state of all descriptions of manufactures; but as Parliament is not likely to remove the restriction for such a reason, the advance of the wages to the younger children must be considerably less than they will have to pay to children of 13 years of age, if they employ them to do the work which can be equally well performed by those of 9 or 10.

If protection to children working in factories from being overworked and neglected in their education is not to be withdrawn; if Parliament remain firm in the determination to continue the restriction to eight hours' labour to all children under 13 years of age, the working by relays, under some modification or other, will ere long be very generally adopted; for, in the far greater proportion of factories, the machinery cannot be worked without children under 13 years of age; and even in those where very young children are not required, the exclusion of all under 13 will not be acted upon. Many of the more intelligent mill-owners, who look beyond the present day, know full well, and the more candid now acknowledge, that, besides causing a great increase of wages, it cuts off the future supply of useful hands, as children, to be profitable to their employer, must begin to learn their trade at a much earlier age, not only on account of their greater docility, but because they are much more manageable, by not having acquired idle habits.

These arguments in favour of the relay system are not theoretical speculations, but the results of experiments fairly made. In my reports from my former districts I stated several instances where this plan of employing the children had been extensively acted upon with complete success; and I am happy to say that I have already found several mills in my new district where it is adopted. I have seen it in operation in 30 factories under various modifications, some employing double sets, but more generally three children are engaged to work eight hours for two who used to work 12. I found the plan more general in the West Riding of Yorkshire than in the other parts of my district which I visited, and Mr. Baker mentions 14 mills where he found it in operation in August. Mr. Marshall, of Leeds, has long acted upon it in his extensive works, indeed for nearly two years before the passing of the present Act; and his sons, who take an active part in the direction of the mills, informed me that they find no difficulty in it. I found it in full operation with 300 children in the admirable establishment of Messrs. Wood and Walker at Bradford, and Mr. Walker, in a conversation I had with him on this point, bore equally decided testimony to its practicability, and he also can speak from the experience of several years. Messrs. Hives, Atkinson, and Co., of Leeds, who have more recently adopted it in their large factory, and under an excellent arrangement, told me that they even preferred it to employing the children full time, finding them more cheerful and alert, and that consequently they got their work better done. Were it necessary, I could mention other instances of the plan working successfully; and the testimony of those who have fairly tried it is so strong in its favour as to warrant the expectation that many ere long will become converts to it, even among those who most decidedly pronounced it, before trial, to be impracticable.

This combination of occupation in the mill for eight hours, and of daily attendance at school, with opportunity for healthful exercise, if generally adopted, would confer signal benefits upon the working-classes connected with factories. Their children, from an early period of their lives, would be able to earn a considerable portion of their subsistence without injury to their health, they would be early trained to order and industrious habits, and, if proper schools were provided, two hours' daily instruction, continued for several years, would give them such an education as could not fail to have the most beneficial effects upon their general character, and, by developing their capacities, and increasing their intelligence, would greatly enlarge their means of improving their condition in life. Under such a system factory employment would be one of the most advantageous in which the children of the working-classes could be engaged.

School Attendance.

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

12th October 1836.

This part of the Act has from the first been a special object of my attention, because I have always considered it as one of the most valuable of the enactments for the benefit of the children, as an interference on their behalf even still more loudly called for than that for the protection of their bodily health. I saw many deplorable proofs of the degraded state of the factory children in regard to education in Scotland and other parts of my former district, and I neither expected, nor have I found, things better, in that respect, in the part of the kingdom where I now act. The returns that were made under the late factory commission of inquiry show a sad deficiency of education; but even these statements of the proportions of children who can read and write are, to a great degree, fallacious, if they be taken as evidence of useful instruction. The fact of their being able to read and write was generally set down from the statements of the children themselves, for there was not time to examine them, except in a comparatively small number of cases; and children will generally say they can read if they have been at any school, and have just mastered the alphabet. As a proof of this, I was told by a mill-owner at Glasgow, that 40 children in his mill were returned as able to read; that, doubting the fact, he took them one by one, and put a chapter of the New Testament before them, and only 10 of the 40 could manage to make out a verse with tolerable ease. The state of education among the working-classes in Manchester and Salford has been proved by inquiries of the Manchester Statistical Society, conducted with great care, to be lamentably defective. It appears from their recently-published reports that, in Manchester, no less than one-third, or 17,000, of the children between 5 and 15 years of age are not attending any school whatever; that, of those who do attend some school, more than a half receive Sunday-school instruction only: in the adjoining borough of Salford, nearly a fourth of the children of the same ages are in a similarly neglected state. The Society had no means of making an actual examination of the amount of instruction which the children received, but, judging from the descriptions they give of a large number of the schools attended by the children of the working-classes, there is every reason to believe that such an inquiry would have shown an absence of intellectual culture, and of moral and religious training, to such an extent as to throw a ridicule upon such places as seminaries of education.

I was arguing with a mill-owner at Preston, who has a very large and well-ordered mill, on the great importance of the education clauses in the present Act, when he maintained that they were unnecessary, and that factory children are fully better off in point of instruction than other children of the same classes in society. The following morning I visited a small mill at Preston, where the relay system had been recently adopted, and where a school-room had been prepared on the premises, and a woman engaged to teach the children, of whom there were 17 between the ages of 9 and 13. I asked the school-mistress what state she had found the children in as to education, and her answer was,—"We are but just begun; but, Sir, they are as ignorant as Hottentots; only three could manage to read the Testament, and the greater number did not know their letters."

At a mill in Bradford, where they were employing 33 children of similar ages by relays, I sent for the schoolmaster to know how he was proceeding with them, and upon my asking him what books he was using, he replied,—"Books, Sir! why, I have had to put the greater number of them in the alphabet." And this was in the same town where, in another mill, that of Messrs. Wood and Walker already mentioned, factory employment for short hours and daily attendance at an excellent school had been going on simultaneously for a long period. But the education clauses as they now stand, and unsupported as they are by other provisions in the Act for giving effect to them, are very difficult to be observed, except where there is a school on the premises; and in many cases a strict compliance with them is nearly impracticable, because it frequently happens that there is no school near the factory, or, if there be, it is not open at hours to suit the relay changes, and the master, being under no control, cannot be compelled to grant the required certificates of attendance.

In large mills the owner may, for his own convenience, have a school on the premises, but that cannot be the case in small mills, not only for want of room, but because the number of children would not be sufficiently great to remunerate a properly-qualified teacher. I have found several small mills where schooling on

the premises was going on, but it was of the most imperfect kind, and little more could be said of it than that it was better for the children than keeping them at work all day in the mill.

Until proper schools are provided in the neighbourhood of the factories, with a schoolmaster subject to the supervision of the Inspector, where the hours shall be adapted to the changes of the relay children, and where they may go in their working-dresses, this important part of the Act will always be imperfectly fulfilled. Nor need the providing such a school be attended with any very great expense; one in a central situation might answer for several factories; and in that case the number of scholars might be so great as to yield, at a very small fee, probably not exceeding twopence a week for each child, a revenue quite sufficient to provide excellent teachers, and pay rent and the other incidental expenses of the school. If a grant were made by Government of a part of the sum required to build or provide a proper school-room, the rest being raised on the spot, it is probable that several schools of this kind would be established; and the property might be vested in trustees, of which the Inspector, *ex officio*, might be one, as a security to Government against any future misapplication of the premises.

In my future reports I hope to be able to give a more particular account than I have yet had time to collect materials for, of the manner in which the schooling of the children is attended to. It has been entirely neglected in many mills, but I have found several where the provisions of the Act are fully complied with, and others where they have come as near fulfilment as their local circumstances would admit of. I felt it my duty to look with indulgence on cases of imperfect compliance, where there was no wilful neglect on the part of the mill-owner; for, being desirous to afford every facility that could induce the manufacturer to employ young children for short time, I considered that a great point was gained if he could be satisfied that working in the factory and daily attendance at school are compatible—leaving it to future exertions to accomplish a more complete system of instruction.

In some of the factories excellent schools had existed long before the education was obligatory, but in the greater number of instances this benefit to the children has been the fruit of the present Act; and, from what I already know, I am satisfied that in my present district there is a very large number of children now receiving education of some sort, which they would not have got had it not been for this interference of the Legislature. As a proof of this, I may mention the case of Mr. M'Connell, one of the largest cotton-spinners in Manchester. Until the restriction affected children of 12 years of age, he employed none upon short time; but he has now opened his mill to children of all ages, from 9 to 13, to work eight hours a-day, and he is about to establish a school on his premises, where he will educate from 250 to 300 children; and, as he informed me, he is determined to have it on such a footing that the children shall receive an excellent education. In the Manchester newspapers of July I saw an advertisement, by Mr. M'Connell, for a schoolmaster and schoolmistress, offering very liberal terms. I had a conversation with one of the operative spinners in Mr. M'Connell's mill on this subject, one who had been long in his service, and a very well-informed and intelligent man. He stated to me that he at one time thought very unfavourably of the present Act, but that he and many of his fellow-workmen are now convinced that it is calculated to do a great deal of good to their children, especially that part which requires their attendance at school, and that a committee of the adult operatives in the mill had been formed for the purpose of aiding Mr. M'Connell in carrying through his plan of his Factory School. But this was not the only testimony which I heard of the value which some parents set upon this boon to their children: instances were mentioned to me of mothers coming to the mill-owner to thank him for putting their children on short time, so that they might both get work "and a bit of schooling besides."

Your Lordship will probably be not surprised to learn that I had numerous complaints from mill-owners of this Act, many of whom have termed it unjust and oppressive. To such representations I have replied that it is not unnatural that they should view with dislike any interference with the ordinary management of their concerns, and that those who are conscious—and there are very many who may feel conscious—that they have done everything in their power, and made great sacrifices to promote the welfare of the people in their employment, should feel indignant at the aspersions so indiscriminately cast upon mill-owners as a body, both in Parliament and in the country; but that a calm and dispassionate examination of the subject would perhaps convince them that the interference of the

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

12th October 1836.

Legislature on behalf of children and young persons incapable of judging rightly for themselves, and neglected or ill-used by those who are their natural protectors, can neither be considered as unjust nor at variance with sound principles of legislation. I have told them to bear in mind that the improvements constantly making in machinery, in order to lessen the cost of production and increase the profits of the manufacturer, are almost invariably accompanied by the substitution of infant for adult labour—thereby creating what may be termed an unnatural demand for the services of children in workshops at a time of life when they would otherwise be enjoying air and exercise and be at school; that, as the temptation held out to parents to turn their children to money account has been proved to be greater than many can resist, it has become necessary for the Legislature to come forward as the guardians of these neglected, and, in so far as their most essential interests are concerned, orphan children; that Parliament, in the exercise of that guardianship, has said that mill-owners shall be allowed to avail themselves of infant labour to work their improved machinery, provided that, in so doing, the children be not made to labour for a longer time each day than is consistent with giving them a fair chance of growing up healthy and strong; provided that sufficient opportunity be given for their going to school at a proper hour of the day, and for such a length of time as is indispensable to their being trained up in moral and religious habits, and to enable them to receive an education suited to their station in life; and provided that some time be allowed them for that recreation and amusement which is natural and suited to their tender age; that, if a compliance with these conditions entails both trouble and expense, these must be considered as the price at which alone the privilege of employing children in place of adults can be purchased; and that, instead of there being cause for complaint that such conditions are now imposed, the wonder is that they were not exacted long ago.

To the operatives who object to the Act I have said that nothing can be more unreasonable than complaints on their parts, for the law was passed with no other object than to confer a benefit upon their children; and that, to attain this advantage for them, the mill-owner has been subjected both to additional trouble and expense; so that, instead of throwing obstacles in the way of its operation, they are, in every sense, bound to give it their strenuous support.

The dislike of the mill-owners to the Act is to be ascribed, in a considerable degree, to the various matters they have to attend to—to what may be termed the machinery by which the chief objects of the law are to be carried into effect. It is highly desirable to render that as simple as possible; and hitherto, from a variety of causes, many troublesome details of registration have been required of them, which have tended greatly to increase their dislike to the measure generally. That trouble will, I trust, be considerably lessened by the rules and regulations which have been recently prepared by the Inspectors, under the sanction of your Lordship, a copy of which accompanies our joint Report, transmitted along with this. These will be immediately forwarded to each mill-owner in my district, together with a letter (given in Appendix No. 7), explaining the reasons why a new code of regulations has been issued, and with such further information as will render the Act more easy of observance.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
(Signed) LEONARD HORNER.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

Appendix, No. 1.

Rules and Regulations made by L. Horner, Esq.

RULES and REGULATIONS made by LEONARD HORNER, Esq., one of his Majesty's Inspectors of Factories, required by him to be kept by all persons subject to this Act, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the 18th Section of the above-recited Act, which declares that the Inspectors shall have power, and are required, to make all such Rules, Regulations, and Orders as may be necessary for the due execution of the said Act, and that such Rules, Regulations, and Orders shall be binding on all Persons subject to the Provisions of the said Act.

A surgeon or physician is specially authorized to issue the certificates of age for the children and young persons in each particular mill.

1. A notice containing the name and address of the surgeon or physician who issues the certificates of age for the mill is required to be fixed up by the mill-occupier, and permanently kept in a conspicuous part of his factory.

2. Every certificate of age is required to be retained in the custody of the mill-occupier so long as the person to whom it applies remains in his employment, and for three months after the person has left his employment.

3. All certificates of age are required to be pasted in a book specially kept for the purpose, arranged in the order of the alphabet, according to the first letter of the surname of the person certified; or in the order of a series of running numbers, with an alphabetical index of names referring to the number of the book against each certificate.

4. When a person having a certificate of age has ceased to be employed in the factory, distinct lines are required to be drawn with ink across his or her certificate, in order that the Inspector and superintendent may thereby be able to distinguish readily the certificates of those actually in employment.

5. Spinners and others who have authority from their master to engage children as piecers or as assistants for other purposes, without his previous sanction, are hereby required to deliver the certificate of each child, so engaged, at the office or counting-house of the factory, within 24 hours of the child being employed, whether as a learner or otherwise.

This rule must not be understood as in any degree relieving the master from the responsibility which attaches to him of seeing that every child working in his mill has a certificate.

6. Overlookers are required to give notice at the office or counting-house of the factory of the name of every person under 18 years of age whom they overlook, who shall cease to be employed under them, and that within 24 hours of the person leaving.

7. A Register of Workers is hereby required to be kept in every factory, containing the Christian, sirname, and age of every person employed, who is under 18 years of age, together with the dates of their coming to, and ceasing to be employed at, the factory; the form to be as follows:—

Name.	No. of Certificate.	Age.	Came.			Left.		
A. B.		12	July . .	1	1836	August .	3	1836
C. D.		15	..	2	..	September	5	1837
E. F.		10	October .	3	..	November	4	1836

N.B.—With regard to persons in employment at the time of publication of these regulations, it will be sufficient for the purpose of this order if they be entered as having come at the date hereof. New workers must be entered at the respective dates of their first doing any kind of work in the factory.

8. The following Time-Books are required to be kept; and any omission or irregularity in the keeping of these Time-Books, or of the Register of Workers, will be considered a violation of the Act, and will be proceeded against accordingly.

TIME-BOOK, No. 1. Time-Book, No. 1.

Showing the Number of Hours the Mill has been Worked each Day.

Date.	Day of Week.	Moving Power starts in the Morning.	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Tea.		Moving Power Stops at Night.	Total of Hours.	Time lost.		Time gained.		Occasion of Time lost.	Signature of Person taking Time.
			Moving Power Stops.	Moving Power Starts.	Moving Power Stops.	Moving Power Starts.	Moving Power Stops.	Moving Power Starts.			H.	M	H.	M.		

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

Appendix No. 1.

Rules and Regulations made by L. Horner, Esq.

Time-Book, No. 2.

TIME-BOOK, No. 2.

Required to be kept where Children between 9 and 13 Years of Age are employed, to show the Time each Child under 13 Years of Age has Worked during the Day.

Date.	Name of Child.	Begins Work in the Morning.	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Tea.		Absence from other Causes.		Stops at Night.	Signature of Overlooker.
			Stops.	Begins Work.	Stops.	Begins Work.	Stops.	Begins Work.	Stops.	Begins Work.		

Time-Book, No. 3.

TIME-BOOK, No. 3.

Required to be kept in all Mills where the Engine or Water Wheel runs more than 12 hours per Day, to show the Time each Person between the Age of 13 and 18 Years has Worked during the Day.

Date.	Name of Young Person.	Begins Work in the Morning.	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Tea.		Absence from other Causes.		Stops at Night.	Signature of Overlooker.
			Stops.	Begins Work.	Stops.	Begins Work.	Stops.	Begins Work.	Stops.	Begins Work.		

9. If any mill occupier shall employ persons in his factory more than 12 hours in any one day, professing that they are above 18 years of age, he is required to keep a separate register of all persons so employed more than 12 hours, in the same form as that for his workers under 18 years of age, as given under Rule No. 7.

10. The time fixed for beginning work in the morning, the hours and amount of time allowed for breakfast, dinner, and tea, and the time fixed for giving over work at night, written, printed, or painted, in large legible characters, signed by the mill-occupier, his manager or overlooker, is hereby required to be fixed up and permanently kept in a conspicuous part of every mill, where it can be easily read by all the workers employed therein.

11. If time be lost, and if the mill-occupier intends to make it up, he is hereby required on each occasion previously to fix up, in a conspicuous part of the mill, accessible to all the workers, a notice stating the date, day, and hour when the stoppage took place; the cause of that stoppage, and the amount of time lost; and that notice is required to remain fixed up so long as the mill-occupier shall be making up the said lost time. And if the making up of lost time shall be continued beyond three days, the time recovered is required to be marked upon the said notice after every third day of continuance.

12. At the beginning of Time-Book No. 1, the following particulars are hereby required to be entered:

1. The name of the occupier or firm.
2. The name of the factory, the place, township, parish, and county where it is situate, and the nearest post town.
3. The nature of the work carried on.
4. The propelling power, whether steam or water, and the extent of the same expressed in the amount of horse-power.

13. All the holidays and half-holidays given in the course of the year are required to be recorded together in a distinct place in Time-Book No. 1.

14. The dates when the mill is limewashed and whitewashed, with the signature of the overlooker or other person responsible for the correctness of the entry, and the dates of any exemption from limewashing and whitewashing granted by the Inspector, are hereby required to be recorded in a distinct place in Time-Book No. 1.

15. All the children under 13 years of age, belonging to one factory, who are required to attend school 12 hours in each week, and who go to the same school, may be certified in one paper weekly. The form of certificate of school attendance is for the present left to the decision of the mill-occupier.

16. The certificates of school attendance must be pasted in a book in the order of their dates.

17. Attendance at a Sunday-school will be held as a part of the 12 hours above-mentioned.

18. Any mill-occupier commencing work in a new mill, or taking or re-commencing work in an old mill, is hereby required, within one week of employing any person under 18 years of age, to give a written notice to the Inspector or superintendent of the name of the factory, the place, township, parish, and county, where it is situate, and the nearest post town; the nature of the work, the nature and extent of the propelling power, and the firm under which the work is to be carried on.

19. In all and every legal proceeding relating to any alleged offence or offences against this Act, or against the rules and regulations of the Inspector, the mill-occupier is hereby required to produce all the registers, time-books, and certificates of age or attendance at school, which may relate to the alleged offence or offences, at the time and place appointed for the adjudication of the same, before the magistrate or Inspector by whom the case is to be heard, although such registers, time-books, and certificates be not specially required by summons to be produced.

20. The copy or copies of these rules and regulations, transmitted to each mill-occupier, are required to be signed by him, or by his manager or overlooker, and to be pasted upon a board, or otherwise preserved from injury, and to be fixed up, within one week of the receipt of the same, and permanently kept, in some conspicuous place in the factory, so that these rules and regulations may be easily read at all times by the work-people. If the copy so transmitted be at any time accidentally destroyed, or be so injured as to be illegible in any part thereof, the mill-occupier is hereby required to provide another true copy, either written or printed, in large legible characters.

LEONARD HORNER, *Inspector.*

Signature of Occupier, Manager, or Overlooker . .

Date of Signature. day of 183

The Inspector hereby directs the special attention of the Occupiers of Factories, and of all persons employed therein, to the following Enactments:—

A.—*Employment of Children.*

1. No child, under nine years of age, must be employed or allowed to remain in a factory, for any purpose whatsoever, except in mills for the manufacture of silk.—Section 7.

2. No child, under 13 years of age, must be employed or allowed to remain in a factory, without a certificate from a physician or surgeon, countersigned by a magistrate or Inspector of factories within three months of its date, certifying the age of such child, according to the form prescribed by the Act.—Sections 11, 12, and 13.

3. No child, under 13 years of age, must be employed or allowed to remain in a factory more than nine hours in any one day, or more than 48 hours in any one week, except in silk-mills, where they may be employed 10 hours in any one day, and 60 hours in any one week.—Section 8, and Act 4 Wm. IV. c. 1.

4. No child, under 13 years of age, must be employed in any factory, except a silk-mill, unless such child shall attend school regularly; and that attendance must be certified by a form of voucher approved of by the Inspector.—Sections 18, 20, and 21.

B.—*Employment of Young Persons.*

6. No young person, under 18 years of age, must be employed or allowed to remain in a factory for more than nine hours in any one day, or between nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, without a certificate of having completed his or her thirteenth year of age.—Section 14.

7. No young person, under 18 years of age, must be employed in a factory more than 12 hours in any one day, or more than 69 hours in any one week, except in certain cases of making up lost time.—Sections 2, 3, and 4.

8. No young person, under 18 years of age, must work in a factory in the night, that is to say, between half-past eight o'clock in the evening and half-past five o'clock in the morning, except in certain cases of making up lost time.—Sections 1, 3, and 5.

C.—*Meal-Hours and Holidays.*

9. All persons, under 18 years of age, employed in a factory, are entitled to have time allowed for their meals, equal to an hour and a half in each day; but the particular hours for the meals may be fixed by the mill-occupier.—Section 6.

10. Every person, under 18 years of age, is entitled to have two entire holidays, Christmas-day and Good Friday, and eight half-holidays, in the course of the year. The half-holidays may be given either separately or together, at the discretion of the mill-owner.—Section 9.

D.—*Recovery of Lost Time.*

If time be lost in any case enumerated in the first of the following columns, it can only be recovered in the manner set forth in the second column.

1.—BY SECTION III.

Time lost for want or excess of water, or from the water being impounded in higher reservoirs,	May be recovered within six calendar months after it has been lost; but not more than three hours can be recovered in any one week.

2.—BY SECTION IV.

Time lost from extraordinary accidents, by which not less than three hours' labour at any one time shall be lost,	May be recovered within the twelve following working days; but not more than one hour can be recovered in any one day.

E.—*Mills to be Whitewashed.*

The interior of every mill or factory must be white and lime-washed once at least in every year, unless an exemption be granted in writing by the Inspector.—Section 26.

F.—*Prosecution of Offences against this Act.*

Offences against this Act may be prosecuted before the Inspector or before any magistrate (whether the Inspector be present or not), and the Inspectors and magistrates are invested by this Act with power to summon and enforce the attendance of any witnesses.—Sections 34, 38.

G.—*Penalties for Offences.*

1. Any person wilfully offending, whether master, agent, servant, or workman, is liable to, the penalty of £20, which may be modified according to the discretion of the Inspector or magistrate before whom the party is convicted.—Section 31.

2. If any person shall give, sign, countersign, endorse, or in any manner give currency to, any false certificate, knowing the same to be untrue, or if any person shall forge any certificate, or shall forge any signature or endorsement to any certificate, or shall knowingly and wilfully give false testimony upon any point material to any certificate of any Inspector or schoolmaster, such person shall be

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

Appendix, No. 1.

Rules and Regulations made by L. Horner, Esq.

deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof before any Inspector or justice, be liable to be imprisoned, for any period not exceeding two months, in the house of correction in the county, town, or place where such offence was committed.—Section 28.

3. Parents of children under 13 years of age employed in a factory for a longer time than is allowed by this Act, or without the above prescribed certificate of age, or without weekly vouchers of attendance at school, are liable to a penalty of 20*s*., and any persons receiving any benefit from the wages of such children are liable to the same penalty.—Section 29.

Any person desirous of writing to the Inspector must address his letter as follows:—"Leonard Horner, Esq., Inspector of Factories." This letter, wafered, must be put under a cover, addressed in the following way:—

His Majesty's Secretary of State,
Home Department,
Factory Inspectors' / *L. Horner, Esq.* } *London.*

N.B.—The Factory Inspector's office, in St. James's-square, Manchester, is given up.

Whitehall, 6th July 1836.

Appendix, No. 2.

Copy of a Letter addressed to each Mill-Owner.

No. 2.

Copy of a LETTER addressed to each Mill-Owner.

Sir, *Whitehall, 6th July* 1836.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department has been pleased to direct me to take charge of the district which was subject to the inspection of the late Robert Rickards, Esq., instead of that in which I have hitherto acted.

I have been instructed to give notice that, as there is not at present any intention to proceed with the Bill which was lately pending in Parliament, to allow children between 12 and 13 years of age to work 69 hours weekly, any violation of the law subsequent to the publication of this notice in the newspapers must be proceeded against as if no such alteration had ever been in contemplation. It is now nearly three years since the Act was passed; and every one having thus had ample time and opportunity to understand its provisions, and make arrangements for the due observance thereof, I shall not feel myself justified in admitting that it could have been violated from ignorance or inadvertance, but shall consider it an indispensable duty to enforce the law by all such means as the Act itself points out.

I enclose a copy of certain rules and regulations which I deem to be "necessary for the due execution of this Act," together with a brief abstract of the more important sections of the statute. I recommend you to attend to the regulations respecting the preservation of that document, because you are required to have it constantly fixed up in your mill; and if it is defaced, so as to be illegible, you will be obliged to provide another copy at your own charge, either printed, or written in a large distinct hand.

When children under 13 years of age are employed, they must necessarily work by relays; that is, by changes so contrived as to produce as little interruption as possible to those who work 12 hours. To do this with the least increase of hands, and the least diminution of their wages, three children must be employed to do the work of two; for three working eight hours each is obviously the same as two working twelve hours each. It is desirable also that the changes should take place at the meal-hours, and the most convenient arrangement would certainly be that the day should be divided into three equal parts, viz., four hours before breakfast, four hours between breakfast and dinner, and four hours between dinner and the time of leaving off work at eight o'clock. But, besides making the time before breakfast too long, established customs for meals would interfere with such a division of the day. As the number of meals and the times at which they are taken vary in different parts of the kingdom, the changing of the young hands must also vary according to local circumstances. In order to assist you in the adoption of the relay system, I subjoin, for your consideration, two plans, which have been already put in practice at different places; and after the difficulties were got over, which are almost inseparable, for a time, from any change of system in a large work—and they were generally very soon got the better of—both plans have worked well.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,
Leonard Horner, Inspector.

Plans for Relays.

Plans for Relays.

I. Where the work begins at 6, and breakfast is from 8 to 8½, dinner from 12½ to 1½, tea from 5½ to 6, and the mill stops at 8 o'clock.

Suppose three sets of children of thirty each, called A., B., and C.

A. work from 6	to 8 A.M.	2 hours
8½	to 10½	2
1½	to 5½	4
		8

Go to school from 10½ to 12½, two hours, and have the evening for recreation.

B. work from 10½	to 12½	2 hours.
1½	to 5½	4
6	to 8	2
		8

Go to school from 8½ to 10½, and have the morning before breakfast for recreation.

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

Appendix No. 2.

Plans for Relays.

C. work from 6 to 8 A.M. . . . . 2 hours.
$8\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ 4
6 to 8 2
8

And go to school from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$, and have the afternoon for recreation.

By this system, those working 12 hours a-day have

A. and C. from	6 o'clock till	8	2 hours
and	$8\frac{1}{2}$,,	$10\frac{1}{2}$	2
B. and C.	$10\frac{1}{2}$,,	$12\frac{1}{2}$	2
A. and B.	$1\frac{1}{2}$,,	$5\frac{1}{2}$	4
B. and C.	6 ,,	8	2
			12

All the changes take place at meal-hours except one, viz. betwen breakfast and dinner, when a half of the number at work go out, to be replaced by others.

By this arrangement, the schoolmaster is employed only from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$, with an hour's interval for dinner.

II. When the work begins at 6, and breakfast is from 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$, dinner from 2 to 3, and the mill stops at half-past 7 o'clock.

		hrs.	hrs.
A. work from 6 to 9 in the morning, and from half-past 9 till 2 . .	$= 7\frac{1}{2}$ hours for 5 days	$= 37\frac{1}{2}$	$46\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto work on 6th day from 6 to 9, from half-past 9 till 2, and from 3 till half-past 4	$= 9$ hours for 1 day	$= 9$	
B. work from 6 to 9, and from 3 till half-past 7	$= 7\frac{1}{2}$ hours for 5 days	$= 37\frac{1}{2}$	$46\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto work on 6th day from 6 to 9, from half-past 9 till 2, and from 3 to half-past 4	$= 9$ hours for 1 day	$= 9$	
C. work from half-past 9 till 2, and from 3 till half-past 7 . . .	$= 9$ hours for 5 days	$=$	45

Thus leaving the time of A. and B. one hour and a half, and C. three hours, in each week, at the disposal of the mill-owner, for cleaning, &c.

By this system, those working 12 hours a-day have

A. and B. from 6 o'clock till 9	3	five days of the week.
A. and C. from half-past 9 till 2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
B. and C. from 3 till half-past 7	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
	12	

and A. and B. for 9 hours on Saturday.

A. go to school from 3 to 5 in the afternoon and have the evening for recreation.

B. go to school from 10 to 12 and have the forenoon for recreation.

C. go to school from 7 to 9 in the morning; they have little time for recreation, except Saturday, when they have several hours.

If it were thought advisable to equalise the labour of all the children, a change of the hours of attendance at the mill of the different sets might be made once a fortnight, or once a month.

No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3.

Copy of a Letter addressed to the Surgeons appointed by the late Mr. Rickards.

COPY of a LETTER addressed to the Surgeons appointed by the late Mr. Rickards to grant the Certificates of Age.

Sir, *Whitehall, London, 6th July* 1836.

His Majesty's Secretary of State has been pleased to direct me to take charge of the district of the late Mr. Rickards, instead of that in which I have hitherto acted as Inspector of Factories.

It is my intention to continue the system followed by my predecessor with regard to certificates of age; modified, however, in some degree, by arrangements which, I have reason to hope, from experience, will render it still more efficient, as far as that end is attainable under the present Act.

I consider it to be essential that the certificate should be issued by a medical man, specially appointed, by the Inspector, for the place in which the mill is situate; and I hope that I shall continue to have the benefit of your services. I cannot suppose that any gentleman of so honourable a profession, and who has a legal right to practise, will interfere with an arrangement made solely with the view of carrying into effect the intentions of the Legislature.

I enclose a copy of a new set of rules and regulations, to be forthwith published in the local newspapers, and distributed to each occupier of a factory.

You will henceforth adopt the form of certificate which I have given below.

The insertion, in the heading, of the words "appointed by the Inspector of this district to issue certificates of age," will be a security to the mill-owner, and to the magistrate who is to countersign, that the certificate has not been obtained from an irregular practitioner; for the use of these words by a person not so appointed would be a punishable offence.

I must particularly enjoin you to allow no other consideration to weigh with you, in granting certificates of age, than this—whether you can, upon your professional judgment and personal honour,

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

Appendix No. 3.

Copy of a Letter addressed to the Surgeons appointed by the late Mr. Rickards.

declare that the party has the ordinary strength and appearance of the age you are going to insert in the document.

I am well aware that you have solicitations of many kinds to contend with; appeals to your feelings that are hard to struggle against; but these you must resist, because the law has given you no discretionary power: Parliament, confiding in the skill and honour of the profession, calls upon you to give an opinion, to the best of your judgment and belief, as a safer guide than any other, in order to determine the age of the child or young person, with reference to its fitness for factory employment. You must farther recollect that this act is a humane interposition of Parliament to protect children and young persons in such circumstances from risk of injury.

In order, therefore, to strengthen your position by your being enabled to say that a rule has been laid down, from which you are not at liberty to deviate, I send you the following instructions, which I desire you will observe:—

1. You are to grant no certificate without first seeing the party whose age is to be certified, and satisfying yourself of the truth of that which you are about to declare under your signature.
2. You will allow no other consideration to weigh with you than the evidence which the strength and appearance of the child, or young person, affords.
3. You are to certify the person to be of the ordinary strength and appearance of 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, &c., as the case may be; the gradations to be six months each, between the earliest age and eighteen years.
4. You are to state the year of the date, and the age, in words, and not in figures.
5. You must keep a register of every certificate you grant; which register must contain the number and date, the name and description of the person, and the age, all as fully set forth as in the certificate.

The most correct and convenient form of this register is that of a banker's check-book, and if the blanks in the left-hand part of the subjoined form be accurately filled up, no other book need be kept by you. It will be necessary to have the forms of certificate bound together, and, in separating the certificate from the left-hand part, you must cut it off through the check in an irregular line. In binding the book, the boards need not be larger than is sufficient to cover the part of the form which you retain. This register you must carefully preserve, as it may be called in evidence in cases of prosecution for offences under the Act.

The fraud, to which you are so much exposed, of one child obtaining a certificate and of giving or selling it to a younger child, in the present state of the law, can in no way be so effectually prevented as by your granting the certificates at the mills, and by occasional visits to the mills, to examine the certificates of children of a suspicious appearance as to age.

For *Mr. John Harrison's* Mill.

No. _____

3d day of May 1836.

William Brown, son of *John and Margaret Brown*, of 13, *High Street, Salford.*

Certified to be *twelve and a half* years of age.

The subjoined CERTIFICATE OF AGE is granted by *John Smith, Surgeon, Manchester,* who has been appointed by the Inspector of this District to issue Certificates of Age, and who certifies for *Mr. John Harrison's* Mill.

CERTIFICATE OF AGE as prescribed by the Factories Regulation Act, 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 103, sect. 12 & 13.

No._____. I, *John Smith*, of 14, *King Street, Manchester, Surgeon,* do hereby certify that *William Brown, son* of *John and Margaret Brown,* residing in 13, *High Street, Salford,* has appeared before me, and submitted to my examination, and that the said *William Brown* is of the ordinary strength and appearance of a child or young person of *twelve and a half* years of age. As witness my hand this *third* day of *May*, 183*six*.

John Smith, Surgeon.

Countersigned this *fifth* day of *June*, 183*six*, by me,
George Hall, Magistrate.

N. B. The words in italics will be left as blanks in the Printed Forms. *Your name, designation, and address, in the title and in the body of the certificate, may be printed, to save trouble; your signature must be written.*

On account of my moving so much from place to place, communications will reach me with most certainty by being sent to London, addressed, "Leonard Horner, Esq., Inspector of Factories," putting your letter under a separate cover, addressed, "H. M. Secretary of State, Home Department, London;" and adding, at the left-hand corner of the cover, the words { Factory Inspectors, / L. HORNER, Esq. }

I remain, Sir, your very obedient Servant,
LEONARD HORNER.

Appendix No. 4.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Horner to his Superintendents Messrs. Heathcote, Baker, Bates, and Trimmer.

No. 4.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. HORNER to his Superintendents Messrs. Heathcote, Baker, Bates, and Trimmer.

DEAR SIR, *Manchester, 20th July* 1836.

As one of the superintendents of factories under my direction, you will naturally, upon the occasion of my first entering upon the charge of this district, be desirous of knowing my wishes as to the general course which the superintendents should follow in the execution of their duties, so that an uniformity of procedure may, as much as possible, prevail in the several parts into which the district is divided.

I have read the "copy of a letter addressed to each of the factory superintendents" in this district by my late zealous and excellent predecessor, which is annexed to his report to the Secretary of State, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 1st July 1835. That letter points out the duties of the superintendents so clearly, that little would remain for me to say beyond expressing a general acquiescence in the directions there given, were it not that circumstances are materially different now from what they were at the time that letter was written.

There was at that time a strong impression that the law would soon be altered in several parts, and more particularly with regard to the limitation of the labour of children of 12 and 13 years of age.

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

Appendix, No. 4.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Horner to his Superintendents Messrs. Heathcote, Baker, Bates, and Trimmer.

The late proceedings in Parliament have shown that these expectations were not well founded, but, on the contrary, that it is the determination of the Legislature to adhere to the limitations fixed by the Act of 1833. Farther, the Government have become pledged to Parliament that the existing Act shall be put in force, and the Inspectors have received instructions accordingly.

A very vigilent superintendence is thus called for, not only in obedience to the orders of Government, but because there are various circumstances which render the observance of the law more onerous to the mill-owners than heretofore. There is not only the limitation of the work of children of 12 years, which has come into operation, but there are some additional rules and regulations which cannot be obeyed without some trouble.

The necessity of imposing these new regulations has arisen out of the experience of the past year, for it has been found that, in cases of prosecutions for offences against the Act, evasion could be successfully practised, in many important particulars, by those who were disposed to violate the law; and thus it is absolutely necessary for the Inspector to use the power given to him by the Act to interpose checks to such evasions, and to devise the means of obtaining convictions of the guilty. I have been very unwilling to give additional trouble to those who have all along obeyed the law, but I have added nothing to the regulations of my predecessor which does not appear to me to be indispensably requisite for the due execution of the Act.

But in enforcing the Act you must take into account the difficulties which the mill-owner has to contend with, often dependent upon local peculiarities, and you must, by every means in your power, endeavour to render the operation of the law as little burdensome as possible, wherever any information or assistance which you can afford will aid the mill-owner in his desire to come as near the fulfilment of the letter of the statute as his particular circumstances will admit of. You may, for instance, suggest arrangements in one place which you have seen successfully adopted in another, and most especially with regard to the education clauses, which are the most difficult of all to comply with. Excepting in those cases where a school is attached to the mill, and these are comparatively rare, a compliance with the letter of those clauses is extremely difficult; sometimes it may appear impossible to the mill-owner, so that, unless he is assisted, he would have no choice but to discharge all the chidren under 13, thereby completely defeating the object for which the Act was passed, to say nothing of the serious loss to himself.

It is clear that the Legislature contemplated the probability of cases arising where a compliance with the letter of the 21st clause would not be practicable, from the want of proper schools, for the 22nd clause enacts that, where a new or additional school is wanted, the Inspector is "authorized to establish or procure the establishment of such school." Unfortunately the Act is silent as to the source from which the funds for that purpose are to be derived.

I am now engaged in preparing some suggestions of different plans, by which the mill-owner would be enabled to comply with the education clauses, without his being subjected to expense, and without imposing more than a very moderate degree of trouble. I shall send you a copy of these as soon as I have completed them.

You will be most careful to enforce compliance with all that the Act and my regulations require, with respect to certificates of age, by every means which the law provides; prosecuting not only mill-owners who disregard it, but those persons also who are pointed out by the 29th clause. We have great difficulties to contend with in this matter, from the imperfect wording of the Act; but as it is the foundation of all the measures for the benefit of the children contained in the law, so must it be an especial object of your attention. Mill-owners, and their workers, need have no difficulty in complying with this part of the Act, and therefore there is no ground for leniency when it is violated.

You will in like manner be rigid in enforcing rules 10 and 11. You are aware that the work-people are often cheated of their meal-times, and grossly imposed upon under pretences of making up lost time.

Those mills where they are working more that 12 hours, professing to have no workers under 18 years of age, must be closely watched; and all the regulations framed with the view to check violations of the law by such persons must be enforced.

In all cases of prosecution you will take care to prevent its being supposed that the superintendents get any part of the penalties.

By the 43rd clause it is provided expressly, that the penalties shall be applied "for the benefit of "any school wherein children employed in mills or factories are educated in such township or place "where such offence shall be committed."

I observe, by the Return of Convictions ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 4th March 1836, that in several instances in this district the penalties have been given for other purposes. This is evidently a violation of the law. In a great many cases I see that the penalties are said to have been "left with the magistrates." In some instances it is stated that they were left in the hands of the magistrates for the National School but in most instances no special purpose is mentioned.

If there be no school in the place "wherein children employed in mills or factories are educated," the money must be reserved for the purpose of being applied to that object hereafter. The want of proper schools is one of the greatest impediments to the fulfilment of the objects of the Act, and it is possible that in the course of time the accumulation of penalties in a particular place might form a very considerable sum in aid of the establishment of a school expressly for the factory children. The best way, as it seems to me, of taking care of the money in the mean time, when it cannot be immediately applied in strict conformity with the Act, will be to have it lodged with a banker in the name of the Inspector of the district. He can order its appropriation in terms of the statute when a fit occasion offers, and he will render an account of it in his reports to the Secretary of State.

In all cases of conviction, therefore, in your superintendency, you will apply to the magistrates to have the penalties disposed of in the manner here pointed out.

You will make a monthly return to me of your proceedings. I shall have such returns from all the superintendents of my district registered upon one uniform plan, so that I may be able to know and give an account of every part of my district at any time. These returns must, to a great degree, be the groundwork of my half-yearly reports to the Secretary of State.

I am, &c.

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

No. 5.

Appendix No. 5.

Copy of an Advertisement published in the London Gazette of 24th June 1836.

COPY of an ADVERTISEMENT published in the London Gazette of 24th June 1836.

Factories Regulation Act, 3 *and* 4 *Will. IV., cap.* 103, *passed* 29*th August* 1833.

As all the clauses of the Factories Regulation Act are now in full operation, the Inspectors of Factories deem it expedient, in order to remove any doubt as to the employment of children subject to restricted hours of labour, to issue the following notice :—

1st. No child under nine years of age can be employed in any cotton, flax, or wool factory.—Section 7.

2d. No child between 9 and 13 years of age can be employed, or even allowed to remain, in such factory, without the certificate of a physician or surgeon, countersigned by a magistrate or an Inspector of factories, certifying, in the form set forth in the 13th section, the strength and appearance of such child.—Sections 11, 12, and 13.

3d. No child between 9 and 13 years of age can be employed in such factory, without producing, weekly, a schoolmaster's certificate, that the "child has, for two hours at least for six out of seven days of the week next preceding, attended his school," excepting in cases of sickness, to be certified in such manner as such Inspector may appoint, and in case of any holiday, and in case of absence from any other cause allowed by such Inspector, or by any justice of the peace in the absence of the Inspector.—Section 21.

4th. No child between 9 and 13 years of age can be employed, or even allowed to remain, in such factory longer than 48 hours in any one week, and not more than nine hours in any one day.—Sections 8 and 24.

5th. No child under 13 years of age, can be employed in any silk-mill more than 10 hours in any one day.

The above and all other provisions of the Factories Regulation Act, together with all orders and regulations issued by the Inspectors in their several districts under the authority of this Act, must be strictly observed in the mills and factories subject to the said Act.

LEONARD HORNER,
THOS. JONES HOWELL,
ROB. J. SAUNDERS,
} Inspectors of Factories.

Whitehall, June 22, 1836.

No. 6.

Appendix No. 6.

Supplementary Instructions to the Surgeons. 20th Sept. 1836.

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS to the Surgeons appointed to grant Certificates of Age, required by the Factories Regulation Act, in the District of Leonard Horner, Esq.

SIR, *Whitehall*, 20*th September* 1836.

SINCE the date of my Circular Letter of Instructions of the 6th of July last, on the occasion of my succeeding the late Mr. Rickards, I have visited a considerable part of my district; and having found that many of the appointed surgeons have been proceeding upon an erroneous interpretation of the Act, by inquiring into the actual ages of the children who come before them, and that many have been uncertain how to proceed in some matters of importance connected with the duty confided to them, it is necessary for me to point out, more distinctly than it appears to have yet been done, the principle which is adopted in the Act for the determination of the question of age; and to call the attention of the surgeons to other circumstances, which will tend, I hope, to introduce a greater degree of accuracy in this fundamental part of the Act than has hitherto prevailed.

The declaration which the surgeon makes in his certificate has no reference to the actual age of the person named; it states that, in his opinion, the person who has appeared before him "is of the ordinary strength and appearance" of the particular age which he inserts. The surgeon must form that opinion from the physical condition of the person, without regard to the actual age. He ought even to abstain from asking any question as to the age; for the probability is that a true answer will not be given; and the inquiry is more calculated to mislead than to assist his judgment. The bodily strength usually met with at the particular age mentioned, with reference to the fitness of the child for undergoing factory labour, is the object sought after, and not the determination of actual age; therefore, although you may have positive knowledge of a child being 13 years of age, if, by imperfect development or by ill health, it is not, in your opinion, of the ordinary strength and appearance of a child of more than 12 years, you must insert the word *twelve* in the certificate. On the other hand, if you find a child, which you know with certainty to be not more than 12 years of age, with such an unusual degree of development as to be of the ordinary strength and appearance of 13, you will be justified in inserting the word *thirteen* in the certificate.

It is very important that you should bestow great pains to acquire as correct a judgment as possible as to what is the ordinary strength and appearance of children and young persons among the working classes in the district where you reside, at different ages; and it is very desirable that all the appointed surgeons should follow some general principle in forming their opinion. It is not possible, it is true, to point out any one invariable guide in a matter of this sort, where so many circumstances must be taken into account; but stature appears, upon the whole, the indication which will be least liable to error, and it may be at all events safely taken as the best initiatory step in the inquiry; its value as evidence being subject to modification from other circumstances in the physical state of the person examined, such as breadth of chest, muscular strength, and general healthy condition. Some surgeons have laid great stress upon the development of the teeth as a safe guide; and if the object were the ascertaining of the actual age of the child, such a test would perhaps be less liable to error than that of height; but as an evidence of bodily strength it is obviously not to be depended upon.

Mr. Harrison, of Preston, one of the surgeons appointed to grant certificates of age there, instituted some time ago a series of examinations, with a view to ascertain the average height of children and young persons employed in factories at different ages; the results he obtained are given in a letter from him to the late Mr. Rickards, which forms a part of the Report of the letter to the Secretary of State, printed by the House of Commons in August 1834. I had lately an opportunity of conversing

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

Appendix No. 6.

Supplementary Instructions to the Surgeons. 20th Sept. 1836.

with Mr. Harrison on this subject; and, at my request, he has revised his materials, and has communicated the results in a letter to me, of which I subjoin an extract.

Mr. Baker, surgeon, of Leeds, the factory superintendent in that division of my district, has had his attention for some time specially directed to this subject, and he has sent me the results of his observations, which will be found in the subjoined extract from his letter to me.

I have been anxious to find out some work of authority containing observations upon the growth of the human body at different ages in this country, but, on consulting some eminent medical men in London, whose attention has been particularly directed to inquiries of this nature, I have been told that there is no book which contains such information, as regards the people of this country, and that M. Quetelet, of Brussels, is the only writer of authority on the subject. I have consulted the accounts of the researches of that author, which are contained in two essays by him, in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Brussels for 1831 and 1833; but, however curious and interesting the observations are in a physiological point of view, I have not found anything bearing sufficiently on the present object to serve as a practical guide. The average heights given by M. Quetelet for the different ages are higher than those obtained by Mr. Harrison and Mr. Baker, but his observations were not confined to the children of the working classes, nor is it stated from what number of observations the averages were obtained. M. Quetelet makes the following remarks upon the great want of observations on this subject. "To show how little advancement has been made in the study of the progressive development of the human frame, if it were required to establish the age of an individual by the combined considerations of his physical qualities, we should not be able to find any scientific rules to guide our determination, but should be obliged to have recourse to the most unsatisfactory empiricism."

Until some more precise and accurate data can be obtained, it will be advisable for you to take the observations of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Baker as a guide; and therefore, unless in cases of unusual development of muscular strength, no child that, without shoes, measures less than three feet ten inches, ought to be considered as having the appearance of nine years of age, and no child less than four feet three and a half inches ought to be considered as having the appearance of 13 years of age; there must, besides, be no deficiency of bodily health and strength to justify a certificate of 9 and 13 years respectively being granted to children of the abovementioned stature. For the intermediate ages the following measurements may be adopted:—for 10 years, three feet eleven and a half inches; for 11 years, four feet one inch; and for 12 years, four feet two inches. These measurements may apply to both sexes, when taken, as is now proposed, as a general guide, and not as an invariable rule. It is frequently asserted that there is a great difference between the ordinary strength and appearance of children at the same period of life in towns and in the country, and that the children in woollen factories are stouter and better grown than those of cotton factories. If that were really the case, a different standard would be required; but, until the fact be determined by actual observation on an extensive scale, one rule must be followed for all.

It is very much to be desired that the different surgeons should institute an inquiry as to the stature of children in their several districts, in order to obtain some sure guide for the better execution of the provisions of this Act. To render the results truly valuable it is important to attend to the following particulars:—

To confine the observation to the children of the working classes,—to measure those only whose real ages can be ascertained with tolerable certainty,—to distinguish the males and females,—to exclude those who are not in an ordinary state of health,—and to distinguish the measurements by differences of half-years.

I enclose two papers ruled in a convenient form for recording the observations, and if you should undertake the inquiry in your neighbourhood, I shall be happy to supply you with additional copies of the form, so soon as those now sent are filled up. The larger the number of individual measurements, so much the better. If I should receive a tolerably extensive series of observations from the medical gentlemen in my district, I may be able to construct a table upon which considerable reliance may be placed. The value of such a table would not be confined to the immediate object of this inquiry, but would supply information of great interest in physiology and medical statistics.

In my circular letter of the 6th of July, I particularly pointed out the necessity of your guarding against the too common fraud of an older child being substituted, under a false name, for a younger child, in order to obtain a certificate for the latter. My observations in my new district, since the date of that letter, have convinced me that there can be no effectual check against that species of fraud so long as certificates are granted at the houses of the surgeons. Except under very particular circumstances you must grant certificates only at the mills. It will therefore be necessary for you to visit each mill in your district once a-week, to have a particular day for each mill, and to keep to that day as nearly as you can. I must leave the amount of your remuneration to be settled by a private arrangement between you and the mill-owner, with this only condition, that, when the certificate is to be paid for by the work-people, the charge is not to exceed 6*d*. for each certificate. In Manchester, Leeds, Halifax, and several other places, the following arrangement has been very generally entered into. The mill-owner agrees to secure the surgeon the amount of the charge he usually makes for a visit in his private practice, and which, in Manchester, is 2*s*. 6*d*. If the number of certificates, at the rate of 6*d*. each, be less than that sum, it must be made up; if greater, the surgeon has the benefit of the surplus.

I authorize you to state to the mill-owners in your district that such as enter into an arrangement with an appointed surgeon to visit their mills once a-week will be held by me free of blame should they employ children without a certificate in the interval between the weekly visits of the surgeon, because, by such an engagement, they will not only be free of all charge of disobeying the law from wilful negligence, but will best secure its observance in that particular. But no child must be allowed to work at all, in the interval, which is less in stature than three feet ten inches; and no child must be employed full time, in the interval, which is less than four feet three and a half inches. The mill-owners must, at the same time, be informed that these measurements are given merely as a guide to the overlooker in the mean while, and that it is very possible that, when the surgeon comes round, children of these heights may not be found upon examination to have "the ordinary strength and appearance" of 9 and 13 years respectively. If the mill-owner decline to form such an engagement he must be held responsible if he employs any child, for however short a time, without having first obtained a certificate of age.

As a farther security you will please to measure every child for whom you grant a certificate, and mark the height on the counterpart which you retain in your possession. This may be done very

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

Appendix No. 6.

Supplementary Instructions to the Surgeons. 20th Sept. 1836.

speedily by marking the side of a door or window of the room, where you grant the certificates at the mill, with feet and inches, from three feet to five feet, measured from the floor, placing the persons to be measured with their backs to that line, and laying a flat ruler or book upon their heads. By this precaution of marking the age in the counterpart, if a child of lower stature fraudulently get possession of a certificate, and if a judicial inquiry were to take place, you would be able to swear positively as to the actual height of the child, which appeared before you when the certificate in question was granted. By not granting certificates at your own house you will be relieved from the importunate solicitations of parents and other persons interested in getting the child passed; but you must keep yourself equally secure from all interference with the free exercise of your judgment at the mills, by having no one near you at the time, except the children to be examined. If you grant a certificate under any particular circumstance at your own house, you must take an early opportunity of visiting the mill where the child is at work, to see that no fraud has been committed.

In case of any fraud being practised, it is as well that you should know the law on the subject, and I therefore now give you a copy of the 28th section of the Factories Regulation Act.

"If any person shall give, sign, or countersign, endorse, or in any manner give currency to, any "false certificate, knowing the same to be untrue, or if any person shall forge any certificate, or shall "forge any signature or endorsement to any certificate, or shall knowingly and wilfully give false "testimony upon any point material to any certificate of any Inspector or schoolmaster, such person "shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, before any Inspector or "justice, be liable to be imprisoned, for any period not exceeding two months, in the house of correc-"tion in the county, town, or place where such offence was committed."

If any instance of fraud should come to your knowledge, you would do well to lay an information against the offender before a magistrate. There is no necessity to wait, before doing so, for the coming of the Inspector or superintendent.

I request the favour of you to send me, as early as you conveniently can, a list of all the factories situated in your district, distinguishing those mill-occupiers who have made an engagement with you to visit their mills once a-week, and those who have declined to enter into that arrangement. I shall be obliged if you will state whether it be a cotton, woollen, flax, or silk factory, and, if in the country, the parish and place where it is situated. I beg you also to give me your Christian name in full, and your exact address.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEONARD HORNER.

J. Harrison, Esq., to L. Horner, Esq.

16th August 1836.

Extract of a Letter from James Harrison, Esq., Surgeon, Preston, to Leonard Horner, Esq., dated 16th of August 1836.

I have made the examinations which you desired, the results of which you will find in the following table: the measurements were taken, of course, without shoes.

Ages.	Number of Children examined.	Average Stature.	Number of Males examined.	Average Stature.	Number of Females examined.	Average Stature.
		Ft. In.		Ft. In.		Ft. In.
11 to 12	244	4 $2\frac{3}{4}$	146	4 $2\frac{1}{2}$	98	4 $3\frac{1}{4}$
12 .. 13	235	4 $4\frac{3}{4}$	99	4 $3\frac{1}{2}$	136	4 $5\frac{3}{4}$
13 .. 14	193	4 $6\frac{1}{2}$	102	4 6	20	4 $7\frac{1}{4}$
14 .. 15	257	4 $8\frac{3}{4}$	117	4 $8\frac{1}{4}$	140	4 9
15 .. 16	188	4 $10\frac{3}{4}$	82	4 $10\frac{1}{2}$	106	4 $10\frac{3}{4}$
16 .. 17	133	5 $0\frac{1}{11}$	43	5 $0\frac{1}{2}$	90	4 $11\frac{1}{2}$
17 .. 18	159	5 0	47	5 0	112	5 0
	1,409		636		702	

This table has been formed chiefly, though not entirely, from the examinations from which the one furnished to the late Mr. Rickards was calculated; and, on comparing it with that table, you will find that there exists a slight though not material difference: it is, however, sufficient to show the necessity of a more extended investigation in order to arrive at a correct result.

The investigations were made on the first coming into force of the Factories Regulation Act; and, as the children and their parents, with few exceptions, did not know for what object the inquiries were made, nor how they would affect their interest, they had no inducement to give in false statements of age. The greatest doubt must exist with regard to the average of the children represented to be between the ages of 11 and 12 years, as 11 was, at the time of the examination, the lowest period at which children were allowed to work 12 hours a-day; and the parents of such children as were under that age had a strong inducement to make false statements; but, as the parties did not then know much of the provisions of the Act, it may perhaps be regarded as an approximation to the truth. Above 11 there was no conceivable motive for practising deception. In making any future examination, the difficulty of arriving at the real ages of the children under 13 will, I conceive, be great. With respect to such children the truth is very rarely told, and almost every conceivable expedient is adopted to produce an erroneous impression on the minds of the surgeons. Above the age of 13 much valuable information, that may be relied on, may still be collected by the certifying surgeons.

It is singular that, from both the tables I have given, there seems to have been no increase of stature from the period between 16 and 17 and that between 17 and 18 years. The most remarkable feature of the present table is that the average height of the females examined, with two exceptions, exceeds that of the males. This is a result for which I was not prepared, and it induced me at first to think that I had made some miscalculations; but, after repeated examinations, I found the fact to be so with respect to the children who had come under my notice. If any reliance may be placed upon my investigations, it would seem to indicate that, between the ages of 11 and 16, the growth of the female is more rapid than that of the male. I do not, however, think that my observation has been sufficiently extended to justify my drawing any general conclusions from it. It is a subject, however

of much interest to the physiologist; and, if the surgeons who are connected with the Factories Regulation Act could be induced to extend the inquiry, some important results might be obtained.

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

I am of opinion that, in the absence of better evidence, the table which I have given above might be rendered available for fixing a standard by which the ages of children to be employed in factories might be conjectured. The statures which are there given are the average ones for the respective ages specified; and, being the average height, it is obvious that there may be expected to be as many children below as above. My plan in examining children, since the first averages were ascertained, has been to regard the minimum height, for a child of 11 years of age, to be four feet one inch; of 12 years of age, to be four feet two inches; and of 13 years of age, to be four feet three inches; and not to give certificates for those ages to children who were under the minimum size fixed for their respective ages. By this means I have had an uniform mode of proceeding, which has, I believe, afforded pretty general satisfaction, and seems to me to have been in accordance with the spirit of the Factory Act.

Appendix No. 6.

J. Harrison Esq., to L. Horner, Esq. 16th August 1836.

Extract of a Letter from Robert Baker, Esq., Surgeon, Leeds, to Leonard Horner, Esq., dated 8th of September 1836.

Extract of a Letter from R. Baker, Esq., to L. Horner, Esq.

8th Sept. 1836.

The difficulty of arriving at an exact age, for want of an efficient system of registration, has prevented me, hitherto, from obtaining that number of measurements of individuals which is desirable for an accurate calculation on this interesting subject. Some experiments made by me two years ago are rendered less valuable on that account; but I send you some others, which have been lately completed, sufficient in number to enable you to form some idea, by which a recommendation of a standard might be issued, both to the surgeons and overlookers, as a guide to be taken along with other evidence of a more satisfactory nature.

Ages.	Number of Males examined.	Average Stature.	Number of Females examined.	Average Stature.
		Ft. In.		Ft. In.
9 to 10	74	3 11	70	4 $0\frac{1}{4}$
10 .. 11	40	4 2	28	4 1
11 .. 12	20	4 2	34	4 $2\frac{1}{4}$
12 .. 13	20	4 $4\frac{1}{2}$	41	4 $4\frac{1}{4}$
	154		173	

In all the above the individuals were bordering on the highest age. The common standard of children of nine years of age is from three feet nine inches to three feet ten inches; and I am of opinion that none under that ought to be admitted. I have used, for some time, four feet three inches and a half as the standard of 13 years of age, which is a fair average of physical condition, as to stature, in an ordinarily healthy child at that time of life. The great advantage I have found in the adoption of this standard has been, that it gives a degree of equality of advantage to all the mill-owners: a child, not being four feet three inches and a half for one mill, cannot be so for any other; and thus all parties are made alike.

No. 7.

Appendix No. 7.

Circular Letter addressed to the several Mill-Occupiers in the District of L. Horner, Esq.

CIRCULAR LETTER addressed to the several Mill-Occupiers in the District of LEONARD HORNER, Esq.

SIR, *Whitehall, 10th October* 1836.

When I received instructions from the Secretary of State, last June, to take charge of the district which had been subject to the inspection of the late Mr. Rickards, it was my first intention to continue to act upon the regulations which he had issued, until, by experience, I should find alterations to be necessary. But it was represented to me that transgressions of the law had been so frequent, and detection in many cases so difficult, that it was necessary to make some additional regulations, and some alterations in those of Mr. Rickards, in order to check those persons who were disposed to violate the provisions of the Act, and to render the conviction of offenders more certain. It was further represented that frequent complaints had been made, by those who were obeying the law, of the advantages which less scrupulous mill-owners were having over them by working a greater number of hours than is allowed by the Act, and by employing children under the restricted ages for full time, with impunity. To check the latter offence (which was said to be of most frequent occurrence) I was recommended by the Secretary of State, in consequence of representations made to him on the subject, to order the Time-book No. 3 of Mr. Rickards to be kept for all children under 13 years of age.

Such being the state of the district, I sent for Mr. Heathcote, the superintendent of the Lancashire division, who had had most experience under Mr. Rickards; and, with his assistance, I drew up the rules and regulations which I issued on the 6th of July. In these I continued the Time-book No. 1, that had been ordered to be kept by Mr. Rickards. I substituted for his Time-book No. 2 (which had been found insufficient for the object intended to be attained by it) his Time-book No. 3, for the purpose of registering the hours of work of the children, as advised by the Secretary of State; and I continued his Time-book No. 3 for those mills which work more than 12 hours a-day. I issued the regulations respecting these time-books with reluctance, because I had not found it necessary to require such minute details to be recorded in my former district, because I saw that they must occasion great trouble to the mill-owner, and that the book No. 2 must throw a serious obstacle in the way of the employment of children; but I felt at the same time convinced, from the extensive evasions said to be practised in my new district, of the necessity of an accurate account being kept of the periods of the day when the children and young persons, subject to the restricted hours of work, are employed; and I did not then see how that could be done by a shorter process than by the time-books of my predecessor.

My anticipations of the annoyance to the mill-owner, which these time-books must occasion, have

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

Appendix No. 7.

Circular Letter addressed to the several Mill-Occupiers in the District of L. Horner, Esq.

been fully realized. I stated, at different meetings which I attended during my late circuit in my district, the reasons why they had been ordered; but that, if any plans were suggested to me by which the necessary information could be given with less trouble, I should carefully consider them, and readily adopt any one which I saw would be efficient. I stated, at the same time, that I should myself try to discover some less objectionable mode of registration, as it is my earnest wish, and will at all times be my endeavour, to carry the law into execution with the least possible inconvenience to the mill-owner and his workpeople.

When I found the strong objections which were urged against these time-books, and with so much reason, not only in my own district, but in that of my colleague, Mr. Howell, who had adopted them by direction of the Secretary of State, and by my colleague, Mr. Saunders, who had considered them so objectionable as to ask and obtain leave of the Secretary of State to suspend ordering them in his district until there had been time for further consideration, I suggested to Mr. Under-Secretary Maule, as soon as I heard of the appointment of the new Inspector, Mr. Stuart, that it would be better that these time-books should not be ordered to be kept in Mr. Stuart's district, as they had been found so very troublesome, and as I then saw the possibility of attaining the object by a more simple method. Only one suggestion had been made to me in consequence of the invitation I had held out to the mill-owners, and the proposal was not such as I could adopt; but a plan had occurred to myself, which appeared to me to remedy the evil so much complained of to a great extent, viz., by the substitution of a general declaration, by the mill-owner, for the daily record, when the hours of work are regular; and requiring a special entry on those occasions only when there are deviations from the regular hours.

In compliance with the 45th section of the Act, which requires that the regulations of the four Inspectors shall be "as uniform as is expedient and practicable," at our first statutory meeting since the law came into full operation, and which commenced on the 8th of September, we took into consideration the rules and regulations which had been issued in our several districts; and the Secretary of State, with special reference to the time-books, recommended us to prepare a code of rules and regulations which should be applicable, as nearly as possible, to all the factories in the United Kingdom. At that meeting I laid before my colleagues my scheme of a new form of time-register; and Mr. Saunders explained the forms which had been adopted, at his recommendation, by a considerable number of mill-owners in his district. In several particulars the general principle of these two plans were similar. The principal being also approved by Mr. Howell and Mr. Stuart, we proceeded to make some alterations and improvements in the plan I had proposed; and we finally agreed upon the forms which you will find explained in the paper I now enclose. That paper is a copy of the general rules and regulations agreed upon by all the Inspectors: they have been approved of by the Secretary of State, and are to be observed in all the factories of the United Kingdom subject to this Act. Besides the alterations as regards the time-books, you will find some other points of difference between my regulations of the 6th of July and those now sent, and which you are now to act upon; but they do not require any particular explanation. All former rules and regulations issued in my present district, which are in any respect at variance with those now sent, are hereby set aside, and are to be held invalid.

The Inspectors have prepared a register of workers and time-register, in such forms and with such explanatory directions as it is hoped will leave no one uncertain as to the way in which the entries in it are to be made. The record required to be kept of the hours of employment of the young persons between 13 and 18 years of age, of that of the children under 13, and the "Register of time lost and recovered," are all contained in one book.

To secure uniformity, and to reduce the expense, the inspectors have had the "Time-register" and "Register of Workers" printed and published by Shaw and Son, of 137, Fetter-lane, London, who print and publish the forms and books required by parochial unions under the new Poor Law Act, and who have correspondents for the sale of these in all parts of England. The price of the "Time-register" is 4*s*. 6*d*.; of the "Register of Workers," 2*s*. The "Register of Workers" and Time-register," bound together, 4*s*. 6*d*., are prepared for the use of mills where the total number of persons does not exceed 200. They can be procured from them by any bookseller; but, to save time, they will send an immediate supply to their correspondents in Manchester and Leeds; viz., Messrs. Bancks and Co, Manchester; and Messrs. Baines and Newsome, Leeds.

You are hereby required to adopt this new form of "Register of Workers," and of "Time-register," on or before the 1st day of November next; and, until you have procured them, the time-books and register of workers required by my regulations of the 6th of July, must be continued, so that there may be no interval without a regular and distinct account of the hours of work of all the persons in your employment who are subject to restricted hours of labour.

You will be pleased to remove the sheet of my rules and regulations of the 6th of July, and put up that now sent; and I beg you to attend that it must be pasted upon a movable board, so that it may be taken down to be consulted at any time; and not, as I have often seen it, fixed up or pasted upon a wall or partition. Additional copies of these rules and regulations, for hanging up in the factory, may be had, price 2*s*. 6*d*. for six copies, of Mr. Hartnell, the Government printer, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street, London, through the medium of any bookseller. In applying to Mr. Hartnell, he must know whether the copy wanted be for a cotton, woollen, or flax factory, or for a silk-mill, and for whose district, otherwise a wrong copy might be sent. An octavo edition, for convenience of reference, may also be had at the same place, price 2*s*. for six copies.

These are the rules and regulations which, as I have said, are required by all the Inspectors to be observed in their several districts; but other regulations and orders may be issued by them for special cases; such, for example, as that of a mill working more than 12 hours a-day, professing to employ no person under 18 years of age. If I find any mill-occupier disobeying or evading the law, and that the present regulations are not sufficient, it will be my duty to require him to observe such other regulations, authorized by the Act, as I may consider necessary to keep him in check, so as to prevent him from obtaining any unfair advantage over his neighbours who are faithfully complying with those restrictions which the Legislature has deemed it necessary to impose for the protection of the children and young persons, and the other provisions of the statute.

I have recently sent a circular letter to the surgeons who are appointed to issue the certificates of age in my district, containing some fresh instructions for their guidance; and, as it is material that you should be made acquainted with some of them, I subjoin an extract from that letter.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

LEONARD HORNER.

Extract from a Letter addressed by Mr. Horner to the Surgeons, dated Whitehall, 20th September 1836.

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

Appendix No. 7.

Extract from a Letter addressed by Mr. Horner to the Surgeons. 20th Sept. 1836.

Since the date of my circular letter of instructions, of the 6th of July last, on the occasion of my succeeding the late Mr. Rickards, I have visited a considerable part of my district; and, having found that many of the appointed surgeons have been proceeding upon an erroneous interpretation of the Act, by inquiring into the actual ages of the children who come before them, and that many have been uncertain how to proceed in some matters of importance connected with the duty confided to them, it is necessary for me to point out, more distinctly than it appears to have yet been done, the principle which is adopted in the Act for the determination of the question of age; and to call the attention of the surgeons to other circumstances which will tend, I hope, to introduce a greater degree of accuracy in this fundamental part of the Act than has hitherto prevailed.

The declaration which the surgeon makes in his certificate has no reference to the actual age of the person named: it states that, in his opinion, the person who has appeared before him "is of the ordinary strength and appearance" of the particular age which he inserts. The surgeon must form that opinion from the physical condition of the person, without regard to the actual age. He ought even to abstain from asking any question as to the age, for the probability is that a true answer will not be given; and the inquiry is more calculated to mislead than to assist his judgment. The bodily strength usually met with at the particular age mentioned, with reference to the fitness of the child for undergoing factory-labour, is the object sought after, and not the determination of actual age; therefore, although you may have positive knowledge of a child being 13 years of age, if, by imperfect development, or by ill health, it is not, in your opinion, of the ordinary strength and appearance of a child of more than 12 years, you must insert the word *twelve* in the certificate. On the other hand, if you find a child, which you know with certainty to be not more than 12 years of age, with such an unusual degree of development as to be of the ordinary strength and appearance of 13, you will be justified in inserting the word *thirteen* in the certificate.

It is very important that you should bestow great pains to acquire as correct a judgment as possible as to what is the ordinary strength and appearance of children and young persons among the working classes, in the district where you reside, at different ages; and it is very desirable that all the appointed surgeons should follow some general principle in forming their opinion. It is not possible, it is true, to point out any one invariable guide in a matter of this sort, where so many circumstances must be taken into account; but stature appears, upon the whole, the indication which will be least liable to error; and it may be, at all events, safely taken as the best initiatory step in the inquiry; its value as evidence being subject to modification from other circumstances in the physical state of the person examined, such as breadth of chest, muscular strength, and general healthy condition.

Mr. Harrison, of Preston, one of the surgeons appointed to grant certificates of age there, instituted some time ago a series of examinations, with a view to ascertain the average height of children and young persons employed in factories at different ages. The results he obtained are given in a letter from him to the late Mr. Rickards, which forms a part of the Report of the latter to the Secretary of State, printed by the House of Commons in August 1834. I had lately an opportunity of conversing with Mr. Harrison on this subject; and, at my request, he has revised his materials, and has communicated the results in a letter to me, of which I subjoin an extract. Mr. Baker, surgeon, of Leeds, the factory-superintendent in that division of my district, has had his attention for some time specially directed to this subject, and he has sent me the results of his observations, which will be found in the subjoined extract from his letter to me. I have been anxious to find out some work of authority containing some observations upon the growth of the human body at different ages; but, on consulting some eminent medical men in London, whose attention has been particularly directed to inquiries of this nature, I have been told that there is no book which contains such information, as regards the people of this country.

Until some more precise and accurate data can be obtained it will be advisable for you to take the observations of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Baker as a guide; and therefore, unless in cases of unusual development of muscular strength, no child that, without shoes, measures less than three feet ten inches, ought to be considered as having the appearance of nine years of age; and no child less than four feet three inches and a half ought to be considered as having the appearance of 13 years of age; there must, besides, be no deficiency of bodily health and strength to justify a certificate of 9 and 13 years respectively being granted to children of the above-mentioned stature. For the intermediate ages, the following measurements may be adopted:—for 10 years, three feet eleven inches and a half; for 11 years, four feet one inch; and for 12 years, four feet two inches. These measurements may apply to both sexes when taken, as is now proposed, as a general guide, and not as an invariable rule.

In my circular letter of the 6th of July I particularly pointed out the necessity of your guarding against the too common fraud of an older child being substituted, under a false name, for a younger child, in order to obtain a certificate for the latter. My observations in my new district, since the date of that letter, have convinced me that there can be no effectual check against that species of fraud so long as certificates are granted at the houses of the surgeons. Except under very particular circumstances, you must grant certificates only at the mills. It will therefore be necessary for you to visit each mill in your district once a-week, to have a particular day for each mill, and keep to that day as nearly as you can. I must leave the amount of your remuneration to be settled by a private arrangement between you and the mill-owner, with this only condition,—that, when the certificate is to be paid for by the workpeople, the charge is not to exceed sixpence for each certificate. In Manchester, Leeds, Halifax, and several other places, the following arrangement has been very generally entered into:—the mill-owner agrees to secure to the surgeon the amount of the charge he usually makes for a visit in his private practice, and which, in Manchester, is half-a-crown. If the number of certificates, at the rate of sixpence each, be less than that sum, it must be made up; if greater, the surgeon has the benefit of the surplus.

I authorize you to state to the mill-owners in your district that such as enter into an arrangement with an appointed surgeon to visit their mills once a-week will be held by me free of blame should they employ children without a certificate in the interval between the weekly visits of the surgeon; because, by such an engagement, they will not only be free of all charge of disobeying the law from wilful negligence, but will best secure its observance in that particular. But no child must be allowed to work at all in the interval which is less in stature than three feet ten inches; and no child must be employed full time in the interval which is less than four feet three inches and a half. The mill-owners must at the same time be informed that these measurements are given merely as a guide to the over-

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

Appendix No. 7.

Extract from a Letter addressed by Mr. Horner to the Surgeons. 20th Sept. 1836.

looker in the mean while, and that it is very possible that, when the surgeon comes round, children of these heights may not be found, upon examination, to have "the ordinary strength and appearance" of 9 and 13 years respectively. If the mill-owner declines to form such an engagement he must be held responsible if he employs any child, for however short a time, without having first obtained a certificate of age.

As a further security, you will please to measure every child for whom you grant a certificate, and mark the height on the counterpart which you retain in your possession. This may be done very speedily by marking the side of a door or window of the room where you grant the certificates at the mill with feet and inches, from three feet to five feet, measured from the floor, placing the persons to be measured with their backs to that line, and laying a flat ruler or book upon their heads. By the precaution of marking the age in the counterpart, if a child of lower stature fraudulently get possession of a certificate, and if a judicial inquiry were to take place, you would be able to swear positively as to the actual height of the child which appeared before you when the certificate in question was granted. By not granting certificates at your own house you will be relieved from the importunate solicitations of parents and other persons interested in getting the child passed; but you must keep yourself equally secure from all interference with the free exercise of your judgment at the mills by having no one near you at the time, except the children to be examined. If you grant a certificate under any particular circumstance at your own house, you must take an early opportunity of visiting the mill where the child is at work, to see that no fraud has been committed.

79

REPORT on the District subject to the Inspection of *T. Jones Howell*, Esq., for the Quarter ending 30th September 1836.

Report by *T. J. Howell*, Esq.

15th Oct. 1836.

My Lord, *15th October* 1836.

In reporting upon the state of the mills and factories in this district, for the quarter ending 30th September 1836, it is right to premise that, while the Bill, which had been introduced into the House of Commons in March 1836, for altering the Factory Act, was pending in Parliament, my visits of inspection were suspended. When it was officially announced that all intention of proceeding with that Bill had been abandoned, my colleagues and myself issued a public notice, dated 22d June last, and which was published in the London Gazette of the 24th of the same month. On the 25th of June I prepared and issued the following circular letter to all the occupiers of mills in my district:—

"Sir, *Whitehall, 25th June* 1836.

"I deem it expedient to call your attention to a general notice which has been published by the Inspectors of Factories in the London Gazette of the 24th instant, requiring a strict observance of all the provisions of the Factories Act throughout the United Kingdom.

"I have also further to give you notice that, as there is not at present any intention to proceed with the Bill which was lately pending in Parliament to allow children between 12 and 13 years of age to work 69 hours weekly, any future violation of the law, as regards such children, must be proceeded against as if no such alteration had ever been in contemplation.

"I take the same opportunity of forwarding to you a document showing, in a more clear and concise form than has hitherto been done, the principal regulations which are now in force.

"This document you will cause to be hung up in the mill or factory occupied by you, instead of all other abstracts or notices previously transmitted to you. I recommend that this paper should be pasted on a board and preserved from injury by a frame, or in any other manner you may judge most advisable, as no other copies can be supplied to you free of expense; and as you are required by the Act to have such a document constantly fixed up in your mill, you will be obliged to procure them in future at your own charge.

"As the Factories Regulation Act was passed on the 29th August 1833, masters and their workpeople have had ample time and opportunity to understand its provisions, and to make arrangements for the due observance thereof; I shall therefore not feel myself justified in admitting that irregularities may have been committed from inadvertence, but shall feel myself bound to enforce the observance of the several provisions of the law by all such means as the Act itself points out.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,
"T. Jones Howell."

Having made these preliminary arrangements, I proceeded, in the beginning of July, to inspect the mills in one part, while Mr. Hickes and Mr. Webster, the superintendents, proceeded to visit those in other parts, of the district. The general result shows that the effect of the clauses reducing the hours of work of all children under 13 years of age to 48 hours in the week has been, in many instances, to compel the masters, from inability to obtain an adequate number of children above 13 (who are allowed to work 69 hours weekly), to encounter the difficulties of the education clauses, and to employ a greater number of children of the younger class; for, practically, it is found that there is not a sufficient number of hands between the ages of 13 and 18 to carry on the work, and necessity compels the resorting to those of the younger age. Where several factories exist in the same place, and there is not a sufficient number of children above 13 to supply them all, I have remarked that the more extensive establishments absorb the elder class, and the smaller are necessitated to employ the younger with the inconvenience of the schooling clauses: but in these cases the children go to any ordinary day-school where they can be taken in, and the education they receive is consequently of no great value. In some instances, however, but they are not many, the masters of the larger establishments have adopted the plan of employing an increased number of children of the younger class, coupling their employment in the factory with two hours' daily tuition: in these cases the education is such as is more consonant with the object of the Legislature, and it has been remarked to me that, although at the outset the plan was attended with considerable difficulty and inconvenience, it has, after some time, been found to be much more easily accomplished than was at first anticipated. I expect it will be more extensively acted upon in consequence of the difficulty of carrying on the works without the assistance of children under 13, and in consequence also of the children between 13 and 18 being complained of as less adapted to the work and as being much more unruly than those of a younger age.

Report by *T. J. Howell*, Esq.
15th Oct. 1836.

I have found a good deal of difficulty, in regard to the certificates of surgeons or physicians, from not being authorized by law to confine the granting of certificates to any particular surgeons. If I had such authority I should have appointed, in each place, some one or more surgeons for this purpose. In manufacturing districts the resident medical practitioners are much dependent upon the semi-pauper population to which the factory children belong; the parents are all anxious that their children should be certified as of the strength of 13 years; so is the master, who of course wishes to employ them the longest hours allowed by the law; and hence a strong temptation is held out to the surgeon to laxity of practice in this respect—a temptation which would be in a great degree removed if only one authorized surgeon in each place, responsible to the Inspector, were allowed to grant certificates. At present, a conscientious surgeon, who has honestly refused to grant a certificate, may find that one has been subsequently granted by some less scrupulous practitioner of the same place, who thus supplants him in the favour of the class of his patients to which the parents of the factory children belong, and also of that to which the master belongs.

It would seem that children actually 13 years old, but who, nevertheless, have not the ordinary strength and appearance of that age, and who consequently may be without a surgeon's certificate, may nevertheless be employed for 69 hours weekly, because the Act provides that the penalties for not requiring or not receiving such certificate shall not be levied if, upon the complaint or proceeding for the enforcement of such penalties, it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Inspector or justice, that the person so employed was *above the age of* 13.

The places which, during the quarter ending 30th September 1836, I personally visited, and in which I inspected the mills, were—

Gloucestershire:
- Avening,
- Chipping Campden,
- Minchinhampton.

Montgomeryshire:
- Newtown,
- Welshpool.

Oxfordshire:
- Chipping Norton,
- Witney and neighbourhood.

Shropshire:
- Bridgnorth,
- Shrewsbury.

Somersetshire:
- Batheaston,
- Beckington,
- Croscombe,
- Freshford,
- Frome and neighbourhood (twice),
- Nunney,
- Road,
- Shepton Mallet,
- Twyverton.

Warwickshire:
- Bedworth,
- Birmingham,
- Brandon,
- Coventry,
- Holdensbridge,
- Nuneaton,
- Warwick.

Wiltshire:
- Bradford,
- Bratton,
- Calne,
- Chippenham,
- Corsley,
- Holt,
- Malmsbury,
- Melksham,
- Staverton,
- Trowbridge,
- Westbury.

Worcestershire:
- Badsey,
- Blockley,
- Broadway,
- Chaddesley Corbet,
- Evesham,
- Kidderminster.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient and humble Servant,
T. Jones Howell.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

PROSECUTIONS for Offences against the Factories Regulation Act, in the District of T. Jones Howell, Esq., during the Quarter ending 30th September, 1836.

Persons Convicted.	Date of Conviction.	Place where Convicted.	By whom Convicted.	Place where Offence was committed.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	How Appropriated.
	1836							
Samuel Pitman . .	18 July	Trowbridge .	T. Jones Howell, Esq.	Trowbridge, Wiltshire.	Allowing a child under 13 years of age to remain in his mill, without the certificate of a surgeon or physician.	£1.	5*s.*	Penalty to Trowbridge British School, cost to magistrate's clerk.
James Reilly . . .	23 July	Dublin . . .	The Magistrates of Arran Quay division of Police.	Blanchestown, county Dublin.	Employing a child under 13 years of age more than 48 hours in the week, and more than nine hours in the day.	£10. including costs.	. .	Penalty (less costs) to National School at Blanchestown.
Thomas Evans . .	30 Aug.	Llandaff . .	—— Coffin, Esq. . .	Llandaff, Glamorganshire.	Overworking children under 13 years of age, no certificates of age or time-books.	Penalty remitted.	2*s.*	To the constable.
Thomas Anthony .	31 Aug.	Caerphilly . .	Magistrates in Petty Sessions.	Caerphilly, Glamorganshire.	Same as last	£1. including costs.	. .	To schools (less costs).
William Steadling .	31 Aug.	Ditto . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	. .	Ditto.
William Jones . .	31 Aug.	Ditto . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Overworking children under 13 years of age, no registers or time-books.	Ditto.	. .	Ditto.
George Butcher Lea	28 Sept.	Kidderminster,	W. B. Best, Esquire, Mayor; W. Boycot, W. Nicholls, Esqrs.	Kidderminster, Worcestershire.	Employing a child, on 24th Sept. 1836, more than nine hours, without a certificate in proof that she was 13 years of age.	£5.	10*s.* 6*d.*	Penalty in equal proportions to the St. George's and Old Church School, Kidderminster, costs to magistrate's clerk.
Pardoe, Hoomans and Pardoe.	28 Sept.	Ditto . . .	Same Magistrates . .	Ditto	Allowing a child under 13 years of age to remain in their Kidderminster mill, without the certificate of a surgeon or physician.	10*s.*	3*s.* 6*d.*	Penalty as above.
The same	28 Sept.	Ditto . . .	Ditto	Caldwell Mill, Worcestershire.	Employing a girl 16 years of age in their Caldwell mill more than 69 hours a-week.	10*s.*	3*s.* 6*d.*	Ditto.
Macmichaels and Grierson.	28 Sept.	Bridgenorth .	T. Jones Howell, Esq.	Bridgenorth, Shropshire.	Employing a child under 13 years of age in their mill, without the certificate of a surgeon or physician.	£1. including costs.	8*s.*	Penalty (less costs) to National School at Bridgnorth, costs to magistrate's clerk.
Richard Hurst . .	29 Sept.	Welsh Pool .	Ditto	Pool Quay, Montgomeryshire.	Same offence as above	Ditto.	. .	Penalty to the Welsh Pool National Schools, costs to magistrate's clerk.
James Jackson for Welsh Pool Company.	29 Sept.	Ditto . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	. .	Penalty as above.

Report by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

12th October 1836.

QUARTERLY REPORT of *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

My Lord, *Whitehall*, 12*th October* 1836.

Since my last half-yearly Report your Lordship has been informed of the reasons that induced the Inspectors to abstain from visiting the Factories during the period that an alteration of the law was pending before the last Session of Parliament, and your Lordship having been pleased to express your approval of the course we then pursued, it becomes my duty now to lay before your Lordship the result of my subsequent proceedings and observations.

Immediately I was aware that it was not the intention of Government to proceed further with the Amendment Bill above alluded to I communicated thereon with my colleagues who were absent from London, and commenced the necessary arrangements to give all the Mill-Occupiers in my district reasonable notice of the obligation I was under to enforce the existing law, and jointly with Mr. Howell I prepared such further regulations as were necessary for that purpose.

These previous arrangements enabled me at an earlier date than I could otherwise have done to give effect to so much of your Lordship's instructions, dated the 6th and 25th June and the 11th July last past, as were immediately applicable to my district.

Subsequent events have fully justified me in the reason I then assigned to your Lordship, and on which you were pleased to approve of my suspending so much of your Lordship's instructions as related to Time-books; the forms adopted at our present conference having been framed in their general principle very similar to the plan that has been extensively adopted in this district from the first application of the law, and differing considerably from those recommended in the communication I received, dated the 11th July.

After allowing the Mill-Occupiers a few days' interval to complete the arrangements required of them by the notices above mentioned, I proceeded personally and minutely to inspect the mills in my district, and both my Superintendents, and myself continued engaged in these duties until my attendance was required at the present Statutory Meeting of the Inspectors. The nature and result of the duties which have since occupied us during this conference we shall have the honour of submitting to your Lordship in a joint Report of the same date with this.

Except with some occasional relaxation, rendered from circumstances indispensably necessary, my Superintendents have continued their respective tours of inspection during the period that I have been detained in town, and I am prepared to resume personally the same duties so soon as I shall have issued the circulars and Regulations now prepared at the recommendation of your Lordship. The very scattered manner in which the mills in my district are situate has prevented my completing, even with the assistance of my Superintendents, a full inspection of every factory in my district; but, excepting a few in the west of Dorsetshire, and in the adjoining parts of Somerset and Devon, every mill of the least importance, or respecting the management and conduct of which I could entertain any doubt, has been visited either by my Superintendents or myself, and in many cases by both.

I commenced my tour of inspection by visiting a mill in London, respecting which I had received a communication stating offences to have been committed.

In this mill one child had been employed 51 hours the previous week and without proof of attendance at school, and of which offence the Mill-Occupier was convicted and fined. My subsequent route enabled me to visit different mills in the counties of Oxford, Berks, Hants, Wilts, and the eastern parts of Dorset and Somerset, and thence I proceeded through the counties of Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk, visiting such mills as I considered most advisable in each of those counties, and, on my return, I again visited the mill in London first above mentioned, and another that I considered to require particular attention.

Mr. Bury proceeded through, and visited mills in, the following counties: Nottingham, Derby, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham, Surrey, Kent, Northampton, and Leicester. Mr. Kent, after prosecuting the offences I discovered in the mill in London, accompanied me to the counties of Oxford, Berks, Hants, Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset, and thence prosecuted his tour through the remaining part of Somerset, north and west of Devon, and all Cornwall.

Report by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

12th October 1836.

I have had occasion to prosecute, as hereinafter explained, some offences which I deemed to have been committed wilfully, or through gross negligence. As, in each of those cases the persons prosecuted appeared as defendants for the first time, the Magistrates have always been desirous of mitigating the penalties on receiving assurances of future amendment, and to this I have not considered it necessary to object, having full confidence that a repetition of offences by either of the same parties will be visited, on conviction, by heavier penalties.

The immediate inconveniences apprehended to the Manufacturers and Work-people by the first enforcement of the thirteenth-year-old section were very materially alleviated by the months that intervened between the first of March and the period when they were called upon to conform to the law. It has been nevertheless represented to me, in many cases, as having subjected them to much trouble and anxiety, and in some to a loss of useful hands, who have sought occupation in other trades unprotected by legal enactments.

As regards the manner in which the Act is obeyed, I have to state that I believe the restricted hours of labour for *Young Persons*, and the enactment respecting night-work, are strictly conformed to.

I prosecuted and convicted two silk-mill occupiers at Derby for employing *Children* more than ten hours, and two flax manufacturers in Somersetshire were convicted and fined for employing *Children* more than the legal number of hours and without Certificates of attendance at school.

These were the only offences discovered by myself, or reported to me by my Superintendents, which I felt it my duty to prosecute. Other offences have been discovered, but under various mitigated circumstances, which induced me to refrain from taking legal proceedings thereon.

The proof of age of the various classes of persons employed is a matter of the greatest difficulty.

No general rule can be laid down as an invariable guide in deciding what is "the ordinary strength and appearance of a given age." Amidst the various standards which have been taken by Medical Gentlemen I have endeavoured, in the decisions I have formed in this matter, to administer the law as equally and as strictly as lies in my power, and have frequently refused to countersign Certificates presented to me for that purpose. Whenever it is practicable, I confer with the Medical Gentleman whose Certificate I may refuse, and endeavour thus to secure as uniform a standard as possible.

We can only, however, hope to attain this desirable end after considerable experience, which is much sooner and more effectually obtained in large manufacturing towns than in the detached and isolated mills in my district.

In some cases I find Certificates already countersigned by Magistrates without their having required the persons, whose ages they thus certify, to appear before them. In these cases, whatever opinion I may form of the correctness of the description of age, the proof is legal and cannot be called in question. In many cases persons are put to considerable difficulty by the Magistrates refusing to countersign, because the law does not state what is the purport of their countersignature. In these last cases I have made it my practice personally to examine the person certified, and consent or refuse to countersign as the nature of the case, in my judgment, required, even though the Certificate may not have received the surgeon's signature within the previous three months.

It is with much satisfaction that I am enabled to report a decided improvement in many of the mills and factories in the district assigned to me. These improvements consist in more attention to cleanliness, in the removal of obnoxious effluvia, and occasionally to the enclosing the more dangerous parts of machinery, or repair of premises. These matters are not all regulated by the statute; but, nevertheless, I conceive it my duty to direct my attention, and, when necessary, that of the mill-occupiers, to them. There remains still, however, great room for further improvement.

As regards the *Children* employed in mills and factories, I continue to receive from Mill-Owners who early adopted the principle of combining education and labour, the fullest testimony I could expect of its general beneficial effects.

Many of the difficulties operating against the employment of *Children*, and respecting Certificates of age, would be removed if *Children* under nine might be allowed to work in cotton, wool, and flax mills for eight hours, with attendance at school; and the result of three years' observations on their employment in silk-mills justifies me, I conceive, in stating with confidence that no apprehension can exist as to injury from it to the individuals themselves, but, on the con-

Report by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

12th October 1836.

trary, every reasonable cause to anticipate that it would prove of great advantage to many. I hope I may be permitted, however to observe, that, in proposing this or any modification of the Act, I assume it to be accompanied with those amendments which will ensure to all employed the full protection contemplated by the Law.

Not having visited all the mills in my district, I am unable to state the exact number of children now attending school; but shall, I trust, be prepared with this Return before I make my next Report to your Lordship.

The operation of the present law has worked beneficially, not only to *Children*, but also to the *Young Persons* and *Adults*, by directing the attention and interest of many gentlemen of considerable talent and practice in the medical profession to the state of health of the persons employed in mills.

In some mills subscription clubs have been recommended and adopted for securing to all workers constant medical advice and medicines. In other cases, individuals have been observed by medical gentlemen on visiting mills, affected by disease, or with symptoms of approaching illness, who have then been brought under immediate medical treatment, who might have otherwise lingered long from ignorance of their own danger or inability to procure proper advice.

Excepting in cases of accident I have not, however, in any but one instance, found any illness imputed to factory labour; and, with this one exception, nothing beyond temporary removal from the factory was rendered necessary. The general observation of Medical Gentlemen, as comparing factory workpeople with those not employed, or whose employment is irregular and sedentary, is decidedly in favour of factory labour in well-regulated mills, where the hours of employment do not exceed those now permitted.

The continued and persevering agitation of the proposal to increase the labour of *Children* in cotton, wool, and flax mills, to ten hours a-day instead of eight, and to reduce the labour of the *Young Persons* and *Adults* to the same hours, acts very prejudicially to good order and confidence, by raising the hopes or fears of the different parties into which it divides the manufacturing classes.

This, with other sources of uncertainty and anxiety, combines to prevent the present law effecting all the good of which it is susceptible, and which I am daily more convinced must flow from it when it can be viewed as a permanent enactment, especially if the reasonable objections against its partial operation were removed, and the enforcement of its provisions rendered so simple and practical as to show, even to the present refractory parties, that their interest will be best consulted by strict adherence to its enactments.

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,
Your Lordship's very obedient and humble servant,

ROBERT J. SAUNDERS,
Inspector of Factories.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

JOINT REPORT.

Joint Report.
12th October 1836.

My Lord, *Whitehall, 12th October* 1836.

Previous Reports submitted to your Lordship and to former Secretaries of State show that the Inspectors, in obedience to the 45th section of the Factories Regulation Act, have met and conferred together, from time to time, for the purposes therein directed, and the minutes of such meetings have been either contained in separate documents or in the several Reports of the Inspectors, asw as considered at each period most expedient. At every one of such meetings the uniformity required by the statute has been practically attained in almost every important particular; nevertheless, local or peculiar circumstances had prevented the adoption of one uniform code of regulations, or of a general plan for registering the information required by the law. The meeting of which we have now the honour to report the proceedings is the first which has taken place since the Act came fully into operation, and that circumstance would alone have caused the Inspectors present to review their former deliberations, in order to attain the desired uniformity. Your Lordship's instructions on this head, which were communicated to us the first day of our meeting, viz., on the 8th of September, by Mr. Horner, as directed by the Honourable Fox Maule, enabled us to proceed in these measures with greater satisfaction, from the intimation given, at the same time, that whatever changes might take place in consequence of the contemplated revision were to be approved of by your Lordship before any new regulations should be enforced. As, at the present period, and for some weeks past, only the three Inspectors who sign this have continued in London, we consider it advisable to intimate to your Lordship that, for a few days after our first meeting, our colleague, Mr. Howell, was present, and we had the benefit of his suggestions and experience in framing the general plans upon which our new rules and registers have been prepared. Previous engagements, connected with his official duties, obliged him to proceed into his district; but we have occasionally communicated with him by letter, and he has seen and approved of the new code of regulations which we have prepared.

We first took into consideration the various rules and regulations which had been issued by either of the Inspectors in their respective districts, and, on a comparison of the last issued in Mr. Horner's district with those in force in Mr. Howell's and Mr. Saunders's (which two were in all respects similar), we found that they differed in no essential matter, except as to the form of register; and, having provisionally amalgamated the two under an improved arrangement of the clauses, we proceeded to the consideration of the several forms of register. Mr. Horner and Mr. Howell stated that they had prescribed to the mill-owners in their districts, in pursuance of the instructions they had received from His Majesty's Secretary of State, certain forms which were explained by the papers before us, but they had each found those forms so troublesome and vexatious to the mill-owners, and, besides, in a great degree so inefficient, that they proposed that they should be discontinued. Mr. Saunders stated that, having foreseen the difficulties which have occurred, he had early obtained the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State to abstain from enforcing those registers; and both he and Mr. Stuart expressed a desire to adopt some uniform system. Mr. Horner prepared and submitted to his colleagues a new form of register, which, in its general principle, approached very nearly to the plan of registers hitherto in use in Mr. Saunders's district, but containing formal declarations to be signed by the mill-owner, and more minute details. This form, after receiving such further amendments as the experience of the several Inspectors enabled them to apply, was provisionally approved of; and we were enabled to submit a printed proof of the whole to your Lordship on the 16th of September, within eight days of our assembling in London. On the 22d of September we were informed by Mr. Phillipps that your Lordship had directed that proof copy to be sent to the President of the Board of Trade for his revision. On the 29th we wrote to Mr. Phillipps, stating that, being anxious to proceed to our several districts, we requested to know if any answer had been received from the President of the Board of Trade, who, we were told was in Northumberland, and, if not, suggesting that it might be right to inform him that we could not leave London for several days after his answer should be received. Mr. Phillipps replied, next day, that he should inform the Inspectors immediately the regulations were returned. The sanction and approval

Joint Report. 12th October 1836.

of your Lordship and the President of the Board of Trade to this document was received by us on the 4th of the present month, and we lost no time in directing a sufficient number for circulation to be immediately printed. The difference between the new regulations and those at present in force in the district of Mr. Horner, or in those of Messrs. Howell and Saunders, is so unimportant that it was at first contemplated to adopt the new code of rules only in that of Mr. Stuart, where none had been issued since January 1834, and at which time the Act was only in partial operation, and only to apply in the other districts the new forms of registers. This idea, however, we have since abandoned, for the sake of immediately making the whole perfectly uniform; and each Inspector is now preparing to issue them in the form of placards to be hung up in the factories, embracing, on one sheet, along with the rules, every necessary instruction as to the manner in which the registers are to be kept, and together with an Abstract of the more important provisions of the Act. We have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the placard which we are thus about to issue to each mill-owner. An extensive printer and publisher, Mr. Shaw, of Fetter Lane, having applied to us for some instructions as to the registers we intended to enforce, for the purpose of preparing books for sale as a private speculation, we conceived we should be materially assisting the mill-owners by giving every facility in our power to this plan; it being, however, distinctly understood that we did not require the mill-owners to purchase them of him, and that he must take the entire expense and risk of sale upon himself.

These books are now nearly ready, and are to be sold at a price much lower than they could otherwise have been provided, and containing such detailed explanatory instruction for keeping them as will simplify their application, and, we trust, prove satisfactory to all concerned. We have further, during our several meetings, carefully reconsidered the difficulties in the interpretation and application of some of the clauses of the Act that have, from time to time, presented themselves to each Inspector. Independently of the advantages to the Inspectors who have hitherto acted of thus becoming fully conversant with the views and opinions of each other, they had the opportunity of communicating to their new colleague a full explanation of the plans adopted and opinions entertained by each of them. Another subject of our deliberation related to the duties of our superintendents, and the travelling expenses incurred by them. This matter was brought before us by representation made to us by them, and believing them to be well founded, we determined to submit their application for an increased allowance to your Lordship; and we beg to express our confidence that the favourable consideration you were pleased to give to our statement, and your decision thereon, will give us much greater facilities in enforcing the law than we have hitherto enjoyed.

Our half-yearly meetings have not hitherto been held on fixed days, and we have resolved that in future they shall take place on the 15th of January and the 15th of July, unless your Lordship should think fit to order otherwise.

Having now reported the principal matters that have occupied us, and which we trust will prove satisfactory to your Lordship, we shall this day close our joint proceedings, and shall proceed to our several districts as soon as we have issued the new code of regulations, and the circular letter which is necessary to be sent along with it, to each mill-owner.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your very obedient servants,

Leonard Horner.
Rob. J. Saunders.
Ja. Stuart.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

87

APPENDIX.

Joint Report. 12th October 1836.

Appendix.

Abstract of the Factories Regulation Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 103.

Factories Regulations, enclosed in the Report of the Inspectors to Lord John Russell, dated 12th October 1836.

ABSTRACT of the FACTORIES REGULATION ACT, 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 103: applicable to Cotton, Woollen, Worsted, Flax, and Linen Mills and Factories, together with the Rules and Regulations made by His Majesty's Inspectors of Factories.

Abstract of the above-named Act, to which the Inspectors hereby direct the special attention of the Occupiers of Factories, and of all persons employed therein.*

Night Work.

No person under 18 years of age is allowed to work after half-past eight o'clock in the evening, or before half-past five o'clock in the morning, except in certain cases specified in the Act.—Sections 1, 3, 4, and 5.

Employment of Children under Thirteen years of age.

No child under nine years of age must be employed, or allowed to remain, in the factory, for any purpose whatsoever.—Section 7.

No child under 13 years of age must be employed, or allowed to remain, in the factory, without a certificate from a physician or surgeon, countersigned by a magistrate or Inspector of factories within three months of its date, certifying the age of such child, according to the form prescribed by the Act.—Sections 11, 12, and 13.

No child under 13 years of age must be employed, or allowed to remain, in the factory more than 48 hours in the week, or more than nine hours in any one day.—Section 8.

No child under 13 years of age must be employed in the factory, unless such child shall have attended school for two hours at least, for six out of seven days of the week next preceding, or without a voucher or certificate of such attendance at school, excepting in cases of sickness, or other causes allowed by the Inspector or a magistrate.—Sections 20 and 21.

Employment of young Persons between Thirteen and Eighteen years of age.

No young person under 18 years of age must be employed, or allowed to remain, in a factory, for more than nine hours in any one day, unless the mill-occupier shall first have required and received a certificate of the person having completed his or her thirteenth year of age.—Section 14.

No young person under 18 years of age must be employed in a factory more than 12 hours in any one day, or more than 69 hours in any one week, excepting in certain cases specified in the Act.—Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Meal-Hours and Holidays.

All persons restricted to 12 hours of daily labour, employed in a factory, are entitled to have time allowed for their meals, equal to an hour and a half in each day.—Section 6.

Every person under 18 years of age is entitled to have two entire holidays, Christmas-day and Good Friday, (in Scotland any other days may be substituted,) and eight half-holidays, in the course of the year. The half-holidays may be given either separately or together, at the discretion of their employer.—Section 9.

Mills to be Limewashed and Whitewashed.

The interior of every mill or factory must be limewashed and whitewashed once at least in every year, unless an exemption be granted in writing by the Inspector.—Section 26.

Fixing up Abstract of the Act and Inspectors' Regulations.

A copy or copies of such abstract of this Act, and also such copy or copies of any regulation or regulations made in pursuance of this Act, as any Inspector shall direct, must be signed by the master, or manager, or overseer, and must be hung up in a conspicuous part, or in the several departments, of any mill or factory.—Section 27.

Recovery of Lost Time.

If time be lost in any case enumerated in the first of the following columns, it can only be recovered in the manner set forth in the second column:—

BY SECTION III.	
Time lost for want or excess of water, or from the water being impounded in higher reservoirs,	May be recovered within six calendar months after it has been lost; but not more than three hours can be recovered in any one week.
BY SECTION IV.	
Time lost from extraordinary accidents, by which not less than three hours' labour at any one time shall be lost,	May be recovered within the 12 following working days; but not more than one hour can be recovered in any one day.
BY SECTION V.	
Time lost during the day from droughts or from floods, which prevent the persons employed from working their full number of hours during the day,	May be recovered by working in the ensuing night, by persons who are above 13 years of age. It is, however, specially provided that, whenever it it necessary to recover time during the night, no person under 18 years of age can be allowed to work a longer time during the 24 hours than he or she could otherwise have been legally worked during the day alone.

* The necessary alterations in the Abstract of the Act, adapting it to the employment of children in silk-factories, have been made in the copies sent to the owners of silk-mills.

Joint Report. 12th October 1836.

Appendix.

Abstract of the Factories Regulation Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 103.

Rules and Regulations.

The Inspectors, or any of them, are authorized and required to make all such rules, regulations, and orders, as may be necessary for the due execution of the Act; and such rules, regulations and orders are binding on all persons subject to the provisions of the Act.—Section 18.

Prosecution of Offences against this Act.

Offences against this Act may be prosecuted before the Inspector or before any magistrate (whether the Inspector be present or not), and the Inspectors and magistrates are invested by the Act with power to summon and enforce the attendance of any witnesses.—Sections 34 and 38.

Penalties for Offences.

1.—Any person wilfully offending, whether master, agent, servant, or workman, is liable to a penalty of £20., which may be mitigated according to the discretion of the Inspector or magistrate before whom the party is convicted.—Section 31.

2.—If any person shall give, sign, countersign, endorse, or in any manner give currency to, any false certificate, knowing the same to be untrue, or if any person shall forge any certificate, or shall forge any signature or endorsement to any certificate, or shall knowingly and wilfully give false testimony upon any point material to any certificate of any Inspector or schoolmaster, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, before any Inspector or justice, be liable to be imprisoned, for any period not exceeding two months, in the house of correction in the county, town, or place where such offence was committed.—Section 28.

3.—Parents of children under 13 years of age employed in a factory for a longer time than is allowed by this Act, or without the above prescribed certificate of age, or without weekly vouchers of attendance at school, are liable to a penalty of £1., and any persons receiving any benefit from the wages of such children are liable to the same penalty.—Section 29.

RULES and REGULATIONS made in pursuance of the authority vested in the Inspectors by the said Act.

I. The times fixed for beginning and ending the regular hours of work of all persons employed in the factory, whether children, young persons, or adults; and the periods of the day and amount of time allowed for their several meals, written, printed, or painted, in large legible characters, signed by the mill-occupier, are hereby required to be fixed up and permanently kept in a conspicuous part of every mill, where they can be easily read by all the workers employed therein.

II. Mill-occupiers being entitled to recover time lost from want of water and other causes specified in the Act, it is hereby required that, if time be so lost, and if the mill-occupier intends to make it good, he shall, previously to working at any other than the regular hours, fix up, in a conspicuous part of the mill, accessible to all the workers, a notice stating the date, day, and hour, when the stoppage took place; the cause of that stoppage, and the amount of time lost; and that notice is required to remain fixed up so long as any persons shall be employed making up the said lost time. And if the making up of lost time shall be continued beyond three days, the time recovered is required to be marked upon the said notice after every third day of continuance.

III. A notice containing the name and address of the surgeon or physician, or of the surgeons or physicians, by whom the certificates of age received at the mill or factory have been granted, is required to be fixed up by the mill-occupier, and permanently kept in a conspicuous part of the factory accessible to all the workers.

IV. The certificate required as a proof that a young person has completed his or her thirteenth year of age may either be an authentic extract from a legal register of the baptism of the person, or a medical certificate of the same description as that required from children under 13 years of age.

V. Every certificate of age is required to be retained in the custody of the mill-occupier so long as the person to whom it applies remains in his employment, and for 14 days after the person has left his employment.

VI. All certificates of age, whether medical or baptismal, are required to be pasted into a book specially kept for the purpose, successively as received, and in the order of a series of running numbers, with a number against each certificate. There must also be kept an alphabetical index to this book, according to the first letter of the surname of the person certified, with a reference to the number against the person's certificate in the aforesaid book.

VII. If the children under 13 years of age belonging to one factory go to the same school, their daily attendance required by the Act may be certified together in one book, or on a separate paper; but if the vouchers or certificates of school attendance be on separate papers, either for one child or several, they must be pasted into a book specially kept for the purpose, in the order of their dates. Attendance at a Sunday-school, if properly certified, may be taken as attendance at school for one of the six days required by the Act.

Registers required to be kept.

VIII. At the beginning of the register of workers, and of the time-register, hereinafter required to be kept, the following particulars must be entered:—

1. The name of the occupier or firm.
2. The name of the factory, the place, township, parish, and county where it is situate, and the nearest post town.
3. The nature of the work carried on.
4. The propelling power, whether steam or water, and the extent of the same expressed in the amount of horse-power.
5. The name of the principal manager; and if the manager be changed, the name of his successor, and the date of his entering upon the management, is hereby required to be recorded in the same place within three days.

Register of Workers.

IX.—A REGISTER OF WORKERS is hereby required to be kept in every factory, containing the Christian and surname of every person employed in or about the factory, and subject to this Act, who is under 18 years of age, in the form following:—

No. in Certificate Book.	NAME. (Examples.)	Age at date of Entry.		Came.			Left.		
		Years.	Months.	Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.	Year.
34	Adams, John	10	9	Aug.	5	1835	May	2	1836
35	Andrews, Mary	11	7	Sept.	4	1836			
36	Arkwright, Richard . .	13	6	May	9	1836	Sept.	3	1836

N.B.—If the names in this REGISTER OF WORKERS be entered in Alphabetical order, it will save the necessity of keeping the separate Alphabetical Index for the Certificate-Book, required in Rule VI.

With regard to persons in employment at the time of publication of these regulations, it will be sufficient for the purpose of this order if they be entered as having come at the date hereof. New workers must be entered at the respective dates of their first doing any kind of work in the factory.

Time-Register.

X.—A Time-Register is hereby required to be kept in every factory, according to the instructions and in the precise forms hereinafter set forth, containing a record of the hours of work of all persons under 18 years of age employed in the factory, and subject to this Act; and of the times allowed for meals to all persons restricted to 12 hours' work daily.

The holidays and half-holidays required by this Act to be given in the course of the year are hereby ordered to be recorded together in a distinct place in the Time-Register.

The dates when the mill is limewashed and whitewashed, and the dates of any exemption from limewashing and whitewashing granted by the Inspector, are hereby required to be recorded in a distinct place in the Time-Register.

When the mill-occupier intends to recover all or any part of the time which has been lost from either of the causes enumerated in Sections 3, 4, or 5 of this Act, a record of the same must be kept in the manner hereinafter set forth.

In all the declarations in the Time-Register the day of the month and the year of the date must be inserted in WORDS, and not in figures; and in all cases where the occupier of a factory is required to sign a declaration or statement, it will be sufficient in his absence if the principal manager or agent sign by his authority.

INSTRUCTIONS and EXAMPLE for Registering the Hours of Labour and Meals of Young Persons between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.

In a distinct page of the TIME-REGISTER the following declaration shall be made and signed by the mill-occupier:—

Declaration of the Hours of Work, and of the Times allowed for Meals, for all the Young Persons who are above Thirteen and under Eighteen Years of Age, employed in this Factory, and subject to restricted Hours of Labour.

I (or We) hereby declare that the hours of work and the times allowed for meals for all the young persons who are above 13 and under 18 years of age, employed in this factory, and subject to restricted hours of labour, shall be as follows, from this date, viz.—the day of 183 , until a change of their hours of work shall be entered under a subsequent date, always excepting those occasions when lost time shall be recovered conformably with the provisions of the Factories Regulation Act, and which deviations from the following regular hours of work shall appear in the "REGISTER OF TIME LOST AND RECOVERED," kept for this factory, under the respective dates.

HOURS OF WORK. (Example.)						TIMES ALLOWED FOR MEALS. (Example.)		
On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, & Friday.	H.	M.	On Saturday.	H.	M.	——	On Mon. Tues. Wed. Thu. & Fri.	On Saturday.
From 6 to 8 A.M. .	2	–	From 6 to 8 A.M. .	2	–			
8½ to 12 . . .	3	30	8½ to 12 . . .	3	30	Breakfast.	8 to 8½	8 to 8½
1 to 4 P.M. .	3	–	1 to 4½ . . .	3	30	Dinner .	12 to 1	12 to 1
4½ to 8 . . .	3	30				Tea . . .	4 to 4½	None.
Total . . .	12	–	Total . . .	9	–			

_____ *Occupier.*

N.B.—Whenever a change of hours shall take place, a new declaration in the same words, with a statement of the new hours, in a similar form to that above, must be entered and signed.

Joint Report. 12th October, 1836.

Appendix.

Abstract of the Factories Regulation Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 103.

Instructions and Example for Registering the Hours of Labour of Children under Thirteen Years of Age.

In a distinct page of the Time-Register the following declaration shall be made and signed by the mill-occupier:—

Declaration of the Hours of Work for all the Children under Thirteen Years of Age employed in this Factory.

I (or We) hereby declare,

1.—That this book shall contain the name of every child under 13 years of age, who shall be employed in or about this factory subsequent to this date, viz., the day of 183 .

2.—That no one of the said children shall work for a longer time than* hours in the week, or more than* in any one day, except on occasions of making up lost time; which deviations from the regular hours of work of the factory shall appear in the "Register of Time Lost and Recovered," kept for this Factory.

3.—That the said children shall be employed in this factory at the several periods of the day affixed to the last entry of each of their respective names and numbers of reference in this book, until a change of hours shall take place, when their names and daily periods of employment shall be entered anew in this book, under a subsequent number of reference and date; or until they shall have ceased to be employed in this factory *as children*, from their having completed their thirteenth year, or shall have been discharged from our employment.

_____ *Occupier.*

Form in which the Register of Children's Work is to be kept.

No. of Reference.	Date. Month.	Day.	Names of Children, with Explanation of the Days of the Week to which their Hours of Work refer.	Hours of Work. Morning. From to	Forenoon. From to	Afternoon. From to	Evening. From to	Total. H.	Date when any Child's work is changed, or when it completes its Thirteenth Year, or when it is discharged, or leaves its employment. Month.	Day	Year.	Index of Change.
	1836		(Examples.)									
1	July	1	George Smith } Every Day in the Week.	6 to 8	8½ to 10	3 to 4	4½ to 8	8	Dec.	8	1836	D
2	,,	,,	Mary Smith . }	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8	Aug.	5	,,	7
3	,,	,,	Robert King. }	6 to 8	8½ to 12	1 to 3½	. .	8	Nov.	3	,,	C
4	,,	,,	Charles Scott }	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	. .	8	Sept.	3	,,	8
5	,,	,,	Mary Turner } Every Day except Saturday.	. .	10 to 12	1 to 4	4½ to 8	8½				
6			David Hart . }	. .	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	8½				
			The two Children immediately preceding.... } Saturday.	. .	Ditto.	Ditto.	. .	5				
7	Aug.	5	Mary Smith . { Except Saturday.	. .	10 to 12	1 to 4	4½ to 8	8½				
			Ditto..... On Saturday.	. .	Ditto.	1 to 4.	. .	5				
8	Sept.	3	Charles Scott Every Day.	6 to 8	8½ to 10	3 to 4	4½ to 8	8				
9												
10												

In Mills where all Children are employed regularly at the same hours, one entry, as follows, will be sufficient until a change takes place:—

1	July	1	All the Children under 13 Years of Age entered in the Register of Workers are employed each day thus:	6 to 8	8½ to 10	3 to 4	4½ to 8	8				
					or, as in	silk-mills,						
1	July	1	Ditto. Ditto.		8½ to 12	1 to 4	4½ to 8	10				

N.B. The number in the last column indicates the new number of reference to be prefixed to the subsequent entry of the name, when the hours of work of the child have been changed; the letter C indicates that the thirteenth year has been completed; the letter D indicates that the child has been discharged.

Instructions and Form for Registering Time Lost and Recovered.

In a distinct page of the Time-Register the following declaration shall be made and signed by the mill-occupier:—

I (or We) hereby declare that this book shall contain a true account of all time which shall have been lost from all or either of the causes enumerated in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th sections of the Factories Regulation Act, with the date of the occurrence, and also the time of the day, at any time subsequent to this date, viz., the day of , 183 ; provided we shall intend to recover any part of the said time so lost; and further, that this book shall also contain a true account of all dates and periods of the day or night when the said lost time shall be in part or in whole recovered, and upon which days the children and young persons employed in this factory shall have worked for a longer time than the regular hours of work set forth in the declarations made by us respecting the employment of children and young persons.

_____ *Occupier.*

* In cotton, woollen, flax, and linen factories, these blanks must be filled up with the words *forty-eight* and *nine* respectively; and in silk-mills with the words *sixty* and *ten* respectively.

Time lost from some one of the causes enumerated in Section ——.						Time recovered under the authority of Section ——.					
Date.	Cause of Loss.	Time of Day when lost.	Amount lost.		Explanatory Remarks.	Date.	Time of Day when recovered.	Amount recovered.		Explanatory Remarks.
			H.	M.				H.	M.	

In those cases where a part only of the machinery has been stopped, it will be necessary to give such an explanation, in the columns headed "Explanatory Remarks," both as to the time lost and time recovered, as will show that only those young persons and children who did lose time were employed in recovering it.

N.B. As lost time may be recovered under different conditions, according to the cause of the loss, the entry must be made in a separate page or folio for each of the three sections under the authority of which the lost time shall be recovered.

If it should be deemed more convenient to keep the register of time lost and recovered in a separate book from the other register, it may be done, and must then be called "Time-Register, No. II."

XI. The register of workers, the certificate-book and alphabetical index, the certificate of school attendance, and the time-registers, must not be locked up during the time the mill or factory is at work, in order that they may be seen at any time by the Inspector or superintendent, whether the occupier be absent or present; and which register of workers, certificate-book, index, certificates of school attendance, and time-registers, shall be produced at all times in the factory to the superintendent, when so required by him.

XII. In all and every legal proceeding relating to any alleged offence or offences against this Act, or against the rules and regulations of the Inspector, the mill-occupier is hereby required to produce all the registers, time-books, and certificates of age or attendance at school, which may relate to the alleged offence or offences, at the time and place appointed for the adjudication of the same, before the magistrate or Inspector by whom the case is to be heard, although such registers, time-books, and certificates be not specially required by summons to be produced.

XIII. Any mill-occupier commencing work in a new mill, or taking or re-commencing work in an old mill, is hereby required, within one week of employing any person under 18 years of age, to give a written notice to the Inspector or superintendent of the name of the factory, the place, township, parish, and county where it is situate, and the nearest post town, the nature of the work, the nature and extent of the propelling power, and the firm under which the work is to be carried on.

XIV.—Such abstract of the Act, and such copy or copies of any rules or regulations, as may be transmitted by each Inspector to any mill-occupier in his district, for the purpose of being hung up in a factory, are hereby required to be pasted upon a *moveable* board, or otherwise preserved from injury, and to be fixed up, within one week of the receipt of the same, and permanently kept, in some conspicuous place in the factory, so that they may be easily read at all times by the work-people. If the copy or copies so transmitted be at any time accidentally destroyed, or be so injured as to be illegible in any part thereof, the mill-occupier is hereby required to provide other true copies, either written or printed, in large legible characters.

(Signed) LEONARD HORNER, T. JONES HOWELL, ROBERT J. SAUNDERS, JA. STUART, } *Inspectors.*

I, one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Factories, in pursuance of the authority vested in me, hereby require the above rules and regulations to be strictly observed by all persons subject to the said Act in the district assigned to me, and also that this document be signed and hung up, as required and directed by the 27th section of the Act, and by the 14th Rule and Regulation.

[Each Inspector has here affixed his signature to the placards transmitted to the mill-occupiers in his district.]

Any person desirous of writing to the Inspector of this district must address his letter in the following way:—

His Majesty's Secretary of State.
Home Department,
Factory Inspectors'. } *London.*
*

* The name of the Inspector who is addressed is here stated, that the letter may be forwarded to him from the Home Office.

Signature of occupier, ——————

Date of this signature, ———— *day of* ————, 183 .

Additional copies of these rules and regulations may be had, through the medium of any bookseller of Mr. HARTNELL, the Government printer, Wine-office-court, Fleet street, London, price 2*s.* 6*d.* for six copies.—An octavo edition, for convenience of reference, may also be had at the same place, price 2*s.* for six copies; and the Register of Workers and Time-Registers, ready for use, prepared with Explanatory Directions by the Inspectors, are sold by Messrs. SHAW and SONS, printers and publishers, 137, Fetter-lane, London, at an expense not exceeding 6*s.* 6*d.* for both; and they may be procured through any bookseller in the country. The Register of Workers and Time-Register, bound together, price 4*s.* 6*d.*, are prepared for the use of mills where the total number of persons does not exceed 200.

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

18th January 1837.

REPORT by *Leonard Horner*, Esq., Inspector of Factories.

My Lord, *London*, 18*th January* 1837.

Since my last Report to your Lordship, dated the 12th of October last, I have been chiefly in the Lancashire divison of my district, and the greater part of the time at Manchester. I have also visited Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, Staley Bridge, Glossopdale, Stockport, Hyde, Bollington, Bolton, Bradford, and Leeds. My four superintendents have been actively engaged in their several divisions; and, from their monthly reports to me, I find that, in the last quarter, 705 miles have been visited by them.

Although there have been many instances of transgressions of the law, the greater number of which have been proceeded against, I see a decided change for the better within the last three months; for the strong dislike to the Act, which existed among a large number of the most respectable mill-owners, has greatly subsided. From what I have seen, and from the opinions I have heard expressed by them and their workpeople, there is evidently an increased conviction on the minds of both that an effective interference of the Legislature, for the protection of the children employed in factories, is necessary, and that it is just in principle; although there is still an impression with many that the restrictions have been carried further than the case required. Operatives, especially when they were themselves parents, very frequently of late have said to me that they are satisfied that the limitation of hours, and the obligation to attend school, must produce great and lasting benefits to the children. The expressions of contentment with the principle of the law, as it stands, appear to me to have become more frequent, from three causes; first, because it is more clearly seen that a restriction of the hours of infant labour in factories is necessary to satisfy the wishes of the country; secondly, because the apprehended difficulties of carrying the provisions of the present Act into practice have been found upon trial, in most situations, to have existed more in imagination than in reality, or, at least, they have been far more easily got the better of than was believed to be possible; and, lastly, because it does not interfere with adult labour.

The hostility to the Act, to which I have alluded, and which has in many instances considerably impeded its operation hitherto, was evidently created, not so much by the interference itself, as by indignant feelings in the minds of many of the most extensive and respectable mill-owners, arising from the great injustice with which they have been treated in the various discussions and publications to which the factory question has given rise; where accusations of the most discreditable conduct and motives have been unsparingly brought forward against mill-owners, as a body, without distinction. That there were some whose conduct had been such as to merit the terms of reprobation employed was unfortunately too clearly proved by the evidence laid before Parliament; and that there are still many who appear to be indifferent either to the health or moral state of the children they employ, and to view them in no other light than as tools let out to hire, is too clearly proved by the prosecutions which have taken place in my district in the last half-year, and by the little disposition evinced by them to forward the humane objects of the Act by a small sacrifice of trouble and expense. But, that instances of cruelty and oppression are common, or occur in a greater proportion among mill-owners than other classes, or that there is among them a smaller proportion of benevolent good men, may be most confidently denied. Indeed I know of no description of persons of whom so many instances may be brought forward of active benevolent exertions and large pecuniary sacrifices to promote the welfare of the people they employ. To this I bear the most willing testimony from very ample opportunities of observation.

It is very difficult for the mill-owners to come forward in their own defence to repel those unjust attacks upon the general character of their body; for they have no association or standing committee, whose duty it would be to watch over their common interests, and refute the calumnies; and if the task were undertaken by a single individual among them his statements, however trustworthy, would be liable to be undervalued or disregarded, as coming from an interested person; but, as I do not stand in that last-mentioned position, and as I have, in the discharge of my functions as Commissioner of Inquiry and Inspector, in the course of the last three years, visited as great a number of factories as perhaps any other individual, possessing authority to inquire, has done, I deem it an act of public duty and

of justice (considering the relation in which I stand to the mill-owners, and as reference is so constantly made to the factories in my district) to take this occasion of my official Report to your Lordship most unequivocally to deny the truth of those general accusations against the masters so freely indulged in of late, and of those pictures of oppression, debilitated health, and suffering, represented to be characteristic of factory employment. I feel the more urgently called upon thus to express my firm conviction at the present time, because statements, recently made on different occasions, and calculated to make a great impression upon the public mind, have been giving fresh currency to very erroneous representations of the condition of the factory-workers, and are fostering prejudices, the most unjust, against a large and respectable portion of the community. The instances brought forward are, it is true, extracted from Parliamentary documents; but these were proved, by other evidence laid before Parliament by the Factory Commissioners, to be far from being applicable to factories generally; and they belong, moreover, to a state of things that existed more than three years ago; no notice whatever being taken of the great extent to which the evils have been remedied by the operation of the present Act.*

When I have been visiting those establishments (of which I could draw out a long list) where order, cleanliness, and an attention on the part of the master to the comfort and welfare of his workpeople are conspicuous, I have often wished that those who so thoughtlessly believe and give currency to tales of the miseries of the factory-workers, and of the cruelty and hard-heartedness of their masters, would go to some of the mills to which I could send them, and judge for themselves. They would then see how greatly they have erred in their general condemnation of what they term the *factory system*, and how much virtue, intelligence, comfort, and happiness are to be found among the workers in a well-regulated mill. The statements as to the unhealthiness of factory employment are also exceedingly erroneous, inasmuch as a part, and comparatively a small part, is unfairly held out as a representation of the general condition. To be convinced of this, one has only to see the young women and lads coming out from a great power-loom shed, even in the heart of a great town like Manchester or Stockport, with all their disadvantages, and still more in the smaller towns and rural districts; or to see the workers in the woollen and worsted factories in the West Riding of Yorkshire. I am satisfied that what may then be seen would lead any unprejudiced observer to the conclusion that no collection of the working classes, in other occupations in this country, can possibly exhibit a larger proportion of well-fed, well-clothed, healthy, and cheerful-looking people. It seems, besides, to be entirely overlooked by those who represent the condition of the workpeople in factories in so unfavourable a light, that the question can, in fairness, be only considered as one of comparison between them and those engaged in other occupations, (all trades being accompanied, more or less, with disadvantages,) and whether evils equally great, both as regards the health and the morals of the people, as any of those which exist in the worst parts of the worst-managed factories, do not prevail, in an equal or greater degree, in many other trades. That such is the case, no one is ignorant who has paid the least attention to the subject, and particularly as regards children. That the factory system, even in the best-regulated establishments, was defective, in so far as young children laboured 12 hours a-day, there can be no doubt; for no arrangements of the best-intentioned master could prevent the evils that were inherent in a system which deprived children of that fair proportion of air and exercise natural to their time of life, and without which their chance of growing up in full health and strength must at least have been considerably diminished, and which cut them off from all opportunity of being properly educated. But this objection does not apply to the factories subject to this Act only; the interposition of the law, for the protection of children employed in many other factories and trades, is no less necessary; and so long as children can be sent to other occupations, where the hours of work are unlimited, and where no obligation to attend school exists, the cotton, woollen, and flax mill-owners will be

* In an official letter which I had from Samuel Smith, Esq., surgeon, Leeds, dated the 2d of January last, there is the following statement, which was quite voluntary on his part, and wholly uncalled for by any communication from me:—"Having given evidence before the Parliamentary "Committee, of which Mr. Sadler was chairman, in 1832, and there stated the deplorable effects "produced by factory labour as it was in former years, I have great pleasure in giving my opinion "that I can see a manifest improvement in the appearance of factory-workers, in consequence of the "operation of the present Act."

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

18th January 1837.

placed in an unfair position; and the plans for improving the condition of those factory children, which are contemplated by the present Act, will be materially interfered with.

With these preliminary observations, which I trust your Lordship will not consider irrelevant, I shall now proceed to report my observations upon the operation of the Act in my district during the last three months; more particularly as regards the clauses which were intended to guard against errors in the determination of the ages of the children, the progress making in the employment of them for short time and by relays, and how far they are receiving the benefits of education during their hours of absence from the mill.

Certificates of Ages.

In my last Report I stated that, in my first visits in my present district, I had been very much struck with the diminutive stature of many of the children whom I found to be certified as being "of the ordinary strength and appearance" of 13 years of age; and I mentioned the steps I had taken for the purpose of introducing a greater degree of accuracy and uniformity of procedure, on the part of the surgeons, in granting certificates of age. I have reason to believe that the instructions I gave in my circular letter to the surgeons, dated the 20th of September, and which is annexed to my last Report, (Appendix No. 6,) have, in many instances, been attended with the desired effect of preventing children from being employed full time at too early an age, and have been satisfactory to the greater proportion of the medical men. I have had additional and abundant proof, in my last visit, that these instructions were called for, and that more must yet be done to check the inaccurate and, in many cases, culpably negligent manner in which this important part of the Act is often attended to.

By referring to the above-mentioned circular letter your Lordship will find that I point out the stature of the children as an important element, along with others, in determining the age of which they may be considered to have the "ordinary strength and appearance." In calling the attention of the surgeons to this, I say: "It is very important that you should bestow great pains to acquire as correct a "judgment as possible as to what *is* the ordinary strength and appearance of chil- "dren and young persons among the working classes, *in the district where you* "*reside*, at different ages; and it is very desirable that all the appointed surgeons "should follow some general principle in forming their opinion. It is not possible, "it is true, to point out any one invariable guide in a matter of this sort, where so "many circumstances must be taken into account; but stature appears, upon the "whole, the indication which will be least liable to error, and it may be, at all "events, safely taken as the best initiative step in the inquiry; its value as "evidence being subject to modification from other circumstances in the physical "state of the person examined, such as breadth of chest, muscular strength, and "general healthy condition." I then point out the sources from which I had been able to form a standard of height for the different ages, and I add: "Until some "more precise and accurate data can be obtained it will be advisable for you to "take the observations of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Baker as a guide; and, there- "fore, unless in cases of unusual development of muscular strength, no child that, "without shoes, measures less than three feet ten inches, ought to be considered as "having the appearance of *nine* years of age, and no child less than four feet three "inches and a half ought to be considered as having the appearance of *thirteen* years "of age; there must, besides, be no deficiency of bodily health and strength to justify "a certificate of 9 and 13 years respectively being granted to children of the "above-mentioned stature. For the intermediate ages the following measurements "may be adopted: for ten years, three feet eleven inches and a half; for eleven "years, four feet one inch; for twelve years, four feet two inches. These mea- "surements may apply to both sexes, when taken, as is now proposed, as a general "guide, and not as an invariable rule."

I have been considered by some persons to have given too low a standard in fixing four feet three inches and a half as the minimum height for children of 13 years of age. I took that measurement from the best authority to which I had access, and as the *average* stature at that age is stated, in the tables to which I refer, to be four feet five inches, it was obviously proper to go somewhat below that height. But a very different scale had been acted upon by many surgeons in

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

18th January 1837.

my district. In my last visit I measured a great number of children who appeared to me very small and delicate, who were certified to be 13, and the most of them were far below the above standard. In one mill, at Staley Bridge, near Manchester, I measured, on the 19th of November, 37 children who were working 12 hours a-day, who were all considerably less. Among them I found such gross cases as the following :—

				ft.	in.
Absolam Shaw,	certified as 12,	29 March 1835,	measured 19 Nov. 1836,	4	0
James Leech,	,, 12,	2 ,,	,,	4	0
Michael Grady,	,, 12,	2 ,,	,,	4	0½
John Crossland,	,, 12,	1 June, 1835	,,	3	11
E. Jones,	,, 14,	13 July, 1836	,,	4	0½
Eli Ashton,	,, 13,	5 Oct. 1836	,,	3	10

In another mill in the same place I found 13 children, certified to be 13 years of age, who measured from three feet ten inches to four feet one inch and a half; and at a mill near Macclesfield I found three with certificates of that age who measured three feet nine inches and a half, three feet ten inches, and three feet ten inches and a half. Not one of the above-named children looked above 11 years of age, and several were obviously not more than nine years old; nor had any of them a particularly strong appearance to justify the surgeon in overlooking their low stature, and several of them were, on the contrary, slender and delicate. I discovered numerous instances of the same sort in other parts of my district, and I cancelled above 100 certificates of children working full time, who, to the most common observation, were not more than 10 and 11 years of age.

I thought that I had made my meaning sufficiently intelligible in the circular letter to the surgeons above adverted to, but, finding that I had been greatly misapprehended by several of them, I issued an additional circular letter on the 7th of November, a copy of which is given in the Appendix to this Report, No. 1.

I have always held that it was clearly the intention of Parliament that so important a part of the Act as the determination of the age of the child should not be left to the judgment of the medical man only, but that another should concur; that, for that purpose, the countersignature of the Inspector, or a magistrate, was made imperative; and that, in order to give effect to that intention of the Legislature, although it is not so expressed in the 12th clause, it is obvious, from the 16th clause, as well as from the common sense of the thing, that the Inspector or magistrate who countersigns a certificate should previously have seen the child. This interpretation is fully borne out by the following passage in the Report of the Central Board of Factory Commissioners in 1833, p. 67: after recommending that the age should be determined by the certificate of a surgeon or physician, it is added,—"This certificate should be given *in the presence of a magistrate*, by "whom it should be countersigned, provided that he also were satisfied that the "child was of the average condition of a child of the prescribed age. If the medical "certificate alone were required, it is to be apprehended that, in many neighbour-"hoods, practitioners would be found whose practice is dependent on the labour-"ing classes, and who would sometimes find a difficulty in refusing certificates to "children below the proper standard."

This implied obligation of the magistrate to see the child before countersignature appears to have been entirely overlooked throughout the whole of my district. It has been a common practice to send the accumulated certificates of three months, or more, to a magistrate, often to the Court-house, at Sessions-time, and thus they have been countersigned *en masse*, without a child appearing, or a question being asked as to the correctness of the matter certified, and that too without a date; so that it has been impossible for me, or my superintendents, to ascertain whether the certificate had been countersigned within the period prescribed by the Act. My predecessor appears to have been of opinion that if he, or his superintendents, knew the signature to be that of one of the surgeons whom he had appointed to issue certificates of age, it was enough to warrant his countersignature. I found that it had been usual for certificates to be sent up for countersignature from the country to the office which Mr. Rickards had in Manchester; and shortly after my first arrival in that town many books and bundles of certificates were sent to me, at my lodgings, to be countersigned: to these applications I gave for answer, that the Inspector of so extensive a district has not time to countersign certificates without neglecting other more important duties, that as I could not visit all the mills every three months, or anything like it, the period prescribed by the law

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

18th January 1837.

must, in many cases, have expired, and, therefore, that application must be made to the local magistrates. To this the mill-owners have frequently replied that they had again and again applied to neighbouring magistrates, and that they had declined to undertake so onerous a duty.

Your Lordship will thus perceive that the discretionary power given to the medical men has been, in many cases, greatly abused, as a very large number of children have been employed under certificates whose "strength and appearance" in no degree warranted their being considered to be of the age certified; and that the check intended by Parliament to prevent mistakes, or improper conduct, on the part of surgeons, has been rendered nugatory by the omission, in the Act, of an express declaration that the magistrate must see the child before affixing his countersignature to the certificate. In my last Report I pointed out that the form of certificate given in the Act is not sufficiently explicit, and that it may be made use of by a younger child than the one to whom it had been granted without the possibility of the fraud being proved.

The determination of Parliament that no child which has not "*the ordinary strength and appearance*" of 13 years of age shall work more than 48 hours in the week has, undoubtedly, been grossly evaded to a great extent in my district, and it will continue to be so until a greater degree of accuracy in the system of granting certificates of age be prescribed by law than it is possible for the Inspectors to adopt under the existing Act.

I have stated that, with the view of introducing a greater degree of precision, I had pointed out stature as an important consideration for the surgeon, and that I had taken three feet ten inches, and four feet three and a half inches, as the *minimum* standards of 9 and 13 years respectively, from two series of measurements by Mr. Harrison and Mr. Baker, the best data which were then accessible to me. In my circular letter to the surgeons, of the 20th of September, I say that "it is "very much to be desired that the different surgeons should institute an inquiry "as to the stature of the children in their several districts, in order to obtain "some sure guide for the better execution of the provisions of the Act," and I request them to undertake this investigation, adding that, to render the results truly valuable, it is important for them to confine the observations to the children of the working classes, and to measure those only whose *real ages* can be ascertained with tolerable certainty. In consequence of this request, 72 surgeons have been so obliging as to undertake the inquiry, and I have got returns from them containing measurements of 16,400 children, in different parts of my district, between the ages of 8 and 14 years, inclusive.

From these returns I have found that *the averages* obtained from that large number of measurements correspond very nearly with those of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Baker. But from the extraordinary variety in the height of children, *nominally* of the same age, which these returns exhibit, there is much reason to fear that in the greater number of instances the real ages have not been ascertained with certainty, but have been set down from the statements of the children themselves, or from those of their parents; and upon neither can much reliance be placed. It would be a great advantage if some rules could be laid down by which the discretionary power given to the medical men in fixing the ages of the children should be more limited than it is at present; and as, among the characters of physical condition, stature is most generally dwelt upon as indicative of the age of a child, it might perhaps be more safely resorted to than any other in fixing the limits within which a child shall be deemed to have the ordinary appearance of a particular age, especially for such a purpose as this is, when the physical strength usual at the particular period of life is more the object sought for than the actual age of the child. But without an extensive series of measurements of children, the date of whose birth had been correctly ascertained, no averages can be got upon which it would be safe to found a specific rule. Until a correct system of registration of births, with properly-attested extracts from the registers, can be resorted to, which would supersede all medical certificates of age, I see no other method by which the evils in the present system can be remedied, except by making it imperative that the certificate shall be granted by the surgeon at the mill where the child works, with exceptions for mills in retired situations, when allowed by the Inspector; that it shall not be valid in any other mill than in that where it was granted; that it shall contain a brief description of the personal appearance of the child, for the purpose of identification; and by making

the countersignature of the magistrate an effective check, as it was obviously meant it should be, so that two competent persons shall concur in the opinion that the child has the strength and appearance usually observed at the particular age certified. I am well aware of the very troublesome duty this will impose upon the local magistracy, and it is desirable that they should be relieved from it; but if the granting of the certificate of age be left to the medical man without any control, I fear that evasions of the law, in the very first step that must be taken for the protection of the child, will frequently occur.

By the wording of the 12th section of the Act, any person who is a surgeon or physician, in the legal sense of the term, may grant certificates of age. This is very objectionable, because it is impossible for the mill-owner, or the Inspector, to know whether the signature be that of a medical man, and the greatest negligence and dishonesty may prevail without the means of checking them. Some of the worst cases I saw in my last visits were certificates granted by a medical man of whom I knew nothing. To prevent such evils, I selected in my former districts particular surgeons to grant certificates of age, and assigned certain factories to each. The selection was made after full inquiry into their character and competence, and generally with the concurrence, or upon the recommendation, of the most respectable mill-owners of the neighbourhood. My predecessor in my present district adopted the same plan, and, with one or two exceptions, the surgeons he appointed continue to act. But the Inspector has no power to exclude any legally-qualified surgeon, and his arrangement may be set aside, and the mill-owner may act upon certificates granted by any number of surgeons. It is therefore very much to be desired that the granting of certificates of age should be limited by law to those medical men only who shall be selected or approved of by the Inspector.

By the 14th clause of the Act, a child, for whom a baptismal certificate of 13 years can be produced, may be employed 12 hours a-day. This has been a fertile source of evasion of the Act, for it is impossible for the Inspector or the Superintendent to know whether the certificate produced be genuine or false. Scraps of paper, dirtied and in tatters, purporting to come from Protestant Ministers or Roman Catholic Priests, in distant parts of the United Kingdom, have been produced as justifications for the employment of children for 12 hours, who were manifestly much under 13 years of age; and in that case the Inspector has no power to interfere. I consider it to be indispensably necessary that it be provided by law that no child shall work 12 hours without the medical certificate of its having the ordinary strength and appearance of 13.

Employment of Children for short-time.

A considerable number of mill-owners still exclude all children who cannot bring certificates, medical or baptismal, of their being 13 years of age, and many will probably continue to do so. The nature of their work does not require children of low stature, and they wish to avoid the additional trouble that the employment of two sets of children is supposed to be attended with: but there is a great increase in the employment of children for short-time in all parts of my district; and had it not been for the facility with which certificates of 13 years of age have been obtained, it would have been still more general. In some places the children who work eight hours are not replaced by another set, arrangements being made by which the adults contrive to do without the assistance of the children during the four hours of their absence from the mill. But the working by relays, either by a double set, or, what is more common, by engaging three to do the work formerly attended to by two working 12 hours, is getting more and more into use. In my last Report I mentioned a great number of instances where this system had been adopted; and within the last three months a great increase has taken place, especially in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. Baker has just sent me a Report, from which it appears that, in the town and neighbourhood of Halifax alone, there are 40 factories where there are 635 children working by relays, and regularly attending school. The introduction of the new time-book, by which one general declaration is substituted for the daily entry of the time the child had been employed, formerly required to be made, has removed a great practical difficulty in the employment of children for short-time. I have seen it in operation in large mills and in small mills, in towns and in country situations, and all I have seen

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

18th January 1837.

has confirmed the opinions I have expressed in former Reports, formed upon experience in my last district, that this mode of working children is not only perfectly practicable, but attended with very little difficulty after it has been but a short time in operation. Masters, managers, and operatives have, in numerous instances in the last three months, expressed the same thing to me. In some situations there is said to be some difficulty of bringing it fully into operation from the want of a sufficient supply of children; and there is no doubt that, occasionally, this obstacle does exist, especially in country situations; but, as I have stated in my last Report, there are such contradictory circumstances in many places where the want of children is complained of, that I have often great difficulty to believe in the reality of the objection. The increase of factories in various parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire has created a great demand for children, and the restriction of those under 13 years of age to eight hours' work daily has, from that state of things, rendered the Act, in some places, unpopular. But this additional call for infant labour shows still more strongly the necessity of legislative interference for the protection of the children; and had it not been for the present Act, there is too much reason to fear that, in the late active state of the manufacturing districts, the evils which called for the interposition of Parliament would have continued, or perhaps would have been even augmented. The obstacles thrown in the way of the employment of children for short-time come much less frequently from the master than from his operatives who employ them as assistants—a course of proceeding on their part which certainly gives some countenance to the suspicions which have been often expressed, that the laboured statements of the sufferings of the children were brought forward with other views than the correction of those abuses. I have strong reasons for believing that this unwillingness on the part of the operatives to give effect to the plans for the employment of children for short-time arises, in numerous instances, from a belief that, if the present Act work well, there will be an end of all hope of the Ten-hour Bill for adults being carried; for they are still acting under the delusion that, if such a law were to pass, they would receive the same wages for ten hours' work as they now do for twelve.

Education Clauses.

In proportion as the system of employing children for short-time has increased, whether by relays or otherwise, there has been a proportionably greater number of children sent to school. To this part of the Act I am giving constant attention, and am forwarding the important object by every plan which it is in the power of the Inspector to adopt under the existing Act, by suggestions of different methods according to local circumstances, and by forcing an observance of the law both upon mill-owners, operatives, and the parents of the children, when there is a disposition to disregard it in this particular, as is too often the case. But there are great obstacles in the way of accomplishing much good from the want of proper schools and teachers. Some mill-owners have gone to the expense of providing a school on their premises; and, although under no obligation to do so by the Act, a large proportion of them pay the fees of the children who attend the schools in the neighbourhood of their mills.

A great point, however, has already been gained; for it has been proved beyond dispute, that working in a factory one part of the day and attending school at another are quite compatible, by a very moderate sacrifice of trouble and expense; and if the experiment thus successfully begun be followed up by the establishment of additional schools under good teachers in the neighbourhood of the mills, the best results may be expected from the operation of this part of the Act; factory children will be seen to be an especial object of care in this respect, and the character of factory employment generally will be raised.

In my last Report I alluded to observations which had been made to me by some mill-owners, who held that the education clauses of the Act are unnecessary, because factory children are known, they said, to be better off in that respect than other children of the working classes; and I then stated some facts somewhat contradictory of that assertion. Since that time I have obtained additional proof that, in some situations at least, the factory children form no exception to that state of destitution as regards education which prevails among the children of the working classes in this country, to an extent of which few seem to be sufficiently aware.

Being convinced that in no other way is it possible to know with accuracy the

extent of their ignorance even of the first elements of education, except by an actual examination of the children individually, and that all returns made from a less exact mode of proceeding are little to be depended upon, I went to an extensive factory in Manchester with a New Testament and spelling-book, and had the children brought one by one before me for examination. I restricted myself to children of 13 and 14 years of age, in order to see the state of those whose elementary education ought to be completed, and who, by working 12 hours a-day, could have no time for their mental and moral improvement. When they told me that they could read, I laid before them a chapter in the Gospel of St. Matthew: some could read it with ease, others with great difficulty, and some could make nothing of it. To these last I presented the spelling-book, where some could read words of one syllable, some the alphabet only, and some had not even advanced so far as that step. If they said they could write, I desired them to sign their names. I took a note of the attainment of each child examined. Mr. Ewings, one of my superintendents, was with me; and after I had instructed him as to what I wanted, I left him to prosecute the inquiry in that and other mills. Mr. Heathcote afterwards gave his assistance, and I had the examinations continued until I had got returns of 2,000 children from 19 different factories situated in different parts of Manchester. The particulars are given in the Appendix to this Report, No. 2; and the following is a brief summary of the results:—

Of the 2,000,	186	did not know the alphabet;
	372	knew the alphabet only;
	509	knew words of one syllable only;
making	1,067	who could not read, or $53\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.
	322	read the Testament with difficulty; and
	611	read it with ease.
	2,000	

Thus it appears that those who could read to any practical purpose amounted to considerably less than a third of the whole number. What proportion of these, upon further inquiry, would have been found to understand the meaning of what they read, there was no opportunity of ascertaining; but, judging from an examination of some children of the more advanced classes in a Sunday-school in Manchester, which I made for that purpose, the probability is, that the number of those who had got beyond a mechanical facility of pronouncing the words would have been very small. The number of those who could sign their names amounted to 441; *viz.* 341 out of 1,040 boys, and 100 out of 960 girls.

I do not mean to say that this experiment proves that the factory children are worse than others; the probability is, that an examination of the children of the same age employed in other occupations in Manchester would give the same result; neither do I mean to say that it affords any criterion of the state of education among the factory children elsewhere; it speaks for Manchester alone; but, coupled with the facts narrated in the Report of the Manchester Statistical Society, mentioned in my last Report, it shows very clearly the dangerous state of ignorance of the young people among the working classes of that great town; and how necessary it is that something effectual should be done, without delay, to correct so enormous an evil. It is not unimportant to notice that most of the children examined are receiving from 5*s.* to 7*s.* a-week, and that the fathers of many of them are getting £1. 10*s.* a-week, and even more in some instances.

There are several parts of the present Act which stand in the way of the Inspector making useful arrangements for the schooling of the children, even with the existing opportunities, imperfect as they are. These are, however, comparatively minor points, and could be stated should an amending Act be introduced during the approaching session of Parliament.

Prosecutions.

I am sorry to have to report that in the last three months there have been 133 prosecutions for offences against the Act, of which 37 were brought forward by Mr. Heathcote, 42 by Mr. Trimmer, 37 by Mr. Baker, and 17 by Mr. Bates.

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

18th January 1837.

In these prosecutions 360 separate informations were laid, but 44 were afterwards withdrawn; there have been 291 convictions, and 25 cases were dismissed, either for want of proof, or from the magistrates not considering them deserving of punishment.

The different kinds of offences were as follows :—

Description of the Offence.	Informations.	Convictions.	Withdrawn.	Dismissed.
1. Employing children under nine years of age	8	6	..	2
2. Employing children under 13 years of age longer than 48 hours in the week	69	58	5	6
3. Employing children in silk-mills more than 10 hours in the day	14	13	1	..
4. Employing children in the night-time	5	4	1	..
5. Employing young persons more than 12 hours in the day	24	19	4	..
6. Employing children without certificates of age	24	18	3	3
7. Employing children without requiring them to attend school	68	55	7	6
8. Not giving the time for meals prescribed by the Act	9	8	..	1
9. Not keeping the register required to be kept, in order to show the workers in the factory who are subject to the Act	32	31	1	..
10. Not keeping the register of time required to be kept, in order to show the hours when the children and young persons are employed	65	51	10	5
11. Making false entries in these registers	7	6	..	1
12. Giving false certificates of school attendance	2	1	1	..
13. Not fixing up the Abstract of the Act and the Regulations of the Inspectors	10	6	4	..
14. Not whitewashing the interior of the factory for more than 12 months	5	5	..	..
15. Various minor offences	18	10	7	1
	360	291	44	25

Besides the above, there have been four instances in which I convicted upon view; they were cases of operatives whom I found employing children contrary to law, notwithstanding repeated warnings by the master and manager.

In my last Report I stated that, in the preceding three months, 114 prosecutions had taken place; so that there have been no less than 251 since I entered upon the charge of this district in July last. It would seem as if many mill-owners had become so habituated to see laws passed for the regulation of factories disregarded, that they concluded that the present Act would be as seldom put in force as those which had preceded it, although the numerous prosecutions instituted by my predecessor, Mr. Rickards, might have taught them a different lesson. I am strongly impressed with the belief that the continued violation of the law is, in no small degree, to be ascribed to what appears to me a very mistaken course on the part of many of the magistrates, who, to an extraordinary extent, have availed themselves of the power given to them by the Act to mitigate the penalties; so that the disreputable mill-owner, who is regardless of the discredit of a prosecution for violating a law solely made for the protection of helpless children, looks only to the amount of the penalty imposed upon his neighbour, and finds, in casting up the account, that it is far more profitable to disobey than to observe the Act.

Upon the last occasion when I had the honour of addressing your Lordship, I felt it my duty to state that I had not met with that support from some of the local magistrates which I had calculated upon receiving, when complaints of violations of the law were proved before them, and without which the utmost efforts of the Inspector and his Superintendents must be comparatively unavailing. I then enumerated several instances of that want of support of which I complained, and I regret to be again obliged to call your Lordship's attention to the same painful subject. When the full returns of the prosecutions are laid before Parliament, it will be seen that I do not make this statement on light grounds, or from rare instances, and I shall therefore content myself at present by giving the following examples :—

1. On the 22d of October last Mr. Heathcote brought 10 cases before the magistrates at Kendal, in which 24 convictions were obtained, and the highest penalty inflicted was £1, including costs, and that only in two instances. In all the other cases the punishment was a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.* The com-

plaints laid were for employing children under nine years of age; for employing children under 13 years of age more than nine hours a-day, which means that they worked the same time as the adults; for paying no attention to the enactments which require such children to go to school daily; and for not keeping the register required to show the names of the persons employed in the factory whose labour is limited by the Act.

Such penalties as these can have no other effect than to bring the Act into contempt, and to encourage fresh violations of it; and, when contrasted with the decisions of those magistrates who have a higher sense of its importance, and of the necessity of enforcing obedience to it, exhibit an inequality and an inconsistency in the administration of the law, which must make a very bad impression. Thus, on the 25th of October, within three days of the above proceedings at Kendal, in some other cases brought forward by Mr. Heathcote, the magistrates at Leyland, near Preston, visited with a penalty of £12 the very same description of offences which the magistrates at Kendal thought sufficiently punished by a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.*

2. At Wigan, on the 2d of December, two convictions, for employing 19 and 24 children without attendance at school, were punished by fines of £1 each.

3. Making false entries in the time-book of the hours the children and young persons had been employed was punished by a fine of £1, at Middleton, near Manchester, on the 10th of December.

4. In seven complaints brought forward by Mr. Trimmer, at Congleton, in October, for the employment of children in silk-mills more than 10 hours a-day, the penalty imposed was, in each case, £1.

5. In several informations laid by the same Superintendent before the magistrates at Stockport, in November, of children having been overworked, and of their attendance at school being disregarded, the penalty in no instance exceeded £1.

6. At Middleton, on the 10th December, Mr. Trimmer met with no better support, for, in six convictions for overworking children, the magistrates imposed a fine of £1; and in three convictions for not requiring them to attend school, 10*s.* were considered a sufficient punishment.

7. In 13 informations for the above and other descriptions of offences laid at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 2d of November, by Mr. Bates, the Superintendent of that division of my district, upon which convictions followed, the penalty imposed in no instance exceeded £1.

8. Out of 21 cases of violation of the Act brought forward by Mr. Bates, at Huddersfield, on the 27th of December, upon all of which convictions followed, 19 were punished with a penalty of £1, and in the other two it was increased to £1. 5*s.*

The power given to the mill-owner by the Act to exclude the Superintendents from all those parts of his factory where the manufacturing processes are carried on is a serious impediment to the due enforcement of it; for it is chiefly in those places that evidence can be obtained of the law having been violated. There is no reasonable ground for their exclusion. It was introduced into the Act at the suggestion, I believe, of some mill-owners, under the apprehension that they might be intruded upon by uneducated persons of inferior station, when it was in contemplation to appoint mill-wardens from the humbler ranks of life, resident in the neighbourhood of the factories. There is no process carried on in any of the factories, subject to the Act, which is not known to all the world by a variety of publications, and there is therefore no reason for their exclusion on the ground of the danger of valuable secrets of trade being found out. Few instances have occurred of admittance to the Superintendents having been denied, but, as long as they gain admission through courtesy, and not as a matter of right, they cannot act with that entire freedom which is necessary for the proper execution of their duty. One instance, however, did occur lately, which shows the evil consequences that might have followed from this power of checking the free and fair inquiries of the Superintendent had I not been in the neighbourhood; and I feel it my duty to bring the particulars of that case under the notice of your Lordship, not merely in reference to the question of the inexpediency of excluding the Superintendent, but in order to show how very different the views are which some magistrates entertain of the degree of culpability that attaches to violations of the law, in such circumstances, from those with which I am impressed.

I was at Bolton on the 30th of November, and Mr. Heathcote and Mr. Trim-

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

18th January 1837.

mer were visiting some mills in the neighbourhood of Heywood, near Rochdale, about 10 miles distant. Mr. Heathcote came to me in the afternoon of that day; when he told me that, as he had to keep his appointment with me, he had left one of his mills to be visited by Mr. Trimmer, being desirous that it should not be passed over at that time, as he had received intimation that all was not right; that just before leaving Heywood, after having been to the factory to introduce Mr. Trimmer to the manager, and to explain why he was obliged to depute the inquiry to him, Mr. Trimmer had come to him to say that he had been interrupted by the manager, who told him that he should not allow any questions to be put to the workpeople unless he himself were present to hear them as well as the answers; and, therefore, as he, Mr. Trimmer, could make no efficient examination how far the law had been obeyed, unless he could go through the mill and ask what questions he thought necessary of the workpeople, apart from all control, he had come away.

Upon that statement I set out immediately for Heywood, taking Mr. Heathcote along with me, and I placed him in the interior of the mill an hour before the time of its closing for the night; the manager, on being sent for, came first to the room where Mr. Heathcote was, and was proceeding to take away some children whom he was questioning, when an intimation that the Inspector also was on the premises put a stop to the interruption.

The result of our examination proved that there were abundant reasons for the attempt at concealment, for they had been violating the law in almost every particular. Large numbers of children under 13 years of age, many of whom were not above 10 and 11, had been working for months from six in the morning to half-past seven in the evening, and sometimes later, the same number of hours as the adults; many without certificates of age; no attention paid to the enactments respecting school attendance; young persons working more than 12 hours a-day; neither the register of workers nor the time-book had been kept; and there was almost an entire disregard of all the regulations which had been issued by the Inspectors as necessary to be observed for the due execution of the law. It appeared, on subsequent inquiry, that so little had the enactment respecting the medical certificates of age of the children and young persons been attended to, that not one certificate had been received from December 1834 to July 1835, when they got 77; nor from July 1835 to October 1836, when they got 36.

I directed Mr. Heathcote to lay informations immediately against the parties, and I expected that a severe example would be made of so flagrant a case. All circumstances connected with it were in aggravation. The factory is upon a great scale, for they employ, I believe, above 800 persons, and have three steam-engines of the united power of about 130 horses; the partners are persons of wealth and consideration, and must have been perfectly aware of all which the law requires mill-owners to attend to. Their mill is situated in a position surrounded by other factories, and a disregard of the law on their part could not fail to be attended with far worse consequences than in the case of a mill of inferior consideration. It appeared to me to admit of no doubt that, both for the sake of direct punishment and as an example to others, the full penalties of the law should be awarded against such great offenders.

The magistrates at Middleton, before whom the complaint was brought by Mr. Heathcote, on the 10th of December, took, however, a very different view of the matter, as will be seen by the decisions to which they came. Mr. Heathcote, in his report to me of what took place on that occasion, says: "I took especial "care to state the full particulars of what passed at my former visit to the mill, "when I explained fully both the Act and Mr. Rickards' regulations, and that I "had received the assurance, at that time, that every complaint I then made should "be remedied: I also told the Bench of Mr. Trimmer's exclusion from the mill, "and that, had not the Inspector been within reach, these gross violations must "have remained undetected. I further urged, that to allow parties so largely "engaged in trade to go unpunished would be an act of the greatest injustice, "not only to the children, but to the respectable mill-owners who were strictly "complying with every provision of the Act. I assured the Bench that I had not "seen so gross a violation of the law, for every clause of the Act had been com-"pletely set at nought; that mild measures had been tried and had failed, and "that, therefore, heavy penalties alone would compel these gentlemen to do their "duty."

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.
18th January 1837.

The penalties awarded were as follows :—

1. For employing 29* children under 13 years of age more than nine hours a-day; that is, the same time as the adults, £5.
2. For not requiring these children to attend school, £1.
3. For employing 24 children without surgeons' certificates of age, £3.
4. For employing 22 young persons more than 12 hours in the day, £1.
5. For not keeping the register of workers required, in order to show the names of the children and young persons, £2.
6. For not keeping the time-register required, in order to show the hours of work of the children, £2.
7. For not keeping the time-register required, in order to show the hours of work of the young persons, and of the time allowed for meals, £2.
8. For not preserving the certificates of age in the manner required by the regulations of the Inspectors, in order to facilitate reference to them, and check their accuracy, £1.

Total amount of penalties awarded, £17. The full amount, by the Act, would have been £160.

The costs allowed were £3. 16*s*.

When a case, such as that now described, is so disposed of, it can only be expected that prosecutions in my district will multiply rather than decrease.

It is with great regret that I make these statements; but I should fail in the proper discharge of my duty were I to omit to bring under your Lordship's consideration any circumstances which appear to me to present a serious obstacle to the fulfilment of the object of Parliament in passing this Act.

It is satisfactory to know that the principle of the measure has been amply proved to be not only sound, but to be capable of being carried into practice without any material interference with the interests of trade, and without a greater amount, either of trouble or of expense, than is more than compensated by the great good that is done to the children of the working classes. All that appears to be wanting in the fulfilment of the great purpose of effectually protecting the children without interfering with the adult labourer is that, without in any respect touching the principle of the present Act, those errors in some of its enactments which stand in the way of the equal application of the principle should be corrected, and that the local magistrates should cordially support the Inspectors in enforcing a strict obedience of the law. The imperfections are of a nature that could hardly have been anticipated when the Act was framed: they required that it should have been for some time in extensive operation, in order to bring them fully to light.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, your very obedient Servant,
LEONARD HORNER.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S. Since closing my Report I have received a letter from Mr. Heathcote, informing me that he has again been before the Petty Sessions at Bury, with offenders from that neighbourhood, when he again experienced the same indifference, on the part of the magistrates there, to infractions of this law, the same penalty of 20*s*. being awarded in all the cases. He adds that, on the 6th instant, he had been excluded from the interior of a factory at Bury, belonging to persons who were prosecuted and convicted there last August, by the express order of one of the partners. That, by observing the mill lighted up at an hour in the evening which did not correspond with the declaration in their time-register, (which he had a legal right to demand a sight of,) he had discovered that they were working beyond the time allowed by the Act. That he had laid informations against them for the offence; but, in consequence of his exclusion from the interior of the factory, he should have to obtain his evidence by a tedious and circuitous process.

L. H.

* This number, 29, shows only the number of children who were discovered, and whose names were taken down at the time of the visit, and there was little more than an hour left after our arrival, before the closing of the mill; a space of time far too short for the full examination of so large an establishment, especially at night. Besides, however great the number had been, the law assigns only one penalty for one description of offence on any one day.

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

Appendix No. 1.

Circular Letter addressed to the Surgeons appointed to grant Certificates of Age.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

CIRCULAR LETTER addressed to the Surgeons appointed to grant Certificates of Age.

SIR, *Manchester, 7th November* 1836.

I HAVE heard with surprise and regret that some of the surgeons have so entirely misapprehended the instructions contained in my Circular Letter of the 20th of September, as to conceive that I have fixed a standard of height for children at various ages which they are invariably to adhere to; and that they are not only certifying all children who measure four feet three and a half inches as having the ordinary strength and appearance of 13 years of age, but have even gone to the mills and re-certified children as 13 whom a few weeks before they had certified as 12 years of age.

If my letter had been attentively read it would have been seen that the heights of three feet ten inches for nine years, and four feet three and a-half inches for 13 years of age are, with rare exceptions, to be held as *the minimum*, and not *the average*, for those ages; and that "there must, besides, be no deficiency of bodily health and strength to justify a certificate of 9 and 13 years respectively being granted to children of the above-mentioned stature."

I expressly say in my letter that stature is to be taken as an "initiatory step in the inquiry;" and that its value as evidence is to be "subject to modification from other circumstances in the physical state of the person examined, such as breadth of chest, muscular strength, and general healthy condition." Farther, while I give permission to the mill-owner to employ children without a certificate in the interval between the weekly visits of the appointed surgeon, I say—"But no child must be allowed to work at all, in the interval, which is less than three feet ten inches; and no child must be employed full time, in the interval, which is less than four feet three and a-half inches. The mill-owners must, at the same time, be informed that these measurements are given merely as a guide to the overlooker in the mean while, and that it is very possible that, when the surgeon comes round, children of these heights may not be found, upon examination, to have the ordinary strength and appearance of 9 and 13 years respectively."

If you should have been acting upon the abovementioned misconception of my meaning, I beg you distinctly to understand that, while I state my opinion that, "unless in cases of unusual development of muscular strength, no child that, without shoes, measures less than three feet ten inches ought to be considered as having the appearance of nine years of age, and no child less than four feet three and a half inches ought to be considered as having the appearance of 13 years of age," I by no means intend to say that, because children are of those heights, they are to be held as 9 and 13 years of age; on the contrary, it is clearly to be inferred from the other parts of my letter, that if the children do no more than come up to the minimum heights given, their strength and general fitness in point of physical condition for factory employment ought to be more narrowly inquired into.

When mills are situated at a considerable distance from the surgeon's residence, when only a small number of children are employed, and the changes are few, an adequate remuneration to the surgeon for a weekly visit may become a heavy charge upon the mill-owners; and they may in such cases be fairly considered as being in those "particular circumstances" which will justify your granting certificates for them at your own house. I have had several applications from mill-owners so circumstanced, and I have said that I cannot sanction the employment of children without certificates for a longer time than the interval between a weekly visit of the appointed surgeon; but that, if they send the child accompanied by a responsible person belonging to the mill, and known to the surgeon, or with a sealed letter from themselves, describing the appearance and height of the child, as a security against fraud, a certificate may be granted at the surgeon's residence.

I am very desirous of obtaining a large number of measurements from various parts of my district, so that the averages may be deduced from an extensive series of observations. I have to thank several gentlemen for returns already received; and I request that those who are good enough to devote a portion of their leisure to the inquiry suggested in my letter of the 20th September will bear in mind that the value of the results will depend upon the measurements being confined to those children whose *real* ages have been ascertained with tolerable certainty.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

LEONARD HORNER.

No. 2.

Report by *L. Horner*, Esq.

Appendix No. 2.

State of Education among 2000 Factory Children in Manchester.

TABLE showing the result of an Inquiry into the state of Education among 2000 Factory Children in Manchester, by Leonard Horner, Esq., Inspector of Factories, in November and December 1836.

FACTORIES.	Number examined.	Did not know the Alphabet.	Knew the Alphabet only.	Could read Words of One Syllable only.	Could read the Testament, but with difficulty.	Could read the Testament with ease.	Could Write.
	BOYS.						
A. B., Oxford Road . .	62	5	11	11	6	29	33
B. C., do. . .	119	11	24	29	9	46	35
C. D., Ancoats . . .	51	8	13	10	1	19	14
D. E., do. . . .	30	3	6	5	10	6	7
E. F., do. . . .	25	4	5	7	7	2	5
F. G., do. . . .	24	6	5	5	3	5	4
G. H., do. . . .	71	3	7	10	36	15	35
H. I., do. . . .	194	17	37	46	52	42	53
I. K., Great Ancoat Street	92	7	17	22	21	25	28
K. L., Lower Mosley Street	43	2	7	8	2	24	22
L. M., do.	37	1	7	13	5	11	13
M. N., Dickenson Street .	47	0	7	14	2	24	14
N. O., Chepstow Street .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O. P., Brook Street . .	122	2	10	46	25	39	35
P. Q., do. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Q. R., Miller Street . .	41	2	8	12	2	17	14
R. S., Long Millgate . .	46	0	8	12	7	19	19
S. T., Salford	36	6	5	10	12	3	10
T. U., do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,040	77	177	260	200	326	341
	GIRLS.						
A. B., Oxford Road . .	53	6	16	11	7	13	4
B. C., do. . .	117	13	30	25	10	39	12
C. D., Ancoats . . .	47	7	15	6	5	14	6
D. E., do. . . .	49	6	18	10	5	10	3
E. F., do. . . .	35	2	7	9	8	9	1
F. G., do. . . .	60	5	14	25	5	11	5
G. H., do. . . .	47	8	7	13	13	6	4
H. I., do. . . .	106	23	21	33	17	12	4
I. K., Great Ancoat Street	33	7	7	5	8	6	2
K. L., Lower Mosley Street	51	1	2	6	7	35	16
L. M., do.	39	3	7	15	5	9	3
M. N., Dickenson Street .	8	0	2	3	1	2	2
N. O., Chepstow Street .	38	3	6	8	4	17	5
O. P., Brook Street . .	43	1	3	24	3	12	4
P. Q., do. . .	50	3	1	10	5	31	13
Q. R., Miller Street . .	63	11	17	14	2	19	4
R. S., Long Millgate . .	62	5	10	17	2	28	8
S. T., Salford	38	4	9	9	11	5	1
T. U., do.	21	1	3	6	4	7	3
	960	109	195	249	122	285	100

The children examined were boys and girls of 13 and 14 years of age only, and employed in cotton factories in different parts of the town. The examination went no farther than to ascertain how far they had learned to read; and whether they knew enough of writing to be able to sign their names. Each child was examined separately.

The books used were a common spelling-book and the New Testament, of which the 5th, 6th, and 7th chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel were selected. To those who said they could write, pen, ink, and paper were given; and if they could sign their names in any legible manner, they were set down as able to write.

Report by T. J. Howell, Esq.
12th January 1837.

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT on the District subject to the Inspection of *T. Jones Howell*, Esq., being for the Quarter ending 31st December 1836.

My Lord, *12th January* 1837.

It having been deemed expedient that a new and uniform code of rules and regulations should be adopted and enforced in the several districts, and that which had been submitted by my colleagues and myself to your Lordship having received your approval, I have, since my last Quarterly Report, proceeded to enforce the same in my district, by transmitting a copy to the occupiers of every wool, cotton, and flax mill, together with a circular letter, of which a copy is annexed to this Report, and by which, to prevent misunderstanding, I rescinded all orders previously issued. To the several occupiers of silk mills, (who are exempted from some of the provisions of the Act,) I likewise transmitted a copy of the new rules and regulations, together with a circular letter in a form somewhat different, as being more applicable to them; a copy of this circular is also annexed to the present Report.

The precise form of words in which the certificate of the surgeon or physician must be given, in the case of children under 13 years of age, is prescribed by the Act of Parliament itself; and although, by section 14, it is provided that, in the case of children above 13, where a new certificate shall be required, it shall be in such form as may be ordered by the Inspector, I have adopted for this class the same form of words which the Legislature had prescribed for the former, by merely substituting the word "thirteen" for the word "nine." In so doing my object has been as much as possible to check any disposition on the part of medical gentlemen to laxity of practice in the granting of certificates, upon which all the main provisions of the Act depend; because the Act itself makes the medical certificate that a child is of the ordinary strength and appearance of a child of "at least nine years of age," or, if apparently above nine, that it is of the ordinary strength and appearance of a child "exceeding nine years of age," sufficient evidence of the fact so certified, whatever the real age of the child may be. In the case of delicate or puny children above 13 years of age, who may be unable to procure a certificate that they have the ordinary strength and appearance of children of 13, no penalty can be levied for their being employed 69 hours weekly without such certificate, if it shall satisfactorily appear that the children were, at the time of the alleged offence, above the age of 13; so that the medical certificate is good to legalise the employment for 69 hours a week, of children certified to be of the ordinary strength and appearance of at least 13, although they may actually be below that age; but the absence of such certificate will not exclude from employment for 69 hours weekly any child who has not the ordinary strength and appearance of 13, if such child has actually completed that age.

By confining the medical certificates to the two ages of 9 and 13, all speculation as to the standard of the intermediate ages between 9 and 13, and between 13 and 18, will be avoided; the capricious or fanciful insertion of such intermediate ages might, and probably would, in practice, be found unduly and prematurely to push forward the child into prolonged hours of work; but, where the child who is between 9 and 13 has a medical certificate which, following the form prescribed by the Act, does not designate any definite age above nine, it cannot *by means of that certificate* be brought into the class entitled to work 69 hours weekly until four years have elapsed; nor can one who is certified for 13 be excluded *by means of that certificate* from the protection of the Act until five years have elapsed.

I have, in some instances, seen medical certificates declaring the persons certified to have the ordinary strength and appearance of a person of *eighteen* years of age, with a view to take such persons out of the provisions of the law; such certificates I have invariably held to be no evidence at all; the Act of Parliament having, with regard to persons alleged to be upwards of 18, made no provision as to the sort of evidence by which the age was to be ascertained, and consequently having left that fact to be proved, like any other fact, in the ordinary manner. In one instance the occupiers of a mill, who were, by my directions, prosecuted by Mr. Hickes for employing a lad of 15 years old in the night, although provided with a medical certificate of his being of the ordinary strength and appearance of at least

eighteen years of age, were, nevertheless, convicted upon the principle above stated —that such certificate was no evidence at all of his actual age.

In like manner, when it has appeared to me that a surgeon has been too easy in granting certificates I have declined to countersign them, and have likewise urged upon the local magistrates the necessity of extreme caution in giving their counter-signature. I may illustrate this by an instance which recently occurred. Having reason to suspect a particular factory, I directed the superintendent to visit it, and select the youngest children there employed for the full number of hours: he selected three of the age of 11, all of whom had regular medical certificates for 13, but which had not yet been countersigned, (the period allowed for obtaining the magistrate's counter-signature not having expired,) I directed him to inform the magistrates' clerk of the circumstance, requesting him to lay the same before the magistrates, and submit to them "the absolute necessity of ascertaining, before "they countersign any certificate, that the person certified is the same person who "actually appeared before the surgeon, and is the same person who is actually "employed at the mill; the frauds to be guarded against being, *as it is hoped*, "the substitution of one name for another in the certificate, and of one person for "another in appearing before the surgeon or magistrate."

I at the same time expressed by letter to their clerk, for the information of the magistrates, my conviction that the magistrates would see the necessity of using extreme caution in countersigning certificates of strength and appearance.

This is the line of proceeding which I have determined to pursue in cases where I find that the medical certificates are too easily granted.

Upon the whole, I have to report that the provisions of the Act are fairly complied with throughout my district; but it may be observed, that, since my last Report, the business of the manufacturer has considerably slackened.

With regard to prosecutions, I may observe, that the power of frequent visiting is equally efficacious with convictions in producing obedience to the law. It only remains for me to report the places in which I personally visited mills and factories during the same quarter. These were as follow:—

Gloucestershire:
- Alderley,
- Avening,
- Bisley,
- Cam,
- Chalford,
- Charfield.
- Dursley,
- Eastington,
- Ebley,
- Horsley,
- Nailsworth,
- Nibley,
- Rodborough,
- Stroud,
- Stonehouse,
- Stanley,
- Uley,
- Woodchester,
- Wotton-under-Edge.

Herefordshire:
- Hereford,
- Kington,
- Leominster.

Montgomeryshire:
- Caersws,
- Llandinam,
- Llangerrig,
- Llanidloes,
- Llanllwchaiarn,
- Newtown,
- Pool.

Shropshire:
- Church Stretton,
- Ludlow,
- Oswestry.

Wiltshire:
- Kingswood.

Worcestershire:
- Kidderminster.

County Dublin:
- Balbriggan,
- Dublin and neighbourhood,
- Milltown.

County Kildare:
- Celbridge,
- Clane, near Naas.

King's County:
- Kilmonaghan, near Moate, Westmeath.

Queen's County:
- Abbeyleix,
- Ballyroan,
- Mountmelick,
- Mountrath,
- Maryborough, West,
- Rosinallis.

County Tipperary:
- Roscrea.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient and humble Servant,

T. Jones Howell.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Report by *T. J. Howell*, Esq.

APPENDIX.

Appendix No. 1.

Circular Letter addressed to the Occupiers of Wool, Cotton, and Flax Mills. 17th October 1836.

CIRCULAR LETTER addressed to the Occupiers of Wool, Cotton, and Flax Mills in the District of *T. Jones Howell*, Esq.

Whitehall, 17*th October* 1836.

Sir,

It having been determined by my colleagues and myself, with the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in conformity with the provisions of the 45th section of the Factories Regulation Act, that one uniform code of General Rules and Regulations, applicable to all the mills and factories in the United Kingdom, should be adopted in lieu of the separate rules formerly promulgated in the different districts, I herewith transmit a document containing the new General Rules and Regulations which have been agreed upon by all the Inspectors, which have been approved of by the Secretary of State, and which must henceforth be observed in all mills and factories which are subject to the Statute 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 103; and I hereby repeal all Rules and Regulations heretofore issued by me.

The particulars in which the Rules and Regulations now transmitted differ from those heretofore issued, are not such as require any explanation; you will, however, remark that certain forms of registers are prescribed, and required to be uniformly kept in lieu of all registers and time-books heretofore ordered, and more particularly in lieu of those required by my Rules and Regulations, dated 8th August 1836; the trouble and inconvenience of keeping which have practically been found to be by no means compensated by any facility afforded by them to the inspector or superintendent, in detecting and punishing offences against the law.

You are hereby required to adopt the new forms of Register of Workers and of Time-Registers on or before the 15th day of November next; and until you have adopted them, the Time-Books and Register of Workers, required by my Rules and Regulations of the 8th of August last, must be continued, so that there may be no interval without a regular and distinct account of the hours of work of all the persons in your employment who are subject to restricted hours of labour.

In order that you may at all times have means of reference to the precise form of words in which the certificate of the surgeon or physician must be drawn up, certifying the strength and appearance of children under 13 years of age, and of young persons between 13 and 18 years of age, I transmit, on the other side of this sheet, the form for each kind of certificate; and in all cases the certificate of the physician or surgeon must, within three months of its date, be countersigned either by a magistrate or by an inspector of factories.

I direct that you will forthwith remove the sheet of my Rules and Regulations, of the 21st of June 1836, and put up that now sent, which you will observe must be pasted on a movable board so that it may be taken down to be consulted at any time.

These are the general rules and regulations which are required by all the inspectors of factories to be observed in their several districts; but other regulations and orders may be issued by any of them for special cases; and, if I have good reason to believe that any person is disobeying or evading the law, and that the present regulations are not sufficient to control him, it will be my duty to enforce upon him such other regulations, authorized by the Act, as I may consider necessary to keep him in check, so as to prevent him from obtaining an unfair advantage over those who faithfully comply with the restrictions which the Legislature has deemed it necessary to impose for the protection of children and young persons engaged in factory labour.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To Mr.

T. Jones Howell.

Form of Certificate of Surgeon or Physician for Children between 9 *and* 13 *Years of Age.*

I [*name and place of residence*] surgeon [*or* physician] do hereby certify, That *A. B.*, the son [*or* daughter] of [*name and residence of parents, or, if no parents, then the residence of the child*] has appeared before me, and submitted to my examination; and that the said [*name*] is of the ordinary strength and appearance [*according to the fact*] of a child of at least nine years of age [*or, if apparently above nine, say* exceeding.]

Signature of Surgeon or Physician _____

Date _____

Countersigned by me,

Signature of Magistrate _____

Date _____

Form of Certificate of Surgeon or Physician for Persons between 13 *and* 18 *Years of Age.*

I [*name and place of residence*] surgeon [*or* physician] do hereby certify, That *A. B.*, the son [*or* daughter] of [*name and residence of parents, or, if no parents, then the residence of the person certified*] has appeared before me, and submitted to my examination; and that the said [*name*] is of the ordinary strength and appearance [*according to the fact*] of a person of at least 13 years of age [*or, if apparently above* 13, *say* exceeding.]

Signature of Surgeon or Physician _____

Date _____

Countersigned by me,

Signature of Magistrate _____

Date _____

109

CIRCULAR LETTER addressed to the Occupiers of Silk-Mills in the District of *T. Jones Howell*, Esq.

Report by *T. J. Howell*, Esq.

Appendix No. 1.

Circular Letter addressed to the Occupiers of Silk-Mills. 17th October 1836.

SIR, *Whitehall*, 17*th October* 1836.

IT having been determined by my colleagues and myself, with the sanction of his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in conformity with the provisions of the 45th section of the Factories Regulation Act, that one uniform code of General Rules and Regulations, applicable to all the mills and factories in the United Kingdom, should be adopted in lieu of the separate rules formerly promulgated in the different districts, I herewith transmit a document containing the new General Rules and Regulations which have been agreed upon by all the Inspectors, which have been approved of by the Secretary of State, and which must henceforth be observed in all mills and factories which are subject to the Statute 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 103; and I hereby repeal all Rules and Regulations heretofore issued by me.

The particulars in which the Rules and Regulations now transmitted differ from those heretofore issued, are not such as require any explanation; you will, however, remark that certain forms of Registers are prescribed and required to be uniformly kept in lieu of all Registers and Time-Books heretofore ordered, and more particularly in lieu of those required by my Rules and Regulations, dated 8th August 1836; the trouble and inconvenience of keeping which have practically been found to be by no means compensated by any facility afforded by them to the inspector or superintendent, in detecting and punishing offences against the law.

You are hereby required to adopt the new forms of Register of Workers and of Time-Registers on or before the 15th day of November next; and, until you have adopted them, the Time-Books and Register of Workers, required by my Rules and Regulations of the 8th of August last, must be continued, so that there may be no interval without a regular and distinct account of the hours of work of all the persons in your employment who are subject to restricted hours of labour.

In order that you may at all times have means of reference to the precise form of words in which the certificate of the surgeon or physician must be drawn up, certifying the strength and appearance of young persons between 13 and 18 years of age, I transmit, on the other side of this sheet, the form of such certificate; and in all cases the certificate of the physician or surgeon must, within three months of its date, be countersigned either by a magistrate or by an inspector of factories.

I direct that you will forthwith remove the sheet of my Rules and Regulations, of the 21st of June 1836, and put up that now sent, which you will observe must be pasted on a movable board so that it may be taken down to be consulted at any time.

I think it right to inform you that no certificate of age, or of attendance at school, is requisite to entitle children to work 10 hours every working day in *mills solely employed in the manufacture of silk*, and that consequently the whole of the 7th Rule and Regulation, and so much of the 11th and 12th as relates to certificates of attendance at school, are inapplicable to *those mills*.

These are the general rules and regulations which are required by all the inspectors of factories to be observed in their several districts; but other regulations and orders may be issued by any of them for special cases; and, if I have good reason to believe that any person is disobeying or evading the law, and that the present regulations are not sufficient to control him, it will be my duty to enforce upon him such other regulations, authorized by the Act, as I may consider necessary to keep him in check, so as to prevent him from obtaining an unfair advantage over those who faithfully comply with the restrictions which the Legislature has deemed it necessary to impose for the protection of children and young persons engaged in factory labour.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To Mr. T. JONES HOWELL.

Form of Certificate of Surgeon or Physician for Persons between 13 *and* 18 *Years of Age.*

I [*name and place of residence*] surgeon [*or* physician] do hereby certify that *A. B.*, the son [*or* daughter] of [*name and residence of parents, or, if no parents, then the residence of the person certified*] has appeared before me, and submitted to my examination; and that the said [*name*] is of the ordinary strength and appearance [*according to the fact*] of a person of at least 13 years of age [*or, if apparently above* 13, *say* exceeding.]

Signature of Surgeon or Physician _____

Date _____

Countersigned by me,

Signature of Magistrate _____

Date _____

RETURN of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories' Regulation Act, in the District of T. Jones Howell, Esq., Inspector, and Superintendency of Weston Hickes, Esq., for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1836.

Date.	Name of Offender.	Locality of the Mill, and Parish.	Place of Hearing and Names and Designations of Magistrates who tried the Case.	Statement of the Offence.	Admitted or Defended.	Result.	Amount of Penalty.	Appropriation of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1836 October . . 3	Anthony Parry . .	Lower mill, parish of Moughtrie, Montgomeryshire.	New Town, Montgomeryshire, G. A. Evors, and — Herbert, clerks.	Employing a boy under 13 years of age, without having obtained the certificate of a surgeon or physician.	Admitted . .	Convicted	£1.	The fine to the Established Church, the Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, the Baptist & the Independent Sunday-schools at Newtown.	Not known.	
„ „	Rolands and Jones .	Beyander mill, parish of Llanllwrhairn, Montgomeryshire.	Same place and magistrates.	Employing a boy under 18 years of age in the night, to wit, after 9 o'clock, P.M.	Defended . .	Convicted	£5.	Half the fine to the above schools, remainder to Wm. Blenkhorn, police constable at Newtown.	Not known.	
„ 5	John Jones . . .	West-street, Rhayader, Radnorshire.	Rhayader, Archdeacon Venables, Hugh Powell Edwards, & Thomas Prichard, Esqrs.	Employing a boy under 13 years of age, without having obtained the certificate of a surgeon or physician, and the ticket or voucher of a schoolmaster.	Admitted . .	Convicted	Remitted.	. . . .	3*s.* 6*d.*	
„ „	John Lewis . . .	Water-lane, Rhayader.	Same place and magistrates.	Same offence	Admitted . .	Convicted	£1.	The fine (less costs) left in the hands of Archdeacon Venables, to be laid out in books for the use of the Dissenters' Sunday-school at Rhayader, where there is no church of England school.	3*s.* 6*d.*	
November 11	Obadiah Willans and Sons.	Hibernia mills, Kilmainham, parish of St. James's, Dublin.	Arran Quay Police Office, Dublin, Alderman Tyndall, Counsellor Hitchcock.	Employing a girl under 13 years of age, without having obtained the certificate of a surgeon or physician; employing the said girl more than 48 hours in the week, and not having obtained the ticket or voucher of a schoolmaster.	Admitted; but urged that the child was so employed without his knowledge.	"It appeared that this was done without the knowledge of O. Willans by the father of the child, and therefore we acquit O. Willans, and fine the father £1. including costs." The above copied from the magistrate's note-book.	£1.	The fine (less costs) to Kilmainham National-school.	2*s.*	The name of the parent who was convicted in lieu of the mill-occupier was James Dollard.
December 14	Edward Barnard and Son.	Nailsworth upper mill, parish of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire.	On view, T. Jones Howell, Esq., Inspector of Factories.	Employing a boy under 13 years of age, without having obtained the certificate of a surgeon or physician, and without having obtained the ticket or voucher of a schoolmaster.	Admitted . .	Convicted	£2.	The fine to the British School at Nailsworth.		

QUARTERLY REPORT by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

Report by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

2d January 1837.

My Lord, *Whitehall, 2d Jan.* 1837.

In pursuance of the instructions communicated to me in a letter from S. M. Phillips, Esq., dated the 8th October last, I have now the honour to lay before your Lordship the general result of my inspection since the date of my last Report, together with a list of the places at which mills or factories are situate, and which I have visited during the same period.

The law, both in its letter and spirit, continues to be very attentively obeyed by a very large portion of the Mill-Occupiers in my district, and many evince a much more cordial approval of the general principles on which it is framed, as experience teaches them that the difficulties are not so many or so insurmountable as were at first apprehended. Repeated appeals, however, continue to be made against the irregular and partial manner in which it operates.

I have been obliged to prosecute ten different Mill-Occupiers for various offences imputable, however, rather to gross neglect on their part, than to any deliberate intention to evade, or set at defiance, the enactments of the law; nor did it appear, from the circumstances that transpired, that any case was sufficiently aggravated to call for the imposition of heavy penalties.

The examples I have thus found it necessary to make have materially assisted in quickening the attention of the careless and indifferent. The alterations made by your Lordship's directions in October last in the establishment of Superintendents, has also enabled me to institute a much more perfect system of inspection; and these two circumstances combined will, I anticipate, secure in future a yet more uniform and punctual attendance to the law.

The Regulations, as approved of by your Lordship, have been promulgated and enforced, and the system of registry required by them is now in operation; it affords the Inspector, under all ordinary circumstances, as much assistance as could be reasonably expected from it; and, being much more simple and easier to be kept than any previously proposed, its adoption has given great satisfaction to the Mill-Occupiers.

I have nothing to add to my remarks in former Reports on the subject of Meal hours and Holidays. The enforcement of the provision respecting lime and white-washing is productive of very good results; and several mills, wherein it had been previously neglected, are materially improved by it. Several Mill-Occupiers have, with great credit to themselves and advantage to the workpeople, extended their operations towards increased cleanliness and ventilation beyond what the law literally requires: several other improvements have been effected by enclosing dangerous parts of machinery. I am, nevertheless, obliged to remark, that there are yet some mills in such an offensive state, arising from long-continued neglect, that, unless the occupiers can be hereafter induced to follow the example of those I have above alluded to, the single operation of white-washing once a-year will never bring them under the class of clean and wholesome buildings.

The Occupiers of but few mills in my district resort to night-work; and no case has come to my knowledge of any one of them employing, improperly, persons under 18.

The restrictions on day-labour apply differently to three distinct classes:—1st, *Young Persons* between 13 and 18 years; 2nd, *Children* employed in cotton, wool, and flax mills between 9 and 13; and, 3rd, all *Children* under 13 when employed in silk mills.

These restrictions may be said to be, with few exceptions, strictly obeyed so far as respects all the persons who are *alleged* to belong to either one class or the other.

The great impediment to a strict and literal enforcement of these provisions arises from the difficulty of proving the real age of any person.

The absolute necessity of admitting some proof of age other than the Baptismal Certificate, and the enactment on this subject in the law as now in force, have created facilities for legalizing the employment of persons in each class younger than the exact words of the statute would otherwise justify. This is effected by the procuring of Certificates which the Inspector cannot disallow, or the issue of which he cannot regulate in the manner that appears desirable.

The enforcement of the thirteen-year-old section has encouraged the adoption

Report by *R. J. Saunders*, Esq.

2d January 1837.

by Medical Men, in many cases, of what I consider a low standard for the ordinary strength and appearance of that age; but a Certificate granted by a Surgeon, which has received the counter-signature of a Magistrate, (most frequently given without the person certified having been seen by him,) becomes a proof of age which justifies the employment of the Person named therein.

The restrictions on the labour of persons between 13 and 18 apply only when they are engaged on certain enumerated processes, and of course they may (without the commission of any legal offence) be detained longer for the purpose of cleaning machinery, or performing other operations not named in the first section of the Act. Advantage is taken of this by several Manufacturers employing some of those persons more than 12 hours: I believe, however, this is, in most cases, with the full, and entire concurrence of the *Young Persons* themselves, who thus can earn a pittance more than those who are only kept the regular hours.

The most important alteration in respect to factory labour, caused by the existing law, is the attempt to secure to *Children, viz.*, those under 13, when employed in cotton, wool, and flax mills, an opportunity of receiving some religious and moral education. This is effected by reducing their average daily hours of labour to eight, and requiring the Mill-Occupier, as a condition of their being employed, to receive (and for which the parent is also responsible) some proof of their having regularly attended school the previous week. As might very naturally have been anticipated, this portion of the law was considered by many as wholly impracticable, and its application attempted, at first, by very few Mill-Occupiers.

The difficulty attending on the employment of persons by relays; the want of a sufficient supply of hands; the objection on the part of the parents to receive only the earnings of 8 hours instead of 12; the supposed impossibility of securing attendance at school; and the additional expense to be incurred; with many other objections, were brought forward as unanswerable arguments against it.

The general enactments on this head are not as satisfactory, nor the education in many cases provided so effectual and beneficial as could be desired: these are points, which have prevented as many turning their attention to the application of the principle as might otherwise have done so. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, various circumstances have induced some to make the trial, and its effects in every case where it has been applied with zeal, and with an earnest attention to its detail, have been such as to convince several Mill-Occupiers, who, in the first instance, were adverse to it, that with some few alterations of the enactment, it is calculated to work very extensive good to a large class, whose employment, under the old system, totally prevented their receiving any instruction beyond what attendance at Sunday school afforded, but to which is now added five days' attendance at school for two hours each. The same Mill-Occupiers are also convinced that the difficulties and objections to its adoption are not of sufficient importance to justify its repeal.

I have adverted, in the former part of this Report, to the more cordial approval on the part of some of the manufacturers of the general principle on which the present law is framed; and this remark applies as strongly to the education of the *Children* as to any other part: nothing, perhaps, can more forcibly illustrate this, than the fact of the school clauses having been persevered in by some silk-mill occupiers, on whom it is not obligatory (but who first undertook it under the supposition that it was so), and who have given me the assurance that nothing shall induce them to forego the plan, which they consider not only to have materially benefited the *Children*, but also to have advanced their own interest; first, in the greater order observed, and, consequently, the less trouble in their superintendence; and, secondly, in inducing a more respectable class of persons to send their *Children* to the mills.

The number employed in cotton, wool, and flax mills, and who, therefore, attend school under the provisions of the Act, are 479 males, and 559 females: to this I have to add 105 males, and 455 females of the same ages, *viz.*, under 13, employed in 10 different silk mills.

As the employment of *Children* in silk mills is permitted for 10 hours each day, and the two hours' attendance at school not so practicable as in cases where they are employed only eight hours, their attendance varies from an hour to an hour and a half each day. Among the above number in cotton, wool, and flax mills, there are many that do not enjoy much advantage from the instruction given to them, in consequence of their Employers and Parents being totally regardless of

everything beyond a bare compliance with the law, nor has the Inspector power to interfere in these cases; but this neglect on the part of those whose more immediate duty and real interest it is to secure to the individuals all the benefit of which the system is susceptible, cannot reasonably have any weight in the consideration of its continuance or repeal, when set against the testimony of those who have given it a fair trial.

The localities under which the employment and schooling of the younger class has been effected have been sufficiently various to justify my stating, as the result of experience, that so few cases can occur in which it may not be adopted, as not to be compared with the great advantages which may be confidently anticipated by its general enforcement.

I feel the more anxious that the real state of the case in respect to this subject should be known to your Lordship, as I am aware that, under the supposed effect of thereby protecting *Children* from excessive labour, an endeavour is being made to equalize the labour of all persons employed, the effect of which will be to increase the hours of employment of all as young even as 9 and 10 years, in cotton, wool, and flax mills, to 10 hours, without the least provision for securing to them any education.

Whatever may eventually be the decision of Parliament in respect of the hours during which *Adults* or *Young Persons* of the age of 12 and upwards are to be employed, I earnestly trust nothing will be done to increase the hours of labour of those under that age beyond eight hours, but that such alterations only in the school clauses may receive the sanction of the Legislation as will render them more extensive in their application, and, at the same time, more efficient.

I have the honour to remain your Lordship's very obedient humble servant,

ROBERT J. SAUNDERS,
Inspector of Factories.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

LIST of Places in which Mills are situated, and which have been visited by Mr. Saunders, since the date of his last Report, *viz.*

In Berkshire,
Newbury,
Kintbury.
In Bucks,
Chalfont St. Peter,
Chesham.
In Devonshire,
Uplyme,
Newton Poppleford,
Colyton,
Ottery St. Mary,
Collumpton,
Bradninch,
Tiverton,
Culmstock,
Bradfield,
Exeter,
Exwick,
Crediton,
Chagford,
Ashburton,
Buckfastleigh,
Holne,
Kingsbridge,
Harberton Ford,
Totness,
Brent,
Ivy Bridge,
Plymouth,
Tavistock,
Horrabridge.
In Dorsetshire,
Bridport,*
Lyme Regis,*
Beaminster.
In Derbyshire,
Wilne.
In Essex,
Braintree,
Coggeshall,
Halstead,
Pebmarsh,
Colchester.
In Hampshire,
Whitchurch,
Overton.
In Hertfordshire,
Watford,
Rickmansworth,
Tring,
St. Albans.
In Leicestershire,
Loughborough,
Leicester,
Market Harborough.
In Middlesex and Surrey,
visited some Mills in and about London.
In Nottinghamshire,
Sutton Bonnington.
In Northamptonshire,
Burton Latimer.
In Somersetshire,
Milborne Port,
Bourton.
In Suffolk,
Glemsford,
Hadleigh.

* These two places were visited each a second time, for the purpose of attending prosecutions instituted there before County Magistrates.

Report by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.

31st Dec. 1836.

QUARTERLY REPORT by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.

My Lord, *Northallerton*, 31 *December* 1836.

Having on the 8th of October last received a letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Phillipps, directing me, by desire of your Lordship, to report to you quarterly the general result of my inspection, and a list of the places I had visited in the quarter, and also directing me to transmit a quarterly Report to your Lordship on 1st January next, I am now, in compliance with those directions, to submit to your Lordship the following Report.

Your Lordship is already, I presume, aware that soon after I had the honour, on the 16th August last, to receive my commission as one of the Inspectors of Factories, I was instructed by Mr. Under-Secretary Maule to remain in London to meet my colleagues, for the purpose of our conferring together, as required by the 45th section of the Factory Regulation Act, and preparing a code of regulations to be established by our joint authority over all the districts, and that the code of regulations subsequently made out by us, (the draft of which had been laid before your Lordship and the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Trade,) together with the relative register of workers, and time registers, were not ready for circulation among the owners and occupiers of factories until the middle of October. I then transmitted to each owner a copy of the regulations, accompanied with a circular letter from myself, of which a copy is enclosed.

As soon as this was done, I proceeded to the district assigned to me, consisting of the three northern counties of England, viz., the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham, with portions of Yorkshire and Westmoreland, the whole of Scotland, and the northern half of Ireland. I have been uninterruptedly employed on my circuit, inspecting the factories in the district from the 20th of October to the present day.

I commenced my inspection on the west and finished it on the east side of the district.

I first visited the factories in Cumberland, in and near Keswick, Cockermouth, Carlisle, and Dalston. I then proceeded through Dumfriesshire and Lanarkshire to Glasgow, where I remained until I had inspected the factories there and in the neighbourhood of that city. Before leaving the vicinity of Glasgow, I visited the chief factories in the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumbarton, Stirling, and Linlithgow, viz., those at New Lanark, Blantyre, and Airdrie in Lanarkshire; at Paisley, Johnstone, Nielston, and Linwood, in Renfrewshire; at Catrine and Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire; at Duntocher, in Dumbartonshire; at Milngavie, Ballindalloch, and Culcreuch, in Stirlingshire; and at Blackburn, in Linlithgowshire. From Glasgow I crossed over to Ireland, and visited the factories at Belfast, and in its vicinity, in the county of Antrim; at Castle Dawson in the county of Londonderry; at Killileagh and Banbridge in the county of Down; at Drogheda in the county of Louth; and at Navan in the county of Meath. On my return from Ireland to the west of Scotland, I inspected the factories at Greenock, in Renfrewshire; Deanstoun, near Doune, in Perthshire; and Menstrie, in Stirlingshire. From Stirlingshire I proceeded to Clackmannanshire and Fifeshire, inspecting the woollen factories (most of them of inconsiderable size) in the county of Clackmannan, and the flax factories at Dunfermline, and in its vicinity, and at Kinghorn and Kirkaldy, in Fifeshire. I then visited the factories at Kirkland, and at Leven and Leslie, and of Russell Mill and Hospital Mill, all in the same county, and proceeded to Dundee in Forfarshire, at which flax factories are more numerous than anywhere else in Scotland. From Dundee I went to Arbroath, and inspected the factories there and in its neighbourhood, and at Montrose, and proceeded through Kincardineshire to Aberdeen, where, and on the rivers Don and Dee, in its vicinity, several large cotton, flax, and worsted factories are situated.

There being no factories in Scotland farther to the northward than those on the Don and Dee, I returned from Aberdeenshire, through the counties of Kincardine and Forfar, visiting the factories at and in the neighbourhood of Brechin, and in the interior parts of the two last-mentioned counties, and at Blairgowrie and Stanley, in the county of Perth, and proceeded from Perth to Edinburgh. I

Report by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.
31st Dec. 1836.

inspected the only considerable factory in the county of Edinburgh at Prestonholme. From Edinburgh I proceeded to the southward, visiting on my way the factories at Galashiels, in the county of Selkirk, and at Hawick, Kelso, and Jedburgh, in the county of Roxburgh; and afterwards the factories at Newcastle and Morpeth, in the county of Northumberland; at Durham, Stocktoun, and Darlington, in the county of Durham; and, finally, at Stokesley and Osmotherly near Northallerton, in the county of York. Northallerton, from whence I forward this communication, is situated nearly at the south-easterly point of my district.

The three superintendents, appointed by your lordship to act agreeably to my instructions, were with me at Glasgow, in the end of October and beginning of November, when I was inspecting the factories in that city. I at that time fixed the separate duties of each of the superintendents, subject to future consideration. It was arranged that the district should be formed into three subdivisions, and that Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, Stirlingshire (excepting a small portion), Dumbartonshire, and Linlithgowshire, with the northern part of Ireland, should be under the superintendence of Mr. James; that Lanarkshire, Kincardineshire, Aberdeenshire, and Clackmannanshire, with a portion of Stirlingshire, should be under the superintendence of Mr. Beal; and that Edinburghshire, and the rest of the district situated to the southward of Edinburgh, should be under the superintendence of Mr. Wood. I was accompanied by one of the superintendents through considerable parts of each of the three subdivisions; and one of them has not only been present with me at many of my visits to the factories in his subdivision, but has, agreeably to my instructions, inspected and reported to me the state of every factory in his subdivision which I did not visit, with the exception only of two small factories; the one in Scotland, the other in Ireland, both in remote parts of the country. Repeated visits were paid by myself, as well as by the superintendents, in every case which seemed to require more vigilant and constant superintendence than usual. I was anxious that my first inspection should be quite complete, extending over the whole of the district in which factories have hitherto been established, not more with a view to render my Report comprehensive than to enable me in future to correspond, with sufficient knowledge of the subject, with the superintendents as well as with the proprietors of the factories.

The result of my inspection, and of the inspections of the superintendents reported by them to me, has been, upon the whole, satisfactory. I am now possessed of details so full and accurate, as to authorize me to report, that, generally speaking, the most important provisions of the Factory Regulation Act, viz., those altogether prohibiting the employment of children under nine years of age, and of children and young persons under eighteen years of age, in the night, and regulating the employment of children and young persons for a limited number of hours, as well as the education of children employed in factories, are duly observed in the district committed to my charge. It is, however, incumbent on me to state, that far greater attention is paid to the enactments of the statute in one description of factories in this district than in another; and I have, therefore, to request your Lordship's attention to the following explanations:—

The factories in this district are composed of two classes.

The first class consists of those carried on in the large towns and populous villages at Glasgow, Dundee, Carlisle, Belfast, Paisley, Aberdeen, &c., and in rural or country situations, on a large or considerable scale, as at Catrine, New Lanark, Blantyre, Duntocher, Killileagh, on the river Don, &c.

The second class comprehends the factories, chiefly flax, woollen, and tow factories, established on a small scale, in trifling, and, in many instances, remote villages, or singly, on small streams, in secluded parts of the country.

The factories of the first class are almost always conducted, with the assistance of intelligent clerks, by well-informed proprietors or occupiers, who have had their attention directed to the provisions of the Act, and are thoroughly acquainted with them; and who, to whatever inconvenience their compliance with those provisions may subject them, have no serious difficulty to overcome in enforcing them in all respects, and especially in enforcing the enactment respecting attendance at school —schools being always within reach of their factories, or maintained at the factories themselves. I found the Act, with few exceptions, substantially in force in this

Report by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.

31st Dec. 1836.

description of factories. Instances of deviation were, it was obvious, in general, merely owing to negligence and inattention; the proprietors, though adhering to the main provisions of the Statute, had been careless as to procuring certificates of school attendance in the terms pointed out by the Act, and in marking the hours of work with sufficient precision. A second visit, where practicable, was paid in all cases of deviation of this description; and it was almost always found that no ground for animadversion any longer existed. But it is my duty to mention that a very few instances did occur at Johnstone, in Renfrewshire, as well as at Belfast, and in three not inconsiderable factories in Scotland, in situations remote from towns, where children under thirteen years of age had been employed for more than nine hours a-day, and without daily attendance for two hours at school. Although exceedingly anxious, especially on my first inspection, to abstain from coercive measures, I did not conceive myself entitled to refrain from prosecuting for penalties in the instances now alluded to without receiving written obligations from the parties guilty of such deviations, declaring their determination to see the provisions of the Act in future strictly enforced at their factories. One company, at Belfast, at first hesitated to grant unqualifiedly the obligation which I demanded, and I had resolved to remain at Belfast to bring the question to trial, when, after some correspondence, I at last did obtain such a letter as I required. I had also some difficulty in regard to one large factory in a country district in Scotland; but the managing partner of that factory, although maintaining that it was in a most peculiar situation, ultimately saw the necessity of altering his arrangements and agreeing implicitly to obey the law. It will obviously be my duty, as well as that of the superintendents of the subdivisions in which such deviations existed, constantly to see that their recurrence in time to come shall be prevented. Three visits have already been paid, since my first inspection, by the superintendent of the subdivision, to the factories at Johnstone, to which I have alluded; and I am glad to be able to state, that he reports that, at those factories, no cause of complaint now exists. I have, therefore, no hesitation in repeating that, at present, in all the considerable towns, as well as at all the large factories in rural situations, the provisions of the Act already specified are fairly complied with all over the district assigned to me.

The second class of factories in this district are of a totally different description from the first. Most of them are trifling, almost insignificant in point of size, and of the number of workers employed, some of them containing not more than twenty, twelve, eight, or even four workers, of whom one half are frequently children. Such factories are generally managed by the owner, who frequently is an ignorant and illiterate person. Writing materials are often not to be found in such establishments. It is obvious that no school can be kept for them, and the nearest school is, in very many instances, situated at so great a distance that the children cannot attend it. This is the situation of some of the woollen factories in the neighbourhood of Keswick, as well as of many of the small flax and woollen factories on several of the rivulets in Clackmannanshire, Fifeshire, and in other parts of Scotland. The population employed in such factories is inconsiderable, when compared with that employed in those of the first class, but a greater number of children in relation to the total number of workers is employed in the second class, than in the first; and there is an obvious reason why it should be so. The workers at these small factories are composed of one, two, or more families, whose residences adjoin the works, and every member of the families, who is able to work, obtains employment in them. Children are often employed without certificates of school attendance, or even of age, and for a greater number of hours than allowed by law. The owners of this description of factories are generally respectable persons in their station in life, and there is not, I am thoroughly persuaded, any wilful intention on their part to evade, or transgress the law; but it is hardly possible to convince them that the view of the Legislature in passing the Act was extended to their peculiar situation, or that it was meant to place them under its operation. It will, I fear, be very difficult to satisfy them that such was the intention of Parliament. The children in such factories perhaps work for twelve hours in the factory for one day, and in the fields on the next. The whole population employed are healthy-looking, and are obviously a stouter race than the population of factories in great towns, though working only for the number of hours limited by the Act. The owners of these factories do not attempt to practice any deceit on the inspector. They have hardly in a single instance endeavoured to conceal the truth from me: but I have, notwithstanding, hitherto done no more than to explain to

them the great risk they incur by acting in violation of the Statute, and to afford them full details and information of its provisions; and, until I receive positive instructions to prosecute owners of factories, placed in the situation I have described, for penalties which, if enforced, would put a stop to such works, and deprive many an industrious family of their means of subsistence, I shall venture to avail myself of the discretionary power which is, I apprehend, to some extent at least, vested in those employed to enforce the law, not by giving any indulgence, so far as respects the limitation of hours of work, as the Act does not in any case authorize me to do so, but by delaying, in the mean time, to resort to coercive measures until all others have proved to be totally unavailing. I have never failed, however, to give warnings, in the most clear and decided terms, of the danger the parties incur by disobeying the law. For the sake of illustration, it may perhaps be right to detail the particulars of two such cases as I have alluded to in the preceding remarks, which occurred in the course of my inspection during the last and present month; the one in Forfarshire, and the other on the river Don, in Aberdeenshire. In the first, at Annistoun, in Forfarshire, I could hardly make the owner, a decent-looking person of the name of Williamson, understand that it could be incumbent on him, no new Act of Parliament having passed, to put up the new regulations, after he had already put up the regulations required by the Act transmitted to him by my predecessor Mr. Horner. No pen and ink were to be had in his work: six persons, and no more, are employed in his factory without certificates; but he assured me that he did not think that they worked for more than twelve hours. The other case is that of the small woollen factory of Stoneywood, on the river Don, a few miles from Aberdeen. Here there are twelve workers, three under thirteen years of age, three between thirteen and eighteen years of age, and the remainder adults. Robert Watson, one of the proprietors of the factory, a venerable-looking, grey-haired, old man, superintends it. He teaches the young people every evening when he has time, but he cannot say that he teaches for two hours daily: there is no school in the neighbourhood. The whole of the workers are employed for the same number of hours. In such cases as these, it seems to me that no benefit would arise from enforcing the Act by the imposition of penalties, in any degree compensating for the mischief that might be occasioned by breaking up such establishments, and most probably rendering part of the population employed a burden on the parochial funds. I have, therefore, as already stated, refrained from prosecuting for penalties, but have given no reason to suppose that I am to continue to do so. Respecting the want of certificates of school attendance in this description of factories, I have not had to encounter the same difficulty. The 21st section of the Act authorizes the employment of any child, whose absence from school is "from any cause allowed by the inspector;" and I, therefore, most especially considering that the 22d section of the Act, which authorizes the establishment of additional schools, cannot be put into execution owing to the want of any grant of the necessary funds, conceive myself entitled, in all situations where there are neither schools nor schoolmasters, and where the schooling of children is therefore impracticable, to offer no objection to the employment of children, although not possessing weekly certificates of attendance at school.

I have hitherto in this Report, as your Lordship will perceive, alluded merely to the chief enactments of the Statute relative to the employment of children and young persons, and to the attendance of children at school. With respect to the other provisions of the Act, and the regulations established by the Inspectors for enforcing them, I have also to report, that, although the practice of the proprietors of factories is not so uniform as might be wished, especially in the second class of factories, those provisions are in general adhered to, and I have not observed any indisposition or unwillingness to carry them into effect.

The time directed to be allowed for meals for all persons under the age of eighteen is always given.

The several holidays required by the Act are regularly allowed.

The factories are annually limewashed or whitewashed, with a few exceptions, which, owing to special circumstances, have been allowed by the Inspector, who is by the Act authorized to give this indulgence.

An abstract of the Act, and copy of the regulations lately established by the Inspectors, are hung up, or put up in a conspicuous part of each factory.

The recovery of time lost, owing to any of the causes specified in the Act, is made up in the way authorized by it.

Report by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.

31st Dec. 1836.

The register of workers and time-register are not yet kept altogether on the same plan, even in the first class of factories. This irregularity has been, in some degree, occasioned by the delay which took place in circulating through the district the registers lately published under the authority of the Inspectors; but the superintendents and myself shall, in as far as we can at our visitations, enforce the propriety of having these registers kept uniformly in the way directed by the recent Regulations, which is exceedingly simple. This plan has been adopted at most of the extensive factories in the district, and has been generally approved by the owners of the factories.

The Act of Parliament, so far as respects the limitation of employment to forty-eight hours in the week and nine hours in the day, of children until thirteen years of age, having only come into operation since the date of the last Report of the inspection of the district by my predecessor, Mr. Horner, it is peculiarly necessary for me to advert to the provisions of the Act contained in sections 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, which relate to the certificates of age required in all cases for children under the age of thirteen years, and of young persons between the ages of thirteen and eighteen. My attention has been most especially directed to this subject, owing to the circulation of reports in this district, that fraudulent means of obtaining certificates had been so generally resorted to in the towns that little reliance could be placed on them. I therefore selected, at various factories at Glasgow, Dundee, and other towns, several children, certified to be above nine and under thirteen years of age, and several young persons certified to be between thirteen and eighteen years of age, who appeared to me to be of the smallest stature and most delicate constitution for children or young persons having attained those ages respectively; and I requested the surgeons, whose certificates they possessed, to reconsider them. It did turn out, in a few of the selected cases, that the surgeons were satisfied, that the certificates could not apply to the children possessing them—that the certificates must have been fraudulently obtained, probably by an elder brother or sister having applied for them, and transferred them to a younger brother or sister; but, in most instances, the surgeons maintained the correctness of their certificates, and convinced me, not only that the children and young persons had attained the requisite age, but that they had sufficient grounds to report them as possessing the ordinary strength of children, or young persons of the certified age.

On the best consideration which I can give to the 12th and 13th sections of the Act, and after the communications which I have had with medical practitioners, it is now my impression that it is not the duty of the inspector, who, as far as my experience goes, is always allowed by the proprietors of the factories to approve of their selection or nomination of the certifying medical practitioners, to state any objection to certificates of age regularly obtained, where the inspector has not what appear to him to be sufficient grounds for suspecting that they have been fraudulently procured. The Statute does not seem to me to authorize the inspector to interfere in respect to the medical certificates of age (which it is the sole province of physicians and surgeons to grant, after examination) farther than by framing and enforcing such regulations as may, so far as is possible, ensure their genuineness, and that they have not been unduly obtained. Before I began my inspection, I accordingly had notified to the mill-owners of the district assigned to me, by my circular letter to each of them already alluded to, that every certificate of age must be granted at the factories; and I subsequently informed them, by a notice published in the newspapers of the district, of my determination to enforce the strict observance of the regulation originally adopted by the late Mr. Rickards, directing that the certifying medical practitioners must examine each child or young person at the factory where he or she are to be employed, and nowhere else, and that each certificate shall only be available at the factory where it was granted. All possibility of the continuance of the practice of fraudulently obtaining certificates of age, by taking them out in false names by children or young persons above the prescribed age, who handed them to children or young persons under age, is thus, so far as respects the district assigned to me, completely at an end. It may be proper that I should here mention, that it did not appear to me on the examination which took place, that the practice of transferring certificates of age had been carried on to any great extent in this district, or that the proprietors of factories had any knowledge that it existed until they observed children, whom they suspected to be under the certified ages, introduced to their works by spinners, or frequently by the parents of the children, with certificates apparently correct. Indeed, Messrs. Hadden and Son, of Aberdeen, as soon as they noticed some children in their extensive worsted

factory, directed that they should only be employed for nine hours a-day, and should attend school, although they had been certified to be above thirteen years of age.

Report by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.

31st Dec. 1836.

I have now explained, I trust, with sufficient precision, the general result of my inspection, so far as relates to the due execution of the Act. Constant vigilance and frequent visits will, of course, be required to preserve that attention to its provisions which is already given to them in every part of the district where a numerous population is employed. But the task imposed on the inspector and superintendents, so far as relates to the smaller description of factories, and especially to those of the most trifling size, where but a handful of workers is employed, will, I am well aware, require still more prudent management, as well as more unremitting care and zealous exertion, and will be attended with considerable difficulty. The object, I am satisfied, can only be attained by acting with great discretion, moderation, and forbearance. The parties, unless I am much mistaken, are far more likely to become convinced of the expediency and necessity of their co-operating in fulfilling the humane intentions of the Legislature towards the children whom they employ, by persuasion, by explanations again and again repeated, and by refraining from all angry and irritating discussion and altercation, than by having recourse, except in extreme cases, to suits for penalties or coercive measures of any kind. I cannot help entertaining a confident expectation that, in the end, this line of conduct which I propose to follow will be successful, and that no very long time will elapse before it will be in my power to report that the provisions of the Act are, with the most insignificant exceptions, in full operation in all the factories of both classes situated within the district. I could not have looked for such a result had there been only one superintendent in this district, as formerly. The recent appointment by your Lordship of two additional superintendents has not only enabled me to make the present inspection much more satisfactory than it could otherwise have been,—the whole factories in the district, 581 in number, having, as already mentioned, been inspected during the last quarter,—but to direct such arrangements, in point of frequent visits and inspections, as cannot, I am convinced, with due attention, fail to lead to the adoption throughout the district, of that system of regulation, in accordance with the Statute, which it was the purpose of the Legislature to establish. With this view, it is my intention, unless I receive from your Lordship instructions to the contrary, to arrange for the next year the discharge of my duties, as Inspector, in the following way, viz., to make a general circuit in one of the quarters of the year, by visiting all the chief seats of the factories in my district, at Carlisle, Glasgow, Paisley, Belfast, Dundee, Aberdeen, &c.; and also inspecting such of the factories in every part of the district, on the rivers or rivulets, whatever be their local situation, where any of the superintendents may report to me that my presence is required or may be of use; and, during the other three quarters of the year, to reside (for some weeks at a time) in each of the three subdivisions of the district in succession. I expect, by adopting this plan, to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the factories in each subdivision of the district than it is possible to acquire from merely a general circuit over the whole of it, or from residing permanently in any one part of it. This arrangement will obviously enable me to form a just estimate of the care and attention with which each superintendent executes the instructions communicated to him from time to time; and it will also put it in my power, should it ultimately be necessary to resort to legal proceedings in any of the subdivisions, to prosecute to conviction or acquittal, before I leave the subdivision in which the suit may take place.

I have, in relation to the superintendents to report, that they have, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, communicated to me by Mr. Under-Secretary Phillipps on 8th October last, regularly given me an account of each day's employment. Neither they nor I have, in the course of our inspection, had any information or complaints stated to us, either anonymously or otherwise, as to deviations from the Act, excepting in a single instance, when a communication was made directly to myself by a gentleman at a considerable manufacturing town in Scotland of his having learned that, at certain factories which he specified, the statutory limitation of the hours of work, so far as respected children, was not attended to. This information turned out to be, to a certain extent, well founded. The owners and occupiers of factories have uniformly afforded every facility for inspecting their works and the persons employed. They allow the superintendents to go over the whole of their factories quite as freely as the Inspector.

Report by *Ja. Stuart*, Esq.

31st Dec. 1836.

I have not, in the course of my circuit of inspection, observed any change in "the condition, employment, and education of the children," as to which the 17th section of the Act empowers the Inspectors to make inquiry, excepting in the following respects :—

1. The Act being now in full operation, its provision limiting the employment of children under thirteen years of age to forty-eight hours in the week, has obviously had a very considerable effect in diminishing the number of children of that age employed in the factories of this district. Few of them are now employed in the factories at Glasgow, Belfast, Carlisle, Dundee, and in all places where it is not difficult, from the state of the population, to procure young persons of thirteen years of age and upwards. The proprietors of the factories uniformly attribute this change to the provision of the Act, which occasions inconvenience to them in employing one set of workers for a shorter time than the rest, and in procuring certificates of school attendance. It is only at Deanstoun, Catrine, New Lanark, Stanley, and the other great works in the country, dependent on the population attached to their own factories, and in a certain description of cotton-spinning factories in which the assistance of children small in stature is peculiarly requisite, that children are still employed in equally great numbers as before. At Aberdeen the workers in the factories amount to about 3000, and there are only between 20 and 30 children under 13 years of age employed in the whole of them. Mr. Houldsworth, of Glasgow, who gave Mr. Horner the plan of relays of children, published with Mr. Horner's Report of 21st July, 1834, had no more than 11 children employed when I visited his factory on the 29th of October last. These facts seem decisive.

2. At the factory of Messrs. Baxters, Brothers, and Company, at Dundee, the young persons are effectually protected from the very injurious effects of the process of wet spinning of flax, by having the spinning frames placed at so great distances from each other as to admit of the erection of iron frames in front of the spindles, which screen the workers from the hot water and spray with which they were formerly sprinkled, and by having the hot water confined in covered iron troughs, so that the escape of steam is prevented. This useful improvement, so necessary for the preservation of the health of the young people, which was first introduced by Messrs. Baxters, Brothers, and Company, has been adopted by Mr. Boyack, and other owners of factories at Dundee. Their example ought to be universally followed.

I beg leave to add that I intend to be in London in a very few days, to be present at the half-yearly meeting of Inspectors in January, so that your Lordship will be able to obtain from me, at once, any farther information that may be required.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) JA. STUART.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

Letter from Ja. Stuart, Esq., to the Owners of Factories.

LETTER from *Ja. Stuart*, Esq., to the Owners of Factories, referred to in his Report.

SIR, *Whitehall, London, 4th October* 1836.

HAVING been directed, as one of the Inspectors of Factories, to take charge of the district within which your factory is situated, I now enclose an abstract of the Factories' Regulation Act, and the Rules and Regulations established after full consideration by the Inspectors of Factories.

I beg leave to recommend to you strictly to attend to the regulation respecting the preservation of that document, because you are required to have it constantly fixed up in your factory, and, if it is defaced, so as to be illegible, it will be necessary for you to provide another copy, either printed or written, and to replace it in your factory.

It is now three years since the Act containing the enactments which the inspectors are appointed to see enforced, was passed; so that those affected by those enactments have had ample time to make themselves acquainted with them. I therefore take the liberty of mentioning that I must now discharge my indispensable duty, by resorting to the means pointed out by the Act, in all cases in which any attempt may be made to evade its provisions, or any part of them.

The owners and occupiers of factories are especially warned not to employ any young person between the ages of thirteen and eighteen for a longer time than twelve hours in any one day, nor for

more than sixty-nine hours in any one week; nor to employ any child under thirteen years of age (except in silk-mills, which are exempted) without first obtaining a medical certificate of its age, in the manner prescribed by the Act, and by the regulations now sent to you; or for a longer time than nine hours in any one day, or for more than forty-eight hours in any one week, or without a certificate of its regular weekly attendance at school. No child can be employed in any silk-mill more than ten hours in any one day, without a certificate to prove that the child is at least thirteen years of age. Every certificate of age must, unless in very peculiar circumstances, be granted at the factories; and the surgeon or physician granting certificates must see and examine the parties whose age they certify, and keep registers of every certificate they grant.

The register of workers and time-registers required by the inspectors to be kept in every factory are now made out in the simplest possible forms, and are printed and published, by the authority of the inspectors, by Messrs. Shaw and Sons, of Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, London; and are sold at the price of 4*s*. 6*d*. for the "Time Register," and of 2*s*. for the "Register of Workers," and of 4*s*. 6*d*. for both when the total number of persons in a factory does not exceed 200, by Hunter, Edinburgh; D. Robertson, Glasgow; Cuthbertson, Paisley; H. Crawford and Son, Kilmarnock; Hodgson, Belfast; J. Dewar, Perth; Hislop, Greenock; J. Crauford, Kirkealdy; Chalmers, Dundee; S. Gellatly, Arbroath; Lewis Smith, Aberdeen; G. and D. Nichol, Montrose; Thurnam and Scott, Carlisle; Heaton, Newcastle; Hoggett, Durham; Baillie, Keswick; Brown, Penrith; Rogers, Whitby; and by most of the booksellers in the provincial towns. I have to request you immediately to procure copies of these registers, and I hope to find them regularly kept when I or the superintendent for the district in which your factory is situated pay our next visit to it in a short time.

Additional copies of the rules and regulations may be had, price 2*s*. 6*d*. for six copies, through the medium of any bookseller, of Mr. Hartnell, the Government printer, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street, London. An octavo edition of them, for the convenience of reference, may also be had at the same place, price 2*s*. for six copies.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Ja. Stuart.

Joint Report.
24th January 1837.

JOINT REPORT.

My Lord, *London, 24th January* 1837.

In conformity with the arrangements stated in our last Report, we assembled here on the 16th instant to hold our statutory half-yearly meeting; we have met several times since, and have conferred together respecting our proceedings in our several districts.

We have read the different Reports which each of us has made to your Lordship since the close of the last Session of Parliament, and which were drawn up without any previous communication on the subject with each other, and it is satisfactory to find that there is very little difference in the manner in which we have acted in the discharge of our duties.

From what we have observed in our last circuits we are inclined to believe that the Rules and Regulations drawn up by us last October, and approved of by your Lordship, have tended very materially to render obedience to the law much more easy than it was before, by their having greatly diminished the trouble that attended the time-books formerly required to be kept in order to show the hours when the *Children* and *Young Persons* are employed.

We beg leave earnestly to direct the attention of your Lordship to those parts of our individual Reports wherein we refer to certain enactments which render the attainment of the great object of the Act in many cases extremely difficult, and which make the restrictions it imposes tell very differently upon those who honestly fulfil the law from what they do upon others who seek to evade it, and who can too often do so with impunity.

We have the honour to remain, my Lord,
Your Lordship's very obedient humble Servants,

Leonard Horner.
T. Jones Howell.
Robert J. Saunders.
Ja. Stuart.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

London: Printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street,
for His Majesty's Stationery Office.

DIRECTIONS TO FACTORY INSPECTORS,

RELATIVE TO

THE ACT FOR THE REGULATION OF FACTORIES,

IN JUNE AND OCTOBER 1836.

(Copy.)

Whitehall, 25th June 1836.

SIR,

I am directed by Lord John Russell to draw your attention to the enclosed extract of a letter addressed to this Department, by direction of the President of the Board of Trade, in consequence of the decision to which the House of Commons have come, on the Bill for amending the Factory Act, lately introduced by him.

The reference which the President of the Board of Trade makes to the want of sufficient zeal of superintendence is, in Lord John Russell's opinion, mainly applicable to the District lately in charge of Mr. Rickards, whose weak state of health, necessarily rendered his services not so efficient as they might have been. I am further to add, that any explanation you may require upon the accompanying extract, will be readily furnished to you.

I am, &c.

(Signed) F. MAULE.

Leonard Horner, Esq., Inspector of Factories.

Similar letters to ROBERT J. SAUNDERS, Esq., and T. JONES HOWELL, Esq.

Extract of a Letter from DENIS LE MARCHANT, Esq., *to the Hon.* FOX MAULE; *dated, Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, 16th June* 1836.

"I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to draw the attention of Lord John Russell to the state of the Factory Law, and submit the following observations.

"Lord John Russell is aware that, in the spring of this year, upon the urgent solicitations of parties connected with the great manufactures of this country, as well as upon the unanimous recommendation of the Factory Commissioners, the President of this Board, with the concurrence of the Home Office, introduced a Bill into Parliament for the purpose of suspending the operation of the progressive clauses relating to children between 12 and 13, which were to come into operation on the 1st of March last. The opinion of the House of Commons upon that measure having been declared in a way which left no hopes of its becoming Law,

the Bill was withdrawn, and an assurance given to the House of Commons, that, however desirable it might have been in the opinion of the Government not to have been called upon to enforce the Law in its fullest extent, after the decision come to, it would use every endeavour to give it full operation. Such being the case, their Lordships now deem it their duty to submit to Lord John Russell their opinion, that measures should be taken without any delay for redeeming this pledge. The communications which their Lordships have had with the Inspectors, and more especially with the Sub-Inspectors, appointed under the Act, lead them to the conclusion that, although, owing to the defective nature of some of its provisions, it may not be possible to carry the Law into complete execution; and, more especially, owing to the unwillingness of magistrates to convict under it, it may very frequently happen that success in obtaining convictions will not attend the efforts of the Inspectors; still, upon the whole, they feel satisfied that a great deal more may be done by those charged with the performance of this duty than has hitherto been the case. There will remain, it is true, in spite of any efforts that can be made, one of the principal obstacles to a steady enforcement of it, namely, the impossibility of procuring the testimony of the operatives themselves, as to violations of the Law, an unwillingness on their part which appears from the statements made by the Inspectors to be universal and insuperable. There does not seem either to be the means of substituting for this, the most natural and effective mode of proceeding, namely, increased vigilance on the part of the Sub-Inspectors, because they are prohibited by the Law from entering the Mills themselves, and they lose, therefore, many opportunities of obtaining evidence as to the length of time which the children work who are under the prescribed age. This evil, however, their Lordships feel may be at least mitigated by a more constant attention on the part of the Chief Inspectors, to be given on the spot, and by visits made by themselves to the Mills. Their Lordships are aware that it is not possible for the Inspectors to visit all, or nearly all, the Mills in their Districts, but still they cannot but remark that in all the Districts, but most particularly in the Lancashire District, this immediate supervision has been far less than is right or proper. As a first step, then, their Lordships submit to Lord John Russell their opinion that the attention of the Chief Inspectors should be immediately drawn to this point, and that directions should be given to them to devote their time unremittingly in the personal discharge of this duty. The next point which seems to their Lordships calculated to afford means of better enforcing the Law, is the extension of Time Book No. 3 to the children under the prescribed age of 13. Hitherto they understand that, in consequence of alleged inconvenience to the masters, this Book has only been made applicable to young persons between 13 and 18, but they are of opinion that it should be extended to those of the other class.

"A third point upon which their Lordships think that the attention of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors should be particularly directed, is to the necessity of the Education Clauses being strictly enforced. Hitherto, great indulgence has been shown with respect to this part of the Law, and, no doubt, serious inconvenience will attend its strict execution; but their Lordships, after what has passed, do not consider themselves justified in allowing any further latitude upon the subject. These are the principal points which occur to their Lordships as requiring notice; but they wish it, of course, to be understood, that they at the same time recommend to the Secretary of State, that instructions should be given to the Inspectors generally to carry into effect, to the best of their ability, the whole of the provisions of the Act as it stands, unaffected by the inconvenience which their doing so may cause."

SIR, *Whitehall, 8th October* 1836.

I am directed by Lord John Russell to desire, that you will report to him quarterly the general result of your inspection, and a list of the places you have visited in the quarter. His Lordship also directs, that the superintendents in your District shall give a detailed and full account of each day's employment to you, and that they shall severally report each special case or prosecution to you, and only in case of urgency, when directed by the Secretary of State so to do, send a duplicate of the Report to this office. Lord John Russell desires that you will proceed immediately to visit your District, and transmit a Quarterly Report to him on the 1st January next.

(Signed) S. M. PHILLIPPS.

Leonard Horner, Esq., Inspector of Factories.

Similar letters to the other Inspectors of the same date.

Extract of a Letter from S. M. PHILLIPPS, *Esq., to* LEONARD HORNER, *Esq., Inspector of Factories, dated Whitehall, 13th March* 1837.

"A case having been laid before the Law Officers of the Crown for their opinion, respecting the holidays allowed and the certificates required by the Factory Act, I am directed by Lord John Russell to enclose a copy of the case and opinion for your information, and to desire that you will conform to the interpretation put by the Law Officers upon the several sections of the Factory Act therein referred to.

"Lord John Russell thinks it advisable that no instructions should be issued by any Inspector until they have been submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown; and his Lordship requests that you will in future communicate to him a copy of any instructions which you may propose to issue, in order that they may be laid before the Law Officers for their opinion."

Similar letters of the same date were addressed to the three other Inspectors of Factories.

London: Printed by W. CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For His Majesty's Stationery Office.

DIRECTIONS

TO

FACTORY INSPECTORS,

RELATIVE TO THE

ACT FOR THE REGULATION OF FACTORIES,

In June and October 1836.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

127

THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES;

TOGETHER WITH

Appendices (A.) (B.) & (C.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *July* 1837.

546.

CONTENTS.

Page

REPORT TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL - - - - 1

APPENDIX (A.)—DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE BOARD.

No. 1.—Instructional Letter addressed to various Boards of Guardians on their formation 47

2.—Instructional Letter to Parochial Officers as to the Mode of Rating under the Parochial Assessments Act - - - - - - - - - - - 56

3.—Amended Forms for conducting Parochial Emigration, with Explanations thereon 57

4.—Correspondence with the Board of Guardians of the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent 66

5.—Instructional Letter to the Guardians of the Hinckley Union, relative to the Order suspending the prohibition against relief to non-resident Paupers - - 69

6.—Correspondence between the Board of Guardians of the Mansfield Union and the Commissioners - - - - - - - - - - - - 70

7.—Report from the Commissioners to the Right honourable Lord John Russell, relative to proceedings in the Huddersfield Union - - - - - - 71

8.—Letter to the Right honourable Lord John Russell from the Commissioners, relating to the Petition recently presented to The House of Commons, from Bury, Lancashire - - - - - - - - - - - - 76

9.—Correspondence between the Master Bakers of Bermondsey and the Poor Law Commissioners - - - - - - - - - - - - 77

10.—Regulations and Correspondence on Mendicity - - - - - - - 80

APPENDIX (B.)—MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

No. 1.—Copy of a Report by James Phillips Kay, Esq. M. D., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, relative to the distress prevalent among the Spitalfields Weavers - 84

2.—Abstract of Returns relative to several Unions in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire - - - - - - - - - - - - - 88

3.—Report from E. C. Tufnell, Esq., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, on the subject of Pauper Apprenticeship - - - - - - - - - - 89

4.—Report from Richard M. Muggeridge, Esq., on the Migration of the Families of pauperised Labourers - - - - - - - - - - - 90

5.—Addresses from Boards of Guardians, relative to the operation and effects of the Poor Law Amendment Act - - - - - - - - - - - 99

6.—Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Charles Lacy, of Tring, Herts, relative to the effect of the Bastardy Clauses of the Poor Law Amendment Act - - - 113

APPENDIX (C.)—TABLES, &c.

No. 1.—Statement of the Number of Unions formed, with the Agency of each Assistant-Commissioner, the Number of Parishes, Population and Average Expenditure 114

2.—List of Unions, with the Names of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Clerk and Auditor respectively, of each - - - - - - - - - - - 117

3.—Statement of the Number of Medical Officers employed in Unions formed under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, their Qualifications, and the Number of Years which they have severally been in practice - - - - - 122

4.—List of Workhouses ordered by the Commissioners to be built (continued from the Second Annual Report, Appendix (D.), No. 11 a.) - - - - - 123

5.—List of Workhouses, ordered by the Commissioners to be altered or enlarged (continued from the Second Annual Report, Appendix (D.), No. 11 b.) - 125

6.—Statement of the Number of Persons who have emigrated, the Sums of Money raised or borrowed, &c. under the sanction of the Commissioners, between July 1836 and July 1837, (in continuation of List contained in the Second Annual Report, Appendix (D.), No. 13.) - - - - - - - - - 126

7.—Summary of a Return of the Number of able-bodied Labourers in the Union Workhouses - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 127

8.—Returns relative to Pauper Lunatics and Idiots in England and Wales - - 128

9.—List of Unions formed, Parishes included, Population, Average Poor-Rates and Number of Guardians, (in continuance of List contained in the Second Annual Report, Appendix (D.), No. 6.) - - - - - - - - - - 135

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Poor Law Commission Office,
17th July, 1837.

My Lord,

It was our wish to have placed before your Lordship, at the beginning of the current year, the Report which we are required by law to make annually of our proceedings, so that it might have been laid before Parliament in the early part of the Session. We were deterred, however, from doing this, partly by the sudden change which took place in the manufacturing districts by the cessation of the usual employment, which made us desirous of presenting to your Lordship such information as we might be able to collect as to the working of the system under the untried and adverse circumstances to which it became so suddenly exposed, and partly by the inquiry which the House of Commons had undertaken to institute into the administration of relief to the poor, under our orders and regulations.

We thought it our duty to await the result of that inquiry, in the confident belief that it would prove to be both full and impartial; and that, being so, it would present so complete an account of the actual operation of the Law, as to preclude the necessity of our entering much at large into the detail of our proceedings since August 1836, when we last reported them to your Lordship.

We now think it incumbent upon us, without further delay, to give a general account of our proceedings; and with this view, we present to your Lordship, in the first instance, a Table exhibiting the actual state of the parishes and townships in the different Counties of England and Wales.

A Table showing the Number of Parishes, &c., in each County in England and Wales, with the Population according to the Census of 1831; distinguishing the Number of Parishes united under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act; the Number not so united; and the Number of those incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or Sturges Bourne's Act, or Local Acts.—July 4, 1837.

Counties.	Total Number of Parishes, Townships, &c.	Population in 1831.	Number of Parishes, Townships, &c. placed under operation of Poor Law Amendment Act	Population in 1831.	Number of Parishes, Townships, &c. not yet united.	Population in 1831.	Parishes, &c. under Gilbert's Act.	Parishes, &c. under Sturges Bourne's Act, or Local Acts.	Other Parishes, or Townships, &c.*
ENGLAND.									
Bedford	134	95,483	134	95,483	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	189	145,389	189	145,389	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	223	146,529	221	144,516	2	2,013	..	1	1
Cambridge	175	143,955	174	141,900	1	2,055	..	..	1
Chester	487	334,391	477	311,010	10	23,381	..	10	..
Cornwall	216	300,938	216	300,938	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	203	169,681	115	84,033	88	85,648	1	39	48
Derby	310	237,170	139	131,711	171	105,459	45	35	91
Devon	471	494,478	449	400,314	22	94,164	..	22	..
Dorset	284	159,252	284	159,252	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	280	253,910	280	253,910	..	..	..	..	..
Essex	412	317,507	409	313,189	3	4,318	..	..	3
Gloucester	382	387,019	361	327,945	21	59,074	..	20	1
Hereford	255	111,211	255	111,211	..	..	..	..	..
Hertford	141	143,341	141	143,341	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	106	53,192	106	53,192	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	423	479,155	409	464,692	14	14,463	..	14	..
Lancaster	449	1,336,854	380	954,237	69	382,617	..	8	61
Leicester	308	197,003	254	155,867	54	41,136	31	..	23
Lincoln	705	317,465	703	316,560	2	905	..	..	2
Carried forward	6152	5,928,505	5696	5,006,690	457	814,233	77	149	231

* The Commissioners are unable to state what number of these Parishes are placed under Sturges Bourne's Act, or Local Acts.

Counties.	Total Number of Parishes, Townships, &c.	Population in 1831.	Number of Parishes, Townships, &c. placed under operation of Poor Law Amendment Act.	Population in 1831.	Number of Parishes, Townships, &c. not yet united.	Population in 1831.	Parishes, &c. under Gilbert's Act.	Parishes, &c. under Sturges Bourne's Act, or Local Acts.	Other Parishes, or Townships, &c.
Brought forward	6152	5,928,505	5696	5,006,690	457	814,233	77	149	231
Middlesex . .	207	1,358,330	183	649,382	24	708,948	..	14	10
Monmouth . .	145	98,130	145	98,130	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk . . .	727	390,054	598	291,269	129	98,785	2	127	..
Northampton . .	334	179,336	333	179,136	1	200	..	..	1
Northumberland .	492	222,912	492	222,912	..	..	..	..	..
Nottingham . .	263	225,327	251	220,463	12	4,864	..	4	8
Oxford . . .	286	152,156	272	131,637	14	20,519	..	14	..
Rutland . . .	53	19,385	53	19,385	..	..	..	..	..
Salop . . .	258	222,938	236	174,253	22	48,685	..	21	1
Somerset . . .	488	404,200	488	404,200	..	..	..	..	..
Southampton .	334	314,280	284	241,130	50	73,150	10	36	4
Stafford . . .	239	410,512	170	321,041	69	89,471	15	13	41
Suffolk . . .	508	296,317	455	258,694	53	37,623	..	53	..
Surrey	150	486,334	144	477,136	6	9,198	4	..	2
Sussex . . .	315	272,340	263	201,943	52	70,397	36	12	4
Warwick . . .	246	336,610	237	191,252	9	145,358	5	3	1
Westmorland .	108	55,041	108	55,041	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	332	240,156	328	230,365	4	9,791	..	..	4
Worcester . .	218	211,365	218	211,365	..	..	..	..	..
York, East Riding	417	204,253	384	162,175	33	42,078	18	2	13
,, North ,,	519	190,756	465	171,443	54	19,313	8	9	37
,, West ,,	641	976,350	329	644,865	312	331,485	22	18	272
Totals of England .	13,433	13,091,005	12,132	10,565,907	1,301	2,525,098	197	475	629
Wales.									
Anglesey . . .	72	48,325	72	48,325	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon . . .	103	47,763	103	47,763	..	..	..	..	..
Cardigan . . .	96	64,780	94	60,850	2	3,930	..	..	2
Carmarthen . .	102	100,740	100	100,164	2	576	..	..	2
Carnarvon . . .	73	66,448	73	66,448	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh . .	85	83,629	83	80,327	2	3,302	..	2	..
Flint	40	60,012	40	60,012	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan . .	165	126,612	165	126,612	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth . . .	34	35,315	34	35,315	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery .	69	66,482	47	49,416	22	17,066	..	8	14
Pembroke . . .	148	81,425	148	81,425	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor . . .	62	24,651	62	24,651	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Wales .	1,049	806,182	1,021	781,308	28	24,874	..	10	18
Totals of England and Wales .	14,482	13,897,187	13,153	11,347,215	1,329	2,549,972	197	485	647

By this Table is shown that we have gone far to accomplish the object and intention of the Legislature, by the formation, throughout England and Wales, of larger and more convenient districts for Poor Law Administration; for it will be seen that, with the exception of certain extensive and populous parishes administering relief to the poor under Local Acts—a few others united for rating and settlement—a more numerous class included in the imperfect, and, as we are prepared to show, ill-regulated Unions established under Gilbert's Act—and a certain number of parishes and townships so intermixed with these Unions as to be incapable of being united with any other, though they ought not to be united with them:—very nearly the whole of that portion of Great Britain to which the Poor Law Amendment Act applies, is now actually included in newly-formed Unions.

A comparison of this Table with those contained in our Second Report, will exhibit a view of the progress we have made in the last twelve months. That this progress has been in the face of considerable resistance, and under the pressure of very difficult circumstances, is well known to your Lordship, to whom, through the whole course of our difficulties, we are indebted for such steady and undeviating support, that we trust it is not unbecoming in us, or at variance with the strict line of our duty, to take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging it. We think it right also to say, that we have been upheld in our progress by strong and extended support on the part of a large portion of the public,—a support of which we have never failed to feel the influence, though its extent has not been generally understood. The opponents of the law have acted on the principle of agitation; and

availing themselves of the effect of public meetings, and the ready circulation of reports of their proceedings, they have appeared to those who have not had the opportunity of knowing the real facts, both to outnumber and outweigh the body of our supporters. This, however, we are well assured, has not really been the case. Over a large part of England, into which the law was first introduced, the great majority of the persons interested in its operations entertain opinions decidedly favourable to its principles and effects; and even in the districts where the opposition to its introduction has been loudest and most turbulent, the educated classes have for the most part entertained similarly favourable opinions; though from the apprehension of threatened violence and intimidation, they have naturally refrained from putting prominently forward sentiments which they knew to be obnoxious at the moment. A short time only will be required to show that this was the real state of feeling in the London districts, whilst we were engaged in bringing them under the operation of the law, when the resistance opposed to us was so active and clamorous as to prevent all other opinions from being noticed.

The arrangements for uniting the parishes in the city of London had long been under examination; and your Lordship will readily believe that the importance of that district would alone have insured for it the most careful consideration, if the peculiarity of its situation and circumstances had not especially called for the most cautious deliberation. We found that London within the walls, comprehended no less than ninety-six parishes; each one of which, however small in size, necessarily required by the 43rd of Elizabeth a machinery for poor law administration similar to that applied to the largest and most populous parishes. It was not a little remarkable that no one of these parishes possessed a workhouse, though the parishes belonging to the City without the walls were possessed of ample workhouse-accommodation. It occurred to us, therefore, as the most desirable course, to unite the whole in one complete Union, in order to give to the different parishes the benefit of the existing workhouses. There was nothing in the size of such a Union, though consisting of such a multitude of parishes, which opposed any material obstacle to its formation,—inasmuch as the parish of Lambeth, which we knew to be easily managed by one Board of Guardians, was nearly four times as large. Still less did the amount of population oppose any difficulty, as the actual number of paupers within the district did not equal that of the parish of St. Marylebone, St. Matthew Bethnal Green, St. George Southwark, or Newington. The only material inconvenience which we anticipated from the formation of such a Union, was from the unusual number of Guardians of which the Board must necessarily consist, as long as each parish should be by law entitled to elect one Guardian.

We abstained, therefore, from taking any steps to establish this Union, as long as we saw any hope of obtaining from Parliament a power to consolidate parishes for the purpose of electing one Guardian; but when any immediate hope of obtaining that power had been terminated by the withdrawal of the Bill which was under the consideration of Parliament in the Session of 1836, we applied ourselves, without further delay, to the establishment of that important Union. Had any doubt remained upon our minds as to the propriety of forming this Union, it would have been removed by an application made to us by the Court of Common Council of the city of London. We were informed that a committee of that court had, after a careful examination into the subject, reported their recommendation that 108 parishes within the city and liberties of London should be comprehended in one Union; and as the recommendation of the committee closely corresponded with the plan so long under our consideration, it could not but be deemed advantageous to introduce the measure under the sanctions of that corporation. An order was therefore issued in accordance with that suggestion—no doubt existing at the time as to the sufficiency of our powers to combine into Unions, parishes regulated by private and local Acts. The Court of King's Bench had, indeed, in the case of St. Pancras, decided that where a local Act had created an elective Board similar to a Board of Guardians, which Board could carry our rules and regulations into effect, no power was conferred upon us by the Poor Law Amendment Act to supersede that Board and to create another in the same parish to execute the same purposes. It was held, however, by persons desirous of opposing our proceedings, that this decision had a much wider range, and that by law we were restrained from combining in Union any parish possessed of an Executive Board (constituted either by a private or a public Act) capable of carrying our orders into effect. This doubt was held to affect the legality of our order for forming the London Union, some of the parishes without the walls being under

local Acts. Under these circumstances, though we ourselves entertained no doubt as to the true meaning of the Poor Law Amendment Act, we thought it better to clear the order for the City of London Union of all doubtful elements, by excluding from it all the local Act parishes, and confining its effect to those parishes which were altogether free from that embarrassment. The City of London Union now actually consists of the ninety-six parishes within the walls, and though the Board of Guardians is larger than is desirable, still, as it consists of individuals of the highest respectability and perfectly conversant with business, we are assured that it is working in the most satisfactory manner.

Other Unions of great importance as to extent and population have been formed within the Metropolitan District since the presentation of our last Report. The same doubts as to the extent of our power of forming Unions which influenced our proceedings with respect to the City of London, embarrassed us in all the steps which we took in the construction of these Unions. Those doubts, however, being now set at rest, we have every reason to believe that the Unions will soon be in effectual operation; and though it would be gratifying to us to set forth in detail the particular circumstances which characterize and distinguish each Union, we shall content ourselves with presenting to your Lordship the following Table of Unions formed in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood since the date of our last Annual Report:—

METROPOLITAN UNIONS formed since August 1836.

UNIONS.	Number of Parishes.	Population.
Stepney	5	72,452
Poplar	2	25,066
Edmonton	7	46,510
City of London	98	57,080
Whitechapel	9	64,141
Greenwich	4	62,009
Lewisham	7	18,426
Kensington	5	75,395
Hackney	2	34,527
	139	455,606

As it is our present purpose to detail to your Lordship the progress we have made in establishing the New Poor Law Executive in those districts to which it had not been extended at the presentation of our last Annual Report, we proceed to notice the steps we have taken in the populous manufacturing districts in the Centre and North of England.

Stoke-upon-Trent was placed under a Board of Guardians by an order dated 31st March, 1836. Very soon after its establishment, the proceedings of the Guardians were greatly embarrassed by a strike, on the part of the operatives, for an increase of wages. It is evident that persons who voluntarily throw themselves out of work, can have no lawful claim for support from the poor-rates. In this case, however, it soon became apparent that there was a class of operatives who, though willing to work at the customary wages, were prevented from doing so, partly from a dread of injury and violence, and partly from the stoppage of the works in other branches of manufacture which the strike had occasioned. Under these circumstances, nothing but the prudence and firmness of a Board of Guardians elected by, and representing, the great body of the rate-payers, could have conducted the administration of relief satisfactorily; and we are persuaded that the greatest evils would have arisen if, under the pressure of the emergency we are alluding to, the administration of the funds raised for the relief of the poor had been left at the disposal of an Assistant Overseer nominated by an open Parish Vestry.

All the past experience which we have been enabled to consult with relation to extraordinary assistance, either parochial or voluntary, in the recurrence of distress, tends to establish the conclusion that on no occasion is a strict adherence to principle more necessary than on any failure of employment in a manufacturing district. In adopting this course, we act upon the same principles as those independent and respectable mechanics who, by means of Sick Clubs or Benefit Societies, endeavour to insure themselves against such casualties, and against sickness and decrepitude. It has been observed that in the administration of their own funds, in all well-managed societies of this description, they have long practically recognized sound

principles of relief, and have, especially on any increase in the number of claimants upon the box, endeavoured to give relief on such terms as shall not render dependence on the club more eligible than independent exertions.

The course of the administrators of relief, under such circumstances as existed at Stoke-upon-Trent, is clearly marked out by the law; and one of our most important duties we deem to be the prevention of any improper interference with the labour market, by the substitution of relief for wages. In answer to the inquiries of the Guardians as to the course by which they should meet the claims for relief which it was apprehended would arise from the general strike of the workmen engaged in the Potteries, we stated on the 23rd of November, 1836, that "in deciding as to the manner in which relief should be afforded, and upon what terms, the Guardians should be governed by the following considerations. For all able-bodied applicants relief in the workhouse is most in accordance with the spirit and provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act; and the Commissioners consider, therefore, that no able-bodied applicant should receive out-relief as long as there remains room in the workhouse.

"Next to relief in the workhouse out-relief in kind is best; and, therefore, where the workhouse is full, at least three-fourths of the relief to the able-bodied should be given in kind."

The strike took place in September last. The workmen of fourteen manufactories in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent struck, and the payment of about 10,000*l.* in weekly wages, was suspended in these manufactories alone. It was stated to us that about 30,000 persons were deprived of their usual mode of subsistence during ten weeks, and of these at least 7000 during twenty weeks. About 5000 of the operatives were maintained from their own common funds; the remainder were not known to possess any other resource than the poor-rates. Great numbers of the workmen were thrown out of employment against their consent. They were ready to work, but could not; because from the peculiar nature of the manufacture, every branch of it must go on simultaneously. We believe that during the whole period of the suspension of work, the great body of the workmen conducted themselves peaceably. The following evidence of the officers describes the administration of relief on this occasion.

The following is an extract from the deposition of Mr. William Johnson, taskmaster to the Stoke-upon-Trent workhouse:—

"I cannot remember so extensive a turn-out among the operatives as now; indeed, I never heard of a general turn-out before: this is the first that has ever occurred. There has been a stagnation in the trade of the place once or twice; once, in 1826. There was a great depression of trade during this period; it commenced in April and lasted till August, but the works were not so completely suspended then as now: the applications for relief were infinitely more numerous. We had then 500 heads of families daily receiving provisions from the workhouse, besides which there was a great addition to the money out-relief account; whereas now only 103 heads of families have received relief in consequence of the turn-outs; 700 cases have received orders for provisions from the workhouse; but no more than 103 of these orders have been used.

"When the 500 cases were relieved the paupers took the provisions home daily, no work was exacted in return; the amount of relief now is quite as liberal to each case as it was then; I think even more so. There is much less waste now, and it is more beneficial to the several members of the family, inasmuch as now each person is sufficiently fed; formerly the provisions were often sold by the men for drink, whilst the wives and children suffered from starvation.

"The work which they have performed must have been performed by other labourers for the parish, had they not been set to do it: and the wages paid such labourers would have exceeded the cost of the maintenance of these paupers. The men have been employed in the garden and fields belonging to the workhouse, and the women in the household work."

Mr. David Francis Colclough, Governor of the Stoke-upon-Trent workhouse, states:—

"In consequence of the general cessation of the manufactories it has been necessary to offer relief at the workhouse to some of the operatives, who have lost their usual means of subsistence; such applicants have been offered food at the workhouse for themselves and families in return for work. They have been required to be at the workhouse at eight o'clock in the morning, to remain till dusk in the evening. Some of them come from a distance of from four to six miles; the whole of the

family comes in, unless any members are returned by the medical officer as unable, in which case provisions are sent to them daily from the workhouse. The men are employed in the garden and fields, by task, having a certain portion of work to perform between each meal; the women at household work, and the children have attended school in the workhouse. No able-bodied operative has been relieved except in this way.

"We began to admit paupers in the workhouse to receive this relief on the 7th of October: the first week only 8 per day came in, the second only 10, the third only 8, the fourth only 11, the fifth only 11, the sixth only 11, the seventh 70, the eighth 130, the ninth 159, the tenth 188, the eleventh 234, the twelfth 242, the thirteenth 221. Last Saturday, the 14th of January, 239 persons, women and young children of the families of operative potters, have received weekly relief, four weeks in *bread, not money*, from the workhouse, owing to sickness reported by the medical officer; 103 cases of paupers only are included in these numbers,—that is to say, 460 paupers are members of only 103 families. The whole of this relief has been given in consequence of the stoppage of the manufactories.

"The ordinary inmates of the workhouse are fewer this winter than heretofore, 204 being the greatest number admitted this year as in-paupers. On the 7th of December, 1833, no turn-outs and trade good, there were 328 inmates in the workhouse; November, 1836, during the turn-outs, and trade depressed, 139 inmates in the workhouse."

Stoke-upon-Trent being the first manufacturing town in which the Poor Law Amendment Act has been carried into operation by a Board of Guardians, and the strike being the most extensive which has yet affected the operations under the new law, it may be satisfactory if we submit to your Lordship the more general statement of its effects, set forth in an address signed by the Guardians and the chief traders of the town. They state that—"Although this Act has only been in operation for little more than six months, the affairs of the parish have been brought into a state of order long desired, but hitherto unknown; the business has been conducted with becoming regularity,—the officers, for the first time responsible, attentive to their duties,—the rates better collected—the poor-house reformed, and made a place of instruction, of industry, and of reformation,—the out-door poor examined in detail,—impositions detected—and the cases of real distress relieved, partly in money and partly in bread. Thus an improved system of management has been brought about with little difficulty, advantageous contracts made, the moneys duly paid into the bank, the tradesmen's accounts promptly discharged, a considerable amount of old debts paid off; and all this with two rates up to this date; whereas, at the corresponding period of last year, the fourth was in a train of collection. Such results have given a new and pleasing aspect to the affairs of the parish, and we only discharge a duty in saying, that we are indebted to the Poor Law Amendment Act for the principal part of these advantages." They further express their conviction of its salutary influence at the particular juncture, when thousands of the work-people, associated in trades' unions, had left their employment. The instructions given by the Commissioners, of which a copy is inserted in the Appendix, had enabled the Guardians "to protect the parish under these peculiar circumstances, and at the same time to extend labour and relief in kind to the industrious poor thrown out of employment by these means; and, generally speaking, to lighten the pressure of distress consequent on so fearful a visitation." They consider that they only discharge their duty in stating that the Poor Law Amendment Act has worked most beneficially in this manufacturing district, and that "it has enabled the Guardians to meet a crisis and pursue a course both humane to the destitute and preservative of the rights of property, and thus rendered a seasonable and invaluable service to the parish."

The greater part of the important manufacturing counties of Stafford, Nottingham and Leicester, was arranged in Unions before the close of the last parochial year (25th of March, 1837). In these Unions the administration of relief by the Boards of Guardians had hardly been undertaken before the interruption of the American trade produced a cessation in the demand for labour, more sudden in its approach and more extensive in its operation than has been known on any former occasion. Your Lordship is aware that an opinion has prevailed with many persons, that the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, though useful in the agricultural districts of the south and east of England, are both uncalled for and inapplicable in the populous manufacturing districts of the north. We hold

ourselves prepared to show that these views and opinions are unfounded, but it is a matter of deep regret to us that the new system was so imperfectly organized and established in the central manufacturing districts when the pressure of distress and difficulty arose, as to render it impossible for us to show all the benefits which might have been effected under it, if its organization had been complete and mature.

In the Leicester, Hinckley, and Blaby Unions the Guardians found themselves pressed by the number of individuals thrown out of employment on the sudden suspension of the stocking trade; and although, owing to the insufficiency of workhouse accommodation, no order had yet been issued prohibiting out-door relief to the able-bodied within the Union, it was yet found that the rule prohibiting relief to able-bodied individuals between the ages of sixteen and sixty, residing out of the Union, was productive of great difficulty, considerable numbers of the operatives not residing in the parishes, nor even within the Unions to which they belong. It became our duty, therefore, to consider of the best mode of relieving the pressure of this difficulty, and we forthwith issued an order suspending the rule which produced the inconvenience in this instance; and at the same time directing that a relieving officer should be appointed to attend to the poor of the Hinckley Union resident in Leicester. This order was accompanied by a letter of instructions of which we insert a copy in the Appendix.

We also deemed it necessary to send Mr. Hall, our Assistant Commissioner, to attend specially to the Leicester district, and to aid the several Boards of Guardians with his counsel and assistance in the difficult circumstances in which they were placed; and we are now enabled to report that the relief of the necessitous persons in that district is proceeding, if not altogether satisfactorily, owing to the want of adequate workhouse accommodation, yet in such a way as to avert the main pressure of the distress under which the population has been so extensively labouring.

It is, however, to the proceedings in Nottingham that we are chiefly desirous of drawing your Lordship's attention, as they appear to throw considerable light on the working of the Act in a manufacturing district, under circumstances as trying and difficult as can at any time be expected to occur.

This Union, which consists of the three parishes constituting the town of Nottingham, and containing an aggregate population amounting to 50,000, was formed in July, 1836. It was distinguished at the outset by this peculiarity, that the rule prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied male paupers was issued at once on the formation of the Union. Our object in at once establishing this rule was to make the administration of relief to the poor conform to the practice already established in the parish of St. Mary (the principal and most populous parish in the Union), in which, for three years previous to the formation of the Union, no relief had been given to able-bodied males, excepting in the workhouse.

Under the operation of this rule our attention could not fail to be specially drawn to the working of this Union, when in the early part of the spring the pressure of commercial distress and the suspension of employment caused the manufacturers to discharge a large proportion of their workmen; and we directed our Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Gulson, to give as large a portion of his time and attention as could be spared from the rest of his extensive district to the Nottingham Union, and to aid the Board of Guardians to the utmost with his advice and assistance.

We knew that the Union was very inadequately provided with workhouse accommodation. It was possessed of an old workhouse capable of containing about 520 persons, but not admitting of that arrangement and classification which is found practically to be so essential to good order in such establishments. As the applications for relief increased, it was satisfactory to us to find that the Guardians took steps to increase the workhouse accommodation by occupying certain premises belonging to the parish as nurseries for children and as houses for old men, and finally by using a workhouse belonging to the parish of St. Nicholas as a hospital for the sick. They were by these means enabled to provide room for nearly 700 persons within their houses.

A constant communication was kept up with the Board of Guardians, from whom we received a weekly report, as well as with our Assistant Commissioner; and it soon became evident that a necessity would speedily arise for relieving more persons than could be provided for within the walls of the workhouses, and after full consideration we felt it to be our duty to authorize Mr. Gulson to assure the Guardians that the rule which prohibited them from giving relief to able-

bodied male persons excepting in the workhouse, should be suspended whenever they should find the pressure such as that, in their opinion, there existed a necessity for so doing. Preparation was thus made for placing the Guardians in a situation to meet the whole difficulty, (whatever might be its extent,) of affording the necessary relief to such destitute persons as might be unable to maintain themselves when thrown out of work.

At this stage of our proceedings it was determined by the principal inhabitants of the town to resort to a subscription for the purpose of relieving the unemployed operatives, this being considered a better mode of affording them support than by having recourse to the poor-rate. The kind feeling and praiseworthy benevolence of the principal persons in the town and its neighbourhood succeeded in raising about 4000*l.* for this purpose, and a committee of the inhabitants was formed to superintend the application of the money.

Bearing in mind the important question which has been pressed upon us, namely, in what way could the necessities of the working classes in the manufacturing districts be provided for in so sudden and so unforeseen an emergency, if no such subscription existed, as in the case of Nottingham, and if the relief of the necessitous poor should have to be provided for out of the poor-rates only, we think that the experience of what has occurred, and is still occurring in Nottingham, enables us confidently to state that the Union authorities would be enabled to meet any exigencies which might arise in the manufacturing districts out of a distressed state of trade or other contingency, notwithstanding there should be no fund subscribed, or other means for the support and employment of those operatives who might be suddenly thrown out of work; and we entertain no doubt that in Nottingham, if the subscribed funds shall be exhausted before the distress ceases, the Board of Guardians will be able to meet the pressure out of the funds placed by law at their disposal.

In attempting clearly to exhibit to your Lordship the grounds of this opinion, we think it right to state that it has not been the custom in Nottingham to give relief to able-bodied individuals when the usual amount of employment prevailed, and that the practice of resorting to out-door labour as a medium of relief is adopted only when there is a pressure on the workhouse beyond what could conveniently be managed. Assuming therefore that the rule prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied male persons has been put in force in any Union comprising a manufacturing population before the access of pressure from commercial distress shall have arrived, we have shown by the course pursued in Nottingham, that whenever a necessity for relaxing that rule shall have arisen, such relaxation may forthwith be made, and, further, that the rules under which relief should then be administered might at once be adapted to local circumstances, and to the emergency, however sudden or urgent it might be.

It is needless for us to undertake to prove the superior efficacy of an elected Board of Guardians, consisting of men chosen by the rate payers on account of their habits of business, firmness of character, and knowledge of the law, and the advantage which could not fail to be derived from their superintendence under such an emergency as is here adverted to, as compared with that of annual parochial overseers, or even with a select vestry elected under Sturges Bourne's Act; and still less do we think it necessary to show that subordinate officers who could efficiently carry the directions of the Guardians into effect, would be much more easily provided under the new system than the old: but what we are desirous of pointing out to your Lordship is, that by adopting an out-door labour test in addition to the in-door workhouse test, and applying it according to sound rules similar to those which have been generally adhered to by the Committee superintending the distribution of the subscribed funds in Nottingham, that almost any conceivable amount of pressure might be met and adequately provided for. It must be admitted that in-door relief is more certain, simple, and easy in its application; but the out-door labour test is the same in principle. In both cases a man's time is taken in exchange for his maintenance, and he must be withdrawn from other modes of gaining subsistence in order to test the reality of his present want and destitution.

In providing the description of work necessary to meet an extensive pressure of the description alluded to, it was correctly held at Nottingham that it should be of permanent and public utility, and of a description which would not otherwise be undertaken. In conformity with these principles the Committee of Management resolved to construct a road through some property belonging to the corporation.

No doubt appears to be entertained on the part of those best informed upon the subject, that on the recurrence of such emergencies some such work may always be found if it be diligently sought for.

The persons employed were paid by the piece, and vigilantly superintended. In spite of such precautions, however, some men of bad character appear to have conducted themselves in so improper a manner as to make it doubtful whether the subscription may not thereby be discouraged.

Nothing appears to have been more clearly proved in the experience of such cases as this of Nottingham, than that no payment should be made, either from subscribed funds, or from the poor-rates, in the shape of allowances to make up wages:—an error of this kind was committed during a period of commercial distress which occurred a little before the close of the late war, when a number of parishes commenced manufacturing hosiery in order to employ the framework-knitters, although stockings were already sold at such low prices as to be ruinous to those who made them. As this example is both curious and pregnant with instruction, we think it right to give it in detail.

It was thought right by the parish authorities to employ the paupers at their own trades: the parish purchased cotton, and manufactured goods which they afterwards sold at a loss of 50 per cent. or more. These goods being brought into the market necessarily reduced the price of labour for that description of article, and the consequence was that it immediately effected a large reduction in the men's wages. In the framework-knitting trade it is customary for the master workmen to take from the hosier or other manufacturer a number of frames, for which they pay a weekly rent. In times of depression of trade it is the interest of the hosier to keep the frames going, and he will give a partial employment to the workers of these frames. If the workman can obtain the aid of parish allowance, his employer will obtain his frame-rent, and thus be enabled to keep his workmen together at the expense of the parish.

The efforts which were thus made to relieve the distress had the evident tendency to increase the cause of it, namely, production beyond the demand, and in this manner both to prolong its duration and aggravate its intensity.

We have, we trust, shown, with sufficient clearness, the results of the proceedings at Nottingham, during the late and, we regret to say, still existing pressure: and which are, we consider, confirmatory of our conclusion, that, by the application of the two tests we have described, and acting upon the principles we have endeavoured to explain, it would at any time be practicable to meet any exigencies which might arise in the Unions established in the manufacturing districts. Although both tests may thus be advantageously employed in any emergency arising out of a distressed state of trade, or other casualty, it is yet obvious that the in-door test of the workhouse should, with respect to able-bodied persons, alone be resorted to under ordinary circumstances; and that the out-door labour test should be called into operation only in extreme or emergent cases, similar to that now existing at Nottingham. It will be in the discretion of the Board of Guardians so to apply the workhouse test, and whenever the rule shall be relaxed, so to regulate the out-door labour test as not to destroy, but to stimulate, habits of provident forethought and self-dependence among the operatives; and it will be our duty to watch over and promote this most desirable object.

In the adjoining Union of Mansfield distress occurred similar to that which prevailed in Nottingham, and arising from the same cause, although somewhat less in degree. The order prohibiting out-door relief to the able-bodied had not been issued to this Union, the new workhouse being only in progress of erection, and the workhouse accommodation being consequently extremely defective. In answer to a letter from the Mansfield Board of Guardians requesting our instructions under the difficult circumstances in which they found themselves placed, we addressed a letter of advice to them on the 27th of May, a copy of which we insert in the Appendix; and we directed Mr. Gulson to attend and aid the Guardians with his personal advice and assistance. The result has been on the whole satisfactory, although the imperfect organization of the Union, when the distress commenced, rendered the duties of the Guardians peculiarly arduous and irksome.

In further illustration of the principles which we consider should govern the administration of relief on such occasions, and of the results which flow from an adherence to these principles, we place before your Lordship the following extract from a report by Mr. Earle, upon the Nuneaton and Foleshill Unions in Warwickshire:—

"It requires little consideration to acquiesce in the proposition that the greater the general distress, the more important it becomes that the authority, charged with the duty of relieving that distress, should examine all applications with the utmost diligence, and check them by the most powerful tests. If this be not done, and if applications for relief, from the greater probability of their being well founded, be readily granted, many impositions will be attempted, which the parties well know would, under other circumstances, be fruitless. Tales of distress will be believed, not because they are verified, but because they are highly probable; and thus, while much destitution is alleviated, a still greater amount of imposition may be successful. That this is likely to be so, few will deny, and that it has actually occurred in part of my district will, I think, appear from what will follow.

"Ribbon-weaving is the principal occupation, as is well known, of the population of Coventry and some large parishes in its immediate neighbourhood. The trade, especially that part of it which falls to the share of single-hand weavers, has been in a very depressed state since last autumn. The wages of that class are very low, and in most instances full and constant employment is requisite for the decent support of a family.

"It is not my purpose to speculate on the causes of this depression, or to attempt to define its precise extent, but simply to assert that a considerable number of ribbon-weavers have been materially suffering from a suspension of their ordinary employment.

"In the neighbourhood of Coventry are the two Unions of Foleshill and Nuneaton: the Foleshill has a population of 11,965; Nuneaton, of 12,868. In each the labouring population consists almost exclusively of ribbon-weavers and agricultural labourers; and I think there is reason to assume that the proportion which the former bears to the whole, is much the same in each. The Nuneaton Union was declared earlier, and came into operation at least seven months before that of Foleshill; but, owing in part to obstacles over which the Guardians had no control, and partly to a want of exertion and judgment in them, they have never had any efficient means of meeting the applications made to them by able-bodied men, pleading want of work, or insufficiency of earnings. During last summer such cases were rare, and, I believe, were never relieved; but in October or November trade declined; numerous applications were made, and met very much in the manner which the parish was accustomed to adopt in former periods of distress. Availing themselves of the first rule relating to out-relief, the Guardians gave an allowance of bread and soup for a fortnight or three weeks, the quantity varying according to the number of the applicant's family; but in very few cases would the allowance suffice for the support of a family having no other resources.

"This state of things had commenced and continued for a few weeks before I was apprized of it. I attended immediately, and though perhaps it was beyond immediate cure, the Guardians appeared to have neither the inclination nor the means of checking the imposition which was mingled with the real destitution.

"The out-relief in the Nuneaton Union for the quarter ending 25th March, 1837, was	£1223	19	0
"For the quarter ending 29th September, 1836	789	15	0
"Increase	£434	4	0

"That is, the weekly expenditure on the out-door paupers rose from 60*l.* 14*s.* to 94*l.*

"The greatest number of in-door paupers during the first-named quarter was	132
"During the last-named quarter	81
"Increase	51

"The greatest number of applications heard on a Board day was 80.

"The number of able-bodied males relieved during the quarter ending Lady-day, on account of insufficiency of earnings or want of work, was 204!!

"Having made this unsatisfactory statement of the management in the Nuneaton Union, I will contrast it, so far as I am able, with results in the Foleshill Union, where the Guardians had it in their power, and did in fact test the applications made to them.

"The latter Union only came into operation on the 25th December; that is, the relieving officer only commenced his duties on that day; and therefore I cannot compare the expenditure of the two quarters as I have done in the case of Nuneaton. But the following is the comparison between the two unions for the quarter ending Lady-day:—

" Out-relief, Nuneaton	£1223	19	0	Weekly average			£94
" ,, Foleshill	429	0	0	,,			33
" Difference in favour of Foleshill	£794	19	0	,,			£61
" Inmates, greatest number, Nuneaton							132
" Ditto ,, Foleshill							90
" Less in latter							42
" Total number of applications from able-bodied males during the quarter, which have been met by an offer of the house or mill							32
" Number of paupers not inmates who have accepted work on the mill							8

" In the Foleshill workhouse there has been a hand corn-mill for some time; and of this the Guardians availed themselves, as the parish authorities had done in former years. The house was not in a condition to receive many more inmates than those already admitted, especially of the able-bodied classes, and the Guardians met the applications of the weavers, who pleaded want of work, by offering employment at the mill. Relief was only given on condition that they performed at least three or four consecutive days' work, and the return for their labour in no case exceeded the sum requisite for the support of the family, and as much as possible was given in kind.

" I contend that the practice to which the Foleshill Guardians were enabled to adhere was not only efficacious in deterring and detecting imposition, but in reality was much more humane than that adopted by the Nuneaton board; for at the latter place the applicant's story was in two hundred instances believed, and in scarcely a single case was the relief granted sufficient in amount to secure the party from destitution, on the supposition that the story told was true. At Foleshill, on the contrary, only eight cases (I am confining myself to able-bodied weavers out of employ) were relieved; but in each of these the amount of relief was fully adequate to the alleged wants of the recipient."

It has been already stated to your Lordship that the district of Spitalfields has laboured under similar difficulties, and established similar results, to those hereinbefore detailed with respect to Nottingham. In that district the order prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied males was, on the representation of the Guardians of Bethnal Green, forthwith suspended; out-door relief has been there administered in such cases as they deemed necessary. In Spitalfields, also, the distress was mitigated by the aid of a subscription, the distribution of which was on this, as on other occasions, not productive of unmixed good. A careful examination was made into the state of the labouring classes of the Spitalfields district in the commencement of the distress, the result of which has been already submitted to your Lordship in Dr. Kay's Report, which being already before Parliament we shall not further notice than for the purpose of saying that it affords a satisfactory proof that the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act have been found as applicable and as useful in this manufacturing district, in a season of great distress, as to any other district to which its provisions have been applied.

We shall now proceed to give an account of the steps which have been taken in the county of Lancaster and the West Riding of York; but before we do so, it will be necessary to draw your Lordship's attention to an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled " An Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages."

By that Act, the provisions of which were, in the first instance, directed to take effect on the 1st of March, 1837, the Unions already formed under the authority of this Commission were adopted as main Registration Districts, to be subdivided by the respective Boards of Guardians into minor districts; and the appointment of the necessary officers was also placed in the same hands.

With reference to all parishes and places which should not be formed into Unions or placed under Boards of Guardians on the 1st day of October next after the passing of that Act, we, as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, were empowered to define temporary Registration Districts of such parishes and places, and to appoint to each such temporary district a Registrar, which temporary arrangements were declared by the 11th Section of the same Act to cease on the future establishment of Boards of Guardians, both with refer-

ence to the districts formed and the officers appointed. In all cases in which we have found it necessary or expedient to exercise these powers, we have endeavoured as much as possible, in the formation of the temporary districts, to avoid the embarrassment likely to ensue as regards the business of registration, from any extensive change which might hereafter take place in the districts formed for immediate and temporary purposes.

With this view the temporary Registration Districts have been usually so formed and grouped as to class together into main districts, whose boundaries should be identical with the boundaries of Unions hereafter to be declared for the administration of relief. By this means it appeared probable that the temporary districts so formed under our authority might best fall in with the districts hereafter to be formed by the Boards of Guardians, and the confusion be thus avoided which would otherwise arise from an extensive future change in the books and districts connected with registration.

Notwithstanding such precautions there was reason to fear that where these temporary arrangements were made by us in the first instance, embarrassment would still arise from the new arrangements hereafter to be substituted by a body entirely independent of our control in this respect. By these considerations, as well as our unwillingness to divert the time and services of our officers more than we found requisite from the original scope and subject matter of this Commission, we have been induced to avoid making temporary districts under the Registration Act in all cases where it did not appear absolutely necessary and expedient to make them; and we anxiously availed ourselves of the interval which elapsed between the passing of the Act and the 1st of March, to call into existence those representative bodies which had been singled out by the legislature as the proper and permanent depositories of the powers in question.

At the commencement of the present Session of Parliament an Act was passed to postpone the operation of the Registration Act to the 1st of July instant; and we have thereby been enabled materially to extend the organization of Unions, and to avoid the necessity of forming temporary Registration Districts.

Notwithstanding these exertions, the whole number of parishes and places for which it has been found necessary to provide temporary Registration Districts is 1152; and the whole number of districts formed is 270; and to these districts a corresponding number of officers have been appointed.

In the county of Lancaster and the West Riding of York thirty-one Unions were declared previously to the 1st of March last, so as to enable the respective Boards of Guardians to prepare the machinery and to appoint the officers necessary to conduct the process of registration. By the order of Union issued in each of these cases, the Guardians were directed to appoint their clerk and to perform their functions under the Registration Act, postponing all proceedings relating to the relief of the poor until further orders should be issued by ourselves in that behalf.

In twenty-nine of the thirty-one Unions which have been so declared, the Guardians have proceeded in execution of the order, and the machinery for registering births, deaths, and marriages in a population exceeding 1,200,000 has been thus provided for in the manner intended by the legislature.

The Oldham Union was declared to take place on the 3rd of February last, and the Guardians were directed to meet and act in execution of the order on the 8th day of the same month. On this occasion, although a considerable proportion of the whole number of Guardians were elected, a sufficient number did not meet to constitute a Board, and no proceedings whatever took place under the order.

By a further order of the date 11th March, we directed the Guardians who should be elected on the first Thursday after the 25th of that month, to meet on the 5th of April following, and to proceed in execution of the original order. On this occasion it appeared, that from the omission of the rate-payers to propose Guardians in some cases, and from the unwillingness of the individuals proposed to accept the office in others, no Guardian had been elected in any of the townships of the Union. There being only two ex-officio Guardians within the limits of this Union, and that number being insufficient to make a quorum, the order could not, under the circumstances detailed, be carried into execution.

We believe the non-execution of our order on both these occasions to have arisen from the high degree of popular excitement and prejudice which at that time existed in Oldham and its neighbourhood against the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act. Your Lordship is aware that great exertions have been made by individuals to agitate the public mind on this subject, and that false statements

of the effects and objects of the new system have been industriously circulated in various parts of the manufacturing districts with more or less success.

We have every reason to hope that the lapse of time, and the progressive operation of the law in the surrounding Unions will produce a better understanding of its actual objects and effects in this district. In the mean time we have to express to your Lordship our regret that the provision which it was intended should have been made for the operation of the Registration Act should have entirely failed of accomplishment with reference to so large a population as that comprised in the Oldham Union, which consists, according to the last census, of 61,038 persons.

In a letter of the date of the 21st of June last, we made to your Lordship a full report of the circumstances which have followed the declaration of the Huddersfield Union; where, from similar causes to those described in the case of the Oldham Union, the Guardians have been induced to adjourn their meetings, from time to time, without proceeding to the election of a Clerk. The communication referred to is included in the Appendix to this Report; and we trust that the measures of precaution which have since been adopted by your Lordship, for the purpose of securing personal safety to the Guardians in the discharge of their duty, will lead to the due execution of the Order of Union, and to the completion of those arrangements which are necessary to carry the law into effect.

The inquiry into the averages of the other twenty-nine Unions is now proceeding, and we have availed ourselves of the assistance of the Boards of Guardians and their several Clerks in making such an investigation of the circumstances of each Union as will enable us to issue, with confidence, regulations for the relief of the poor, applicable to each.

Doubts have recently been expressed as to the propriety of introducing into this district the same executive machinery for the administration of relief which has been found successful in other parts of the kingdom; we shall, therefore, take this opportunity of stating to your Lordship some of the grounds upon which our conviction has been established, that the executive machinery incidental to the formation of Unions, is at the least as applicable to the present circumstances of these districts as to those of others into which it has been successfully introduced.

The institution of the office of unpaid annual overseer has long been felt to be an inconvenient method of providing for the relief of the poor in the populous districts of the North of England. The first effort made to throw off the difficulty was the subdivision of parishes into townships, effected under the statute 13 and 14 Car. II., a measure which was universally adopted in the northern counties. In later times the further growth of population, and consequent increase of business arising within each parochial district, instead of leading, as might have been expected, to a further subdivision of the district, forced into adoption a different expedient, and an Act was passed enabling parishes and townships to appoint paid and permanent overseers: and it is remarkable that since the passing of the 59th Geo. III. the provisions of that statute have been almost as universally adopted in these districts as the subdivision of parishes had been in former times. By returns obtained in the year 1834, it appeared that in Lancashire alone there were 267 assistant overseers, and in the West Riding 205; and from subsequent inquiry, we have reason to believe that the number has since materially increased.

It is probably from the same causes that a greater tendency has manifested itself in these districts than elsewhere to the establishment of an elective Board which should supersede the open vestry in the management and discussion of parochial business.

The want of some general provision to effect this object was severely felt in some of the largest and most populous townships, and led in some cases to the establishment of Boards by local Acts.

In Manchester a local Act was obtained constituting the churchwardens and overseers a Board of Management, and giving power to the justices to increase the number of overseers. This Board at present consists of twelve members.

At Leeds a like provision was inserted in a local Act, giving the justices power to appoint additional overseers; and this number has at the present time been extended to thirteen.

In Boards which consist exclusively of the annual officers, every member retires from office as a matter of course at the end of each parochial year, whereby the benefit of experience and observation becomes lost to the public service almost as soon as it has been acquired; and on every annual succession the entire Board

labours under the disadvantage of a temporary inexperience. At Manchester this latter inconvenience is remedied to a great extent by the maintenance of an effective paid establishment. At Leeds an attempt has been made to secure a degree of permanency and experience in the Board of Management by the election of twelve trustees in open vestry, whose function should be to assist the churchwardens and overseers in the administration of relief. Resolutions to this effect were adopted by the Leeds vestry in the year 1822, and have been acted upon to the present time; but the legal authority of the trustees to act as members of the Board of Management has recently been brought into question by some of the rate-payers, and it is considered that they now attend the Board, of which, from their experience, they are usually the most efficient members, by the permission, or rather at the request of the annual officers, who have been glad to retain their co-operation and assistance.

But the Board of Management most commonly adopted in these two counties is the select vestry appointed under the provisions of Sturges Bourne's Act. This is the form of management at present existing at Liverpool, Salford, Blackburn, and nearly all the best-managed towns of Lancashire and the West Riding of York. By the returns of 1834 it appeared that in Lancashire there were 197 select vestries, and in the West Riding of York 121. In many of the townships in which select vestries are not established under the 59th Geo. III. it is a common practice for the rate-payers to depute a few members of their own body to act together with the overseers as a committee.

The expediency therefore of establishing a Board of Management which should supersede the open vestry in the conduct of the ordinary parochial business may be said to be almost as generally acknowledged in these districts as the institution of paid and permanent overseers; and we are of opinion that these arrangements, whether adopted under the force of circumstances, or suggested by more enlightened views of policy than appear to have prevailed in the southern counties of England, where the provisions of the 59th Geo. III. have not been taken advantage of to the same extent, are among the causes which have led to the maintenance of a more judicious administration of the Poor Laws in this district.

Another tendency which has conspicuously shown itself in these counties may be traced partly to the same politic views which have established the select vestry and the assistant overseer, and partly to the subdivision of parochial districts effected under the statute of Charles II. The cases in which several townships are found to have voluntarily joined themselves in the use of a common workhouse are more frequent here than in any other part of the kingdom. Some of these arrangements have been made under the provisions of the statute 9 Geo. I. or the 22nd Geo. III.;—in many instances, however, the same end has been sought without resorting to any provisions of the legislature.

In the West Riding of York we found at the commencement of our operations in that district six Gilbert's Unions, comprising in the whole 170 townships; each Union being provided with one common workhouse.

In Lancashire we found only one Gilbert's Union, comprising eighteen townships, and one Union of seventeen townships formed under the 9th Geo. I., each possessing a common workhouse. But in various parts of the same county, where the provisions of the above statutes had not been adopted, arrangements now exist for the accommodation of the paupers of many townships in one workhouse, of which it may be useful to give some detailed account.

At Ormskirk, a small market-town in the hundred of West Derby, there are two workhouses, one capable of containing at most fifty inmates, and the other about eighty. The former of these is a freehold property divided into eleven shares and held by eleven townships; the latter, in the same way, is divided into seventeen shares, in which upwards of twenty townships participate, several having combined in some instances in the purchase of a single share.

A few other instances have occurred of workhouses which are the joint property of several townships, and in these cases the management is jointly conducted by the townships joined in possession. But the most common mode of obtaining the convenience of a common workhouse is where a single township has the sole property in the premises, and lets off a certain amount of accommodation to the neighbouring townships, the latter making annual payments towards the rent of the house and the salary of the governor, and paying a certain sum for the weekly maintenance of each pauper, but not interfering with the government or superintendence of the house.

In the whole county of Lancashire there are not less than twenty-seven establish-

ments which afford accommodation to neighbouring townships in the manner above described, the number of townships associated in the use of each workhouse varying from three to twenty-five. In addition to these there are sixty workhouses exclusively occupied by single townships.

In the West Riding several cases exist of common establishments similar to those described in Lancashire. The proportion of townships, however, using their own workhouses exclusively is more considerable here than in Lancashire, if we leave out of consideration the several townships comprised in the Gilbert's Unions.

We have entered into the above detail for the purpose of showing that there exists, and has long existed, in Lancashire and the West Riding of York, a general feeling of the necessity of resort to some workhouse establishment, and in many quarters a disposition to combine the funds of several townships for the purpose of attaining this object in the most advantageous manner. We have shown also that in both these counties the superiority of the paid permanent officer to the annual unpaid overseer, and the expediency of transferring the control of parochial business from the open vestry to an elective board, are found to be well recognised in practice throughout these counties.

The present workhouse arrangements, of which a partial sketch has already been given, exhibit a state of things anomalous and imperfect in the extreme, arising chiefly from the circumstance that those arrangements have been made at hazard, without any fixed and general plan, and carried into effect by the consent alone of each township affected by them, and without the assistance or authority of any external agency.

A few examples of existing anomalies may place the subject in a clear light.

The market-towns of Ripon, Knaresborough, Otley, Tadcaster, and Pontefract, in the West Riding of York, are so situate with respect to each other, and with respect to other adjoining market-towns in the West Riding, that they might become the centres of five considerable Unions of townships with an average radius of six or seven miles, including all the townships which could not be more conveniently referred to centres lying beyond the circle described.

This tract of country and a considerable portion beyond it, lying towards Leeds on one side and York on the other, is at present interspersed with townships belonging to four Gilbert's Unions, amounting in the whole to 160.

The centre of the Union in every one of these cases is an obscure village, where the workhouse is situate, and at which the periodical meetings of the Guardians take place. Many of the townships are distant from their centre as much as twelve or thirteen miles by the road, and in these cases are frequently intermixed with the townships of other Unions, while a great number of townships closely adjoining to the several centres are not included in any of the Unions; and the whole number so omitted is about equal to the number included. The entire tract therefore comprises about 300 townships, part of which might be conveniently formed into Union round the five centres above mentioned, and the remainder attached to Unions already formed round York, Easingwold, Belby, Wakefield, Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, and Skipton.

The most striking part, perhaps, of the arrangement above described is the circumstance that seven townships situate within the borough of Leeds, containing altogether a population of 22,063, have a common interest with thirty-three other townships, making a total population of 54,411, in a small workhouse capable of holding at most 100 inmates, situate seven miles from Leeds. The market-town of Otley is included in the same Union.

There are some inconsistencies equally striking in the voluntary arrangements which have been made in Lancashire for the purpose of effecting a combination of funds for workhouse purposes.

Many of the townships lying in the immediate neighbourhood of Liverpool have been used to resort to one or other of the two Ormskirk workhouses, at a distance of thirteen miles. The most remarkable instance of this was Toxteth Park, an extra-parochial place in the borough of Liverpool, and containing 24,067 inhabitants by the last census. This township had a seventeenth share in the larger Ormskirk workhouse, capable only of containing eighty inmates. Two other considerable townships of the borough of Liverpool, Kirkdale and Everton, had no certain means of resort to any workhouse. These townships have now been formed by us into union with West Derby and other townships, whose Guardians meet at a point closely adjoining the town of Liverpool; the Ormskirk Union has at the same time been limited on the side of Liverpool to a radius of six miles.

A Union has been similarly formed by us of twelve townships, on the southern side of Manchester, comprising three considerable townships situate within the borough, namely:—

	Population.
Chorlton-upon-Medlock	20,569
Hulme	9,624
Ardwick	5,524
	35,717

The three townships above mentioned have been hitherto dependent on the small townships of Gorton and Blackley for the means of resort to a workhouse. The township of Strelford, which is included in the same Union, contains only 2463 inhabitants, has long possessed a workhouse of its own capable of holding 100 inmates, hired at a rent of 82*l.* per annum, the master and matron of which are paupers, and the average number of inmates accommodated about twelve.

It would be easy to derive from the information before us further examples of crude and inconvenient arrangements in this district, which the application of the union powers created by the Poor Law Amendment Act are calculated to remedy, and to place upon an equable and uniform footing throughout.

For the purpose of giving a more comprehensive view of the state of the parochial machinery now existing, or which very recently existed in this important district, we subjoin in our Appendix a tabular abstract which has been obtained by the assistance of the Guardians and their clerks in most of the Unions as yet formed in Lancashire and the West Riding of York.

It will be perceived by close inspection of this document that with few exceptions the smallest townships have each their assistant overseer, and that the aggregate of the salaries now paid for collecting the rates and dispensing relief to the poor is frequently considerable, and generally bears a large proportion to the whole expenditure of the Union.

In some Unions it will be found that nearly every township has its separate workhouse, and that in these cases the number of superintendents, and the amount of workhouse room, is greatly disproportioned to the number of inmates to be provided for under ordinary circumstances. Some of these houses are encumbered with a considerable debt, secured by way of mortgage; others are hired at an annual rent; but more commonly the township has a freehold interest in the premises, the annual value of which is much disproportioned to the use at present made of them.

Your Lordship will not fail to observe that those provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act which relate to the formation of Unions are peculiarly directed to the attainment of the following objects: namely, an Elective Board, Paid Officers, and a Workhouse Establishment; and that the two latter objects are directed to be provided and maintained by a combination of the funds of the townships or parishes united, upon terms perhaps the most just and equitable that could have been devised.

We think it must appear from the description above given of the parochial arrangements now existing in Yorkshire and Lancashire, that these several objects have long been pursued in these counties with a perseverance and strength of purpose which manifested a just perception of their intrinsic value; but that the tendencies so exhibited have not as yet led to the attainment of those objects so effectually, so economically, or so conveniently, as it is in our power at present to supply them by the application of the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

With reference to the great number of assistant overseers now annually appointed in these counties, we conceive that a most salutary change may be effected by empowering the Guardians of each Union to form districts of townships, and to appoint to each district officers whose whole time should be devoted to the discharge of their respective duties.

We have been accustomed, in the regulations heretofore usually issued to Unions, to direct that the function of dispensing out-door relief should be intrusted to an officer of the above description, called a relieving officer; a servant of the Board of Guardians, and acting under their general direction and control; and we see nothing in the circumstances of the Unions before us which should recommend our issuing any different order on this subject.

In this respect, therefore, the assistant overseers of several townships will often be superseded by the appointment of one relieving officer. But the actual dis-

pensing of relief, although the most important, is by no means the most onerous part of the duty performed by the assistant overseer of a populous township. The preparing, assessing, and collecting of the rate,—the business relating to removals and settlement,—and other duties devolving by statute on the annual overseer, bear so great a proportion to the whole parochial business, that it appears to be rendered necessary, by the peculiar circumstances of this district, to provide for the continuance of paid services for the discharge of these functions.

We propose therefore to empower the Guardians to appoint assistant overseers for districts of townships in the same manner as relieving officers; and we entertain no doubt that by this separation of the duties, and by a considerable reduction in the whole number of officers employed, the amount of the salaries and other expenses attendant on the discharge of those duties may be considerably reduced, whilst it is obvious that by the same means the character of the officers will be raised in point of experience, station, and general efficiency.

Still more apparent is the prospect of improvement derivable from the possession of a common workhouse establishment under the control and government of a Board of Guardians, elected from townships situated within convenient limits for this purpose; whether that establishment should consist of a selection of the better workhouses now existing in each Union, or whether it may be found desirable to concentrate all the necessary accommodation in one workhouse situated in the centre of the Union.

Independently of the advantages to be gained by a combination of the funds of many townships, for the purposes above stated, we have been led by wide experience to believe that the control of the Board of Guardians over a district consisting of many parishes, will produce a more beneficial and effective superintendence of the relief of the poor than can be exercised by many select vestries or parochial committees severally conducting the business of their respective parishes; provided always, that the details of business committed to the conduct of the single Board be not so extended as to preclude a convenient superintendence of the whole.

In point of territorial extent, the Unions now formed in Lancashire and the West Riding, will be found more contracted than those which have been formed in the other parts of England; but in point of population, they will be found to exceed the average, with the exception of those which have been formed in or near the metropolis.

The amount of business, however, which is likely to arise for the consideration of each Board of Guardians, is to be judged of rather by the amount of expenditure and the number of paupers, than by the extent of population included in the Union; and in these respects the Unions in question are far less extensive, and far less productive of business, under ordinary circumstances, than many Unions in the south of England.

Within certain limits it must be considered that the magnitude and importance of the details to be conducted by the Board is a clear advantage to its working, enforcing as it does, a systematic course of proceeding, and securing a more regular and undeviating attention from the members of the Board. To this circumstance, and to the representative character of the office of Guardian, we believe it to be owing that a fuller and more regular attendance is found to occur at the periodical meetings of a Board of Guardians, than is usually found to be given by the members of the select vestry of a single township.

The members of a Select Vestry, howsoever well constituted, labour under the disadvantage of representing each and all the same individual parochial interest; whence it happens, that out of a considerable number elected to conduct a comparatively limited extent of business, some portion are apt to deem their own attendance, excepting on extraordinary occasions, a matter of trifling consequence.

The Guardian, on the other hand, represents the interests of his own township at a Board where other interests are similarly represented, from which circumstance two advantages arise; the office is usually intrusted to the most eligible of those who are willing to accept it, and is regarded by the person appointed as a post of peculiar trust and responsibility, the duties of which he cannot neglect or desert without apparent risk to the interests he represents.

The importance and value of this incident cannot be too highly estimated.

The habitual secession of a considerable portion of the managing body, may frequently leave the business in the hands of a steady and experienced few; and under the operation of ordinary circumstances little mischief may result from such

failure of attendance. It is on extraordinary occasions, when promptitude and energy are demanded, that the disadvantage appears of having the managing body constituted of members who do not ordinarily attend, and who are attracted only by the unusual importance of the business, upon which they are the less fit, on that account, to deliberate and vote.

The office of Guardian, like that of Select Vestryman, is an unpaid, honorary office; and we have had to contend against the impression that men of business will not be found willing, and ought not to be called upon, to devote the requisite degree of time and attention which the management of the affairs of a considerable Union must demand.

In answer to this, we would observe, that the increased degree of trouble and attention is by no means in proportion to the increased amount of business, and that one Board of Guardians will transact the business of ten Select Vestries, with far less than the aggregate amount of time and attention which the latter would have to expend upon the same business, if separately conducted; and, as it is not necessary, or even desirable, for the dispatch of business, that the Board of Guardians of a Union should consist of more members than the Select Vestry of a single parish, a considerable reduction is effected by the proposed change in the whole amount of unpaid public service, at the same time that the quality of the elements brought into action is materially raised and improved.

It is urged, however, that the accurate knowledge of persons and circumstances which is so essential to the proper and discriminate administration of relief will be possessed in a greater degree by a Select Vestry superintending a small district, than by a Board of Guardians superintending a large one. On this subject, our experience has led us to believe, that so far as the necessity for minute information regarding the persons and circumstances of applicants for relief may continue to exist under a system of relief by tests, it will be right to trust rather to the agency of the paid and permanent officer than to that of the unpaid functionary, for supplying such information. Not only is the intelligence so derived likely to be more carefully and vigilantly obtained, but it is apparent that in diminishing the number of channels through which the intelligence has to pass, we diminish in direct proportion the temptations to act from partiality, or from any motives of a personal nature. In this point of view, we have found it more desirable that the managing body should be guided in their decisions by the written reports and statements of an experienced officer, devoting his whole time to the visitation and inspection of a large district, than by the accounts which might be rendered by a large number of honorary functionaries, each considered responsible for information regarding his own immediate neighbours. Even in the best constituted bodies, the reliance on such means of information must be precarious, and the result as to different portions of the same district, unequal.

We are impressed, then, with the conviction that in substituting in the place of a number of select vestries, or parochial committees, or open vestries, a Board of Guardians duly representing the interests of the several townships united, we administer to the wants of this district by the establishment of a local executive, superior in its elements to the existing machinery, economical as regards the degree of time and attention which a certain extent of public business may demand from unpaid honorary officers, and competent to act on occasions of great emergency and difficulty, with the requisite promptitude, steadiness, and effect.

It is since the date of our last Report that the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, and the Principality of Wales, have been formed into Unions, and we are aware that doubts have been entertained whether the application of the law to those districts was likely to prove beneficial. We cannot, we think, more clearly illustrate the applicability of the law to the counties in the north of England than by requesting your Lordship's attention to the following extracts from reports of our Assistant Commissioners.

Sir John Walsham, in a Report from Northumberland and Durham, dated 22nd January last, states that "Had an evil day arisen—had a serious strike, or a diminishing trade induced the pitmen, or the keelmen, or the lead-miners, to throw themselves on their respective parishes—had a continued falling-off in the prices of corn in this corn country, tempted the farmers to tamper with the poor-rates, as an aid of wages, and as a means of making out a case for reduction of rents—had any such injurious, though by no means impossible events occurred in these dis-

tricts, they might have been suddenly overwhelmed with a torrent of pauperism which they possessed no power to resist. Looser or more unsystematic management than what lately prevailed wherever there were no select vestries, it would be difficult to conceive. The fact that in the rural incorporations the non-resident are, on an average, one-third more numerous than the resident paupers, and that in several of the incorporations they are accustomed to pay their non-resident paupers one quarter in advance, speaks volumes for the necessity of an improved administration; for I need scarcely add, that in reference to the former class, the overseers take no further trouble than to transmit to them successive quarterly payments; and although it may be perhaps unreasonable to expect that rate-payers who experience no pecuniary pressure, should at once perceive and admit the soundness of that policy which would provide against a contingent evil, I do nevertheless deem it a matter of much congratulation to the inhabitants of the North of England that it should have been their good fortune to be placed in possession of a strong and tried machinery, capable of warding off all the dangers of possible pauperism —at a period when they have no such dangers to encounter—no evils to eradicate."

Mr. Voules reported to us in February last—" With reference to the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in which, from the representations made to me on my arrival, I had been led to believe none of the abuses of the south were known, or had existence, I lament to say, that my progress has shewn me not only as stated in my Report, that the germs of mismanagement exist—but that many of the evils are strong in growth.

" Rents, for instance, have been universally allowed, and the policy of the payment of them is pertinaciously upheld; numerous cases of bastardy are relieved out of the parochial purse, notwithstanding the ability in many instances, both of the father and the mother, to support their offspring—and relief is conceded almost without inquiry, to all applicants who are aged and infirm, many of whom are non-resident, and with reference to whom the overseers at once determine that it is cheaper and less troublesome to grant the pension, than to institute the necessary inquiry. Daily experience, I reget to say, adds to the catalogue of existing evils discovered. And even in parishes which have been under the administration of Select Vestries, and which had petitioned your Board and the Legislature upon the ground of the inapplicability of the law to their districts, I find that large sums have been expended without any authority from the vestry, or without any record, other than the entry of the items in the account; and that applications were heard, and large sums awarded in the way of relief, when no one was present but the assistant overseer, and at most, one overseer or churchwarden in addition.

" The beneficial effect of the application of the new law to these evils, is evinced by the fact that, in four Unions already established in this district, the saving effected in the first quarter averages 25*l.* per cent., and this, notwithstanding the necessity for keeping up several workhouse establishments in two of the Unions. And that the pensions of the aged and infirm have not, except in one or two peculiar instances, been reduced; and further, notwithstanding that the first is, for obvious reasons, necessarily the most expensive period of the new administration."

In a very recent communication from Mr. Voules he makes the following satisfactory statement with reference to the Unions under his charge:—

" That the rate-payers generally approve of the new law is evinced by the fact that in each of the Unions in Westmoreland the Guardians have petitioned the Legislature in favour of the law; that in all my Unions the really destitute and the aged and infirm have repeatedly stated that they 'were never so well off before,' and that notwithstanding this acknowledged increase in the comforts of the poor, the rates have been reduced at a rate varying in different Unions from thirty-six down to ten per cent., and in different parishes from seventy-two to four per cent.

" The relieving officers, too, confirm the impression adopted by the Guardians upon their individual observation with reference to the improved condition of the paupers, and that they find an increased providence in the habits, and increased cleanliness and comfort in the residences, of the labouring classes—that they often invite the attention of the officers to their improved condition—that they acknowledge the advantages of the law, and, to use their own words, they 'see now that it is only the idle drunken vagabonds that are going to be hurt by it.' "

With respect to the Principality of Wales, it has been so publicly and generally asserted that the evils arising from the Poor Laws were entirely unknown within

its limits, and that any change in the mode of administering these laws was altogether unnecessary, that we have been induced to examine into the proofs on which the assertion rested; and we find that some of the particular forms of abuse which prevailed in parts of England,—such, for instance, as the roundsman and labour rate systems,—have not been introduced into the Welsh counties. Nevertheless, if we were called upon to produce from parochial account-books proofs of a lax administration of the law, and instances of unjustifiable application of money raised for the relief of the poor, it is in Wales that we could most easily and most abundantly collect them. It is not, however, to irregularities such as are here alluded to, that the evils of the Poor Law Administration have been confined in the Welsh counties:—able-bodied pauperism prevails in many forms and to a great extent. We exhibit in the following Table, which has reference to thirteen Unions either wholly or partly in South Wales, the total number of able-bodied men and their families in receipt of relief.

Union.	Able-bodied married men.	Their Wives and Children dependent on.	Able-bodied single men.	Able-bodied single women.	Total able-bodied.	Date of Return.
*Kington	72	258	1	6	337	June, 1836.
*Hay	92	373	4	36	505	July, 1836.
*Knighton	73	308	1	14	396	September, 1836.
Builth	108	376	4	33	521	September, 1836.
Crickhowel	8	30	..	6	44	September, 1836.
*Presteigne	14	67	..	11	92	September, 1836.
Rhayader	90	402	..	36	528	September, 1836.
Brecon	76	280	6	64	426	August, 1836.
Cardigan	41	163	8	62	274	February, 1837.
Aberaeron	143	573	3	11	732	Ditto.
Aberystwith	79	275	3	39	396	Ditto.
Lampeter	113	439	3	8	863	Ditto.
Tregaron	33	116	3	8	160	Dtito.
	942	3662	36	334	4974	Total able-bodied.

Note.—The Welsh Parishes are alone included in the Unions marked *.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the relief exhibited in the foregoing Table, is not the only form in which it is administered to able-bodied men in the district under consideration. Relief in the shape of payment of rent is given to a very considerable extent.

Union.	Sums paid in Rent.
*Kington	£370
*Hay	619
Brecon	871
Rhayader	435
Crickhowel	50
*Presteigne	125
*Knighton	409
Builth	766
Cardigan	317
Aberaeron	557
Aberystwith	802
Lampeter	391
Tregaron	250
	£5962

Note.—Those Unions marked * consist only partly of Welsh parishes. The expenditure of these is alone given. The Cardigan Union consists principally of Pembrokeshire parishes, and a considerable portion of Cardiganshire is not included in this Return, as belonging to the Newcastle Evelyn District.

With reference to this Table, it is to be observed that abuses in the form of payments of rent have taken a character not known in England. We are informed that in the parishes of Llanrha-yel-y-strad, Tufiniy, Llansantfraed, and Llandwr Abrarth, the accounts show that rent has been paid for farmers renting from 10*l.* to 12*l.* a-year. That in Trayan Glase (a hamlet of Llywill, county Brecon) 11*l.* a-year was paid for a fulling-mill occupied by a pauper, besides occasional charges for repairs and taxes.

If we pass from the district more immediately under consideration and turn our

attention to the counties in the north and on the west of it, we find nothing which can serve to confirm the notion that the Poor Law Amendment Act was inapplicable to Wales.

It will be found that in North Wales the payment of rents out of the rates is nearly universal. In many parishes it is extended to nearly all the married labourers. In Llanidloes, out of 2000*l.* a-year spent on the poor, nearly 800*l.*, and in Bodidern out of 360*l.*, 113*l.* are thus exhausted. In Anglesea and part of Caernarvonshire, overseers frequently give written guarantees, making the parish responsible for the rent of cottages let to the poor.

In the county of Anglesea the returns obtained from the different parishes present 2022 cases of payment of rents to the extent of 3351*l.* per annum. But this is a return only of the rents which had been specifically guaranteed by the parish officers, and does not include all the casual relief given for the same purpose, but which is not separately distinguished in the accounts.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Number of Cases in which Relief has been afforded in the shape of Payment of Rent for Cottages in the County of Anglesea, during the Year ended on the 25th of March, 1837; specifying the amount of such Relief.

PARISHES.	No. of Cases.	Amount Paid. £.	s.	d.	PARISHES.	No. of Cases.	Amount Paid. £.	s.	d.
Bodedern	61	94	18	0	Brought forward	1007	1609	8	0
Bodwrog	16	30	12	0	Llanrhyddlad	25	45	0	0
Ceirchiog	12	16	1	0	Amlwch	119	162	1	0
Llanbeulan	30	64	18	6	Coedana	19	36	7	6
Llandrygarn	27	35	19	6	Llandyfrydog	35	65	13	6
Llanfaelog	28	57	3	0	Llaneilian	16	22	12	11
Llantrissaint	44	73	12	0	Llaneugrad	..	..	..	..
Llanllibio	3	8	0	0	Llanalleo	13	18	9	0
Llanynghenedle	15	29	18	6	Llanfihangel, trer-Beirdd	20	35	18	0
Llechcynfarwydd	2	2	10	0	Llanwenllwyfo	12	13	3	6
Llechylched	32	56	11	6	Penrhos-Lligwy	43	47	17	6
Llanfair-yn-eubwll	18	24	1	0	Llanbedr-Goch	32	55	11	0
Llanfihangel-yn-howyn	13	21	2	0	Llanfair-Mathafarm-Eithaf	27	42	7	0
Trewalchmai	20	40	0	0	Llanddyfnan	48	86	12	0
Aberffraw	93	120	13	0	Pentraeth	45	78	3	6
Cerrigceinwen	21	36	14	0	Holyhead	61	60	11	6
Heneglwys	5	3	5	0	Beaumaris	83	133	10	8
Llangadwaladr	36	62	12	0	Llandanielfab	32	71	1	0
Llangristiolus	57	118	5	0	Llanedwern	25	56	9	0
Llangwyfan	23	45	17	0	Llanffinnan	6	6	12	0
Trefdraeth	49	85	15	0	Llenfihangel-Esceifiog	35	59	15	6
Llangefni	46	89	3	6	Llanddona	29	52	17	10
Llangwyllog	33	57	10	0	Llandegfan	40	65	14	0
Rhodygeidio	15	25	14	0	Llandysilio	8	15	10	0
Llanerchymedd	..	..	..	..	Llanfaes	17	35	8	0
Rhoscolyn	31	44	2	0	Llanfair-pwll-gwyngyll	13	15	17	0
Tregayan	13	21	10	6	Llanfihangel-tyn-Sylwy	4	4	17	0
Llanbabo	..	..	..	..	Llangoed	25	34	3	0
Llanbadrig	63	101	3	6	Llaniestyn	15	26	8	6
Llanddeusaint	16	27	2	0	Llansadurn	24	42	10	0
Llanfairynghornwy	18	17	16	0	Penmon	4	11	6	0
Llanfachreth	10	28	16	0	Penmynydd	30	59	16	6
Llanfaethly	36	73	3	6	Llangaffo	..	..	..	..
Llanfechell	55	88	5	0	Llangeinwen	26	48	11	6
Llanfigael	14	24	19	0	Llanidan	56	89	19	0
Llanfflewyn	..	..	..	..	Llanfair-yn-y-Cuwmmwd	1	2	2	0
Llanfwrog	22	42	5	0	Newborough, St. Peter's	27	34	2	0
Llanrhwydrus	30	39	10	0					
					Totals	2022	3351	4	5
Carried forward	1007	1609	8	0					

Paupers have thus become a very desirable class of tenants; much preferable, as we find has been admitted by some cottage proprietors, to the independent labourers, whose rent at the same time this mode of relief enhances. An overseer of Dolgelly stated to our assistant commissioner, Mr. Day, that there were many houses in the town not worth to let 1*l.* a-year, for which, in consequence of parochial interference with rents, from 34*s.* to 40*s.* was paid. The clerk to the directors of the Montgomery House of Industry pointed out an instance of a person in his neighbourhood, who obtained ten cottages from the landowner at a yearly rent of 18*l.*, and re-let them separately for 50*l.* Eight of his tenants were parish paupers. This species of property being thus a source of profitable investment, specu-

lation to a considerable extent has taken that direction, and it is further encouraged by exempting pauper cottages from rates, or paying them out of the parochial funds; a mode of relief as universal as the last.

In general all the tenements in a parish are rated, but the rates are very rarely collected from the smaller class except in the cases of non-parishioners. One or two instances will suffice to show the extent to which the exemption is carried.

The middle division of Welshpool contains 535 tenements which are all rated, but of this number 207 are at a rent not exceeding 6*l.* a-year, from which no rate is obtained; and we are informed as to the town of Caernarvon that whole streets have been built on speculation by three or four persons, the houses in which are let under 4*l.* a-year, and pay no rates. Little doubt is entertained, except by the landlords, that the rent in these cases is augmented by the amount of rate remitted, and there was much complaint that this class of proprietors not only escaped contributing to the burthens of a parish, but actually increased them by creating a pauper cottier population. In and near towns the proprietors are of all classes; chiefly however builders and tradesmen. In Bangor the proprietors of cottages are persons who having saved small sums build cottages, many of which are exempted from rates on account of the poverty of the occupier, there being no law to compel the owner to pay the rates; and the poor tenant is given to understand by his landlord that his cottage will be free from them, and is thus induced to pay a higher rent for it.

In addition to the relief thus directly afforded from the parochial funds, there is a large number of parish cottages, of which we have, as yet, been unable to obtain any accurate list, and a portion of whose costs, though no part of the present annual expenditure, ought in fairness to be included in the calculation. The history of most of these poorhouses, as they are here called, is curious. From the pressure of the demand for the payment of rents, and the repeated threat of distant paupers to return to their settlements, the want of a workhouse has been long felt and tacitly acknowledged, though the present erection of one on an efficient scale is looked upon with disinclination. The parishes, therefore, as a matter of protection, erected a number of miserable hovels, frequently on the sides of mountains, and in barren situations, in order to meet applications of this description. Had the amounts, thus unconnectedly and improvidently expended, been properly applied and concentrated to a general purpose, it is probable that they would have gone far towards the erection of an efficient and common receptacle.

The Newtown and Llanidloes Union comprises a large portion of the south of Montgomeryshire, and contains the town of Newtown and its suburb Llanllwchaiarn and Llanidloes, and the agricultural parishes. These towns are the sites of considerable flannel manufactures, having a total population of 10,744, according to the census of 1831, and an average expenditure on the poor of 417*l.* Of the population residing within it, a large proportion are strangers attracted by the employment, and who, consequently, receive no portion of the rates so expended, but obtain their relief from their distant settlements. The agricultural parishes are the following :—

Name of Parish.	Population.	Expenditure.	Per Head.	
		£.	s.	d.
Carno	1,010	652	12	10
Llandinam	1,815	1,544	17	0
Llangirrig	1,847	1,303	14	1
Llanwnog	1,355	1,041	15	3
Penstrowed	123	61	10	0
Tref Elgwys	1,820	1,580	17	4
Kerry	2,199	1,500	13	7
Moughtray	544	247	9	1
Aberhafish	535	374	14	0
Bettws	890	516	11	7
Llanllugan	361	195	10	9
Llanwyddelan	530	356	13	5
Manafon	775	425	10	11
Tregynon	740	332	9	0
	14,544	10,126	14	0

The average expenditure of England and Wales is 10*s.* per head on the population, and in looking at the foregoing Table, we find that two only of the fourteen

parishes are below the average, one just reaches it, and the eleven others considerably exceed it. The average of the whole is forty per cent. above that of the kingdom. In the face of these facts, it can hardly be contended that there is no mismanagement, or that it does not even exceed the average proportion.

In the adjoining county of Merioneth, however, and in parts of Carnarvon and Anglesea, the expenditure is considerably lower. Yet even here abuses prevail.

At Dolgelly, and not unfrequently in other places, the aged poor are annually put up to a sort of Dutch auction, and are let among the attendants at the vestry to whoever will take them at the lowest amount. The pauper who is this year hired out to a resident in one part of a parish, may the next find himself removed to another, and at each successive letting is liable to be transferred to a new master.

In the parish books several instances have been found of paupers being let to their own children, and instances occurred in which they appear to have been placed to other paupers, that the profit which was made of the allowance that was given with them might serve as a species of subsidiary relief.

The value of the assistance so afforded of course was not placed in the parish accounts to the pauper who received it, and consequently escapes detection.

We shall observe only on one other point in reference to this part of the country, and that is, medical relief. In this description of relief, the parishes in the part of Wales to which we have been alluding, have been extremely deficient. Regular medical contracts, except in the largest towns, are entirely unknown; and almost the only relief in sickness which is given is a small sum of money, which is expended at the druggist's in the purchase of some favourite specific, or more commonly taken to the popular quack of the neighbourhood, who is not unfrequently a woman.

On a review of the course we have pursued in Wales, we trust that your Lordship will think that we have not erred in adopting it, bearing always in mind that the two essential elements of which the New Poor Law Administration may be said to consist, are, first, the constitution of a Board of Guardians fairly and deliberately chosen by the rate-payers, for the purpose of directing and superintending the necessary relief to the poor; and, secondly, the establishment of an orderly and well-regulated workhouse, which may put to the test, when necessary, the reality of that destitution which is alleged as the ground for seeking relief. We think it evident that great benefit will be obtained from the introduction of both these institutions. We entertain the most confident belief and expectation that the organization of Boards of Guardians will tend to raise the character of Welsh farmers and yeomen, by accustoming them to the transaction of business, and by habituating them to act openly and in public, under circumstances in which conduct is scrutinized and character formed. And with regard to the establishment of workhouses, we repeat that without them the system of the payment of rents cannot be effectually checked; still less can any proper accommodation be provided for the numerous bastard children and their mothers which press upon the rates in the Principality of Wales. It should not be forgotten that in one county in South Wales one in every fifty-nine persons (according to the census of 1831) is a bastard maintained by the parish to which it belongs, and that while in England the proportion of illegitimate children thus supported is 1 in 215 of the population, in Wales it is 1 in 139.

Under existing circumstances, the first object of the mothers of these children is to separate themselves as rapidly as possible from them, and, abandoning their duties as mothers, to find their way back as quickly as possible into service. This, according to the system hitherto in operation, was easily accomplished by leaving the child with the overseer, who, as a matter of course, puts it out to nurse; and we are fully persuaded that such unnatural abandonment of these children can only be prevented by providing both for the mother and the child within a healthy, well-regulated, and commodious workhouse.

It has been our endeavour in what we have hitherto said to place before your Lordship a general view of our proceedings in those districts in which the Poor Law Amendment Act had not been brought into operation at the presentation of our last Annual Report. We now proceed to lay before your Lordship some account of the continued operation of the system of relief under our rules and regulations in districts which at that period had been already formed into Unions in rural districts.

The rural Unions throughout the country have been tried by the adverse circumstances of an unpropitious autumn and an unusually severe winter, and under the former administration of relief, an extensive suspension of labour would have taken place in the agricultural districts. The heavy and continued fall of rain during the autumn, and until nearly the middle of December, was quite as injurious to the labourer and as trying to the new Poor Law machinery as the snow that followed. During the heavy rains, in the low wet lands, the labourer often could not get to his ordinary work, and it was reported to us "that the farmers, viewing the very short crop of straw of last year's growth, could with difficulty employ their men in any work of husbandry." Nevertheless an accommodating spirit was extensively manifested both by the farmers and by the men, and the pressure from able-bodied applicants was less than could have been anticipated, and in no case more than the workhouses where they existed were found adequate to sustain.

Some exceptions to this state of things occurred in the counties and the Unions which were formerly the most deeply pauperized, and where consequently the habits generated by the allowance system were the most difficult to eradicate.

The first county in which a disposition to recur to former practices was manifest was the county of Hants; and the first instance reported to us of any endeavours of the abettors of the old system to re-establish its abuse of maintaining labourers from the rates instead of from wages, was in the Union of Andover. At the Board-day on the 24th of September last, fifteen able-bodied labourers appeared as applicants for an allowance as paupers; they were the first who had been thrown out of employment in consequence of the cessation of labour in the harvest-field. These men came all from Long Parish. As it was the first occasion, at that period of the year, on which the Guardians had been called upon to deal with cases of this description, and as the rule for prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied paupers had not yet been applied to that Union, the Guardians requested the advice of Mr. Hawley, our Assistant-Commissioner.

Foreseeing the danger of setting a precedent in that county for out-door relief in such cases, he recommended the Guardians to offer relief in the workhouse to the whole of the paupers and their families. This advice was immediately acted upon. Not one of the labourers accepted the offer, thirteen procured employment in their own parish from the farmers, and the remaining two obtained work on the roads (also in the parish) at the full wages of the district.

This application of the workhouse as a test of destitution convinced the Guardians of the soundness of the principle, and during the period which elapsed between its adoption and a visit which Mr. Hawley paid to them on the 3rd of December, he found that orders for the house had been issued to upwards of *four hundred* labourers and their families, only *seven* of whom had accepted them.

The rule prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied males had been applied to nearly all the Unions in Sussex, no relaxation having taken place except in a few cases, under peculiar circumstances, and with our sanction. But on the fifth day after the snow had set in, in December last, which was the Board-day at Cuckfield, no less than one hundred and forty-nine applications for relief were made to the Guardians of that Union, by able-bodied labourers, thrown, as they alleged, out of employment, and suffering distress in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. To a few of these the Guardians gave a trifling relief in flour, as cases of urgent necessity, but to one hundred and eighteen the workhouse was unhesitatingly offered. Of these offers only *six* were accepted. On the following Board-day sixty applications were made, to every one of which the workhouse was offered. Of this party five only entered it, and came in on the evening of the Board-day. But three, on being set to work at the corn-mill to grind corn for the consumption of the house, gave notice of their intention to leave it, which they did on the second day. The total number of able-bodied men in the Cuckfield Workhouse during the snow was twenty, and of these fifteen left it on Friday the 12th of January.

But the Guardians of several of the Sussex Unions who did not possess such experience, or who, from a latent bias in favour of the old, were not duly impressed with the advantages of the new system, applied to us to sanction a relaxation of the rule forbidding out-door relief. In answer to such applications from the Petworth, East Grinstead, Horsham, and Ticehurst Unions, we deemed it advisable to justify the rule by reference to first principles.

We expressed our regret that the vicissitudes of the seasons, the occurrence of a frost or a heavy fall of snow, should still entail as a necessary consequence that

the labourers must be immediately thrown out of employment, and as a further consequence that they should be maintained as paupers out of the rates levied for the relief of destitution. We urged that the adherence of the workhouse system, on such occasions was essentially protective of the real interests and happiness of the labouring classes themselves. That in the districts in which happily the number of labourers does not exceed the demand, and where consequently the wages of a labourer employed for broken and uncertain periods are sufficiently high to maintain him through such part of the year as does not afford him constant occupation, the practice of giving an able-bodied labourer parochial relief out of the workhouse, is a direct bounty on improvidence. That the certainty of parish support at his home extinguishes in his mind all motives to provide for the winter by husbanding the summer earnings, the harvest money, and the profitable results of job work; and induces him to spend the superfluous monies arising from his occasional, but adequately paid employment, not in promoting the comfort of his family, but in selfish indulgence at the beer house.

We added that we knew of but one mode of putting an end to this evil, namely, the enforcement of the workhouse system as contemplated by the Legislature; and that by this system the labourer would gradually, if not immediately, be supplied with motives of a totally opposite character, and that forethought and increased industry would take the place of indolence and improvidence. We reminded them that the same rule which they asked to be relaxed had been applied in Kent, Berks, and Oxfordshire; and that the Guardians of the several Unions therein are so well aware of its importance, and salutary consequences, that we had not received a single application for its relaxation.

Nevertheless, the continued and unusual fall of snow, and the apparent cessation of all labour on the land, presented to the Guardians in several Unions who were not sufficiently experienced, or convinced of the soundness of the principles of the measure, the prospect of the whole labouring population being driven to the Unions for subsistence. Considering the pauperized habits of the labouring classes in the southern districts, and making all allowances for the in-door employment which might now be provided, and the frugality and exertion which might have been created, we felt it to be our duty to endeavour to allay apprehensions, by pointing out the course which we conceived should be adopted to meet such an event. The following was the tenor of the instructions given to meet the emergency:—

"To those able-bodied paupers for whom no accommodation can be provided in the workhouse, for whom no work can be found by themselves or their employers, and who are wholly destitute of the means of subsistence, out-door relief, chiefly in kind, should be afforded; but still as far as possible in return for work.

"If such applications for relief are numerous, it becomes of the highest importance, especially when the workhouse is full, and it can no longer be used as a test of destitution, that the Guardians should exercise the greatest watchfulness in scrutinizing the cases which come before them, in order that they may be fully satisfied that the destitution of the applicant is real, and not assumed or fictitious. Whenever an able-bodied labourer applies for relief, on account of being discharged by his employer, the relieving officer should be sent to ascertain the circumstances; and in all cases of destitution in consequence of previous improvidence, relief should be administered by way of loan, with notice that the loan, or a fixed portion of it, will be recovered by attachment of wages, when the period of employment returns.

"It is desirable, moreover, that the Guardians should be careful not to suggest relief from the poor-rates as a resource in any case, by the appearance of preparation for relief, before the relief is absolutely demanded. Although the Commissioners have deemed it their duty to decline sanctioning any relaxation of the rule on the present occasion, yet when they consider how much of the faulty conduct and character of the labouring classes have been induced by causes over which the labourers had themselves little control, they cannot but be sensible that every possible assistance ought to be afforded by employers generally, to aid labourers in their struggle to obtain support for themselves and their families by their own independent exertions.

"It should never be forgotten, that increased facility for obtaining parish relief, so far from operating as an assistance in this respect, is in fact directly the reverse; and that the best, if not the only aid which can be safely afforded, is by providing suitable employment for the labourers at fair wages.

"The saving effected by the stoppage of out-door relief, must have left in the

hands of the employers a sum equal to the amount of such saving. From this source, the employers have the means, and the Commissioners hope they will have the inclination, to keep their labourers in occupation of some kind, when the weather interrupts out-door work, without forcing them upon the poor-rates for support.

"Although the employment so afforded may not always return immediate profit, yet it rarely happens that it does not produce a result equivalent to the expenditure; and it should be borne in mind, that in default of such employment, the entire cost of maintaining the labourers in the workhouse will fall upon the occupiers.

"The question, in truth, is, whether the labourers shall be maintained out of the poor-rate in comparative idleness, or on the farms of their masters, at such work as can be provided for them; that is, whether the labourer shall be supported in a way that demoralizes his character and weakens all incentives to industry and forethought, or whether the employers should resort to the older and better practice of yearly hiring, which secures certain employment to the labourer at all seasons, whilst at the same time it serves to attach him to his master's interest, and thus strengthen the natural bonds of society?

"The Commissioners trust that the Guardians will themselves set an example to their neighbours and constituents, by providing useful work for their labourers at this season; and where such work is not obtainable in any instance, it is hoped that the Guardians will not be backward in recommending neighbourly assistance, or temporary aid, on loan or otherwise, using every means to make the poor-rates the last, instead of the first resource in every case.

"The Commissioners wish to impress upon the Guardians and rate-payers, that gratitude and kindly feelings cannot fail of being generated between individuals, for assistance rendered on such occasions; and that, although a false popularity may occasionally be gained by distributing the money of others, no gratitude is ever created towards a body of individuals invested with a corporate character, for relief administered by them officially, and claimed as a right by the receivers.

"The Commissioners, in the preceding observations, have confined themselves to the cases of able-bodied labourers and their families. With regard to the aged and infirm, they are aware that it needs no recommendation from them to ensure a careful attention to the wants of that class of claimants, and that the Guardians will afford all the relief which is needful, in aid of the exertions of natural relations or private beneficence.

"The Commissioners have only further to add, that if any case should occur, by reason of the state of the weather or other cause, which the Guardians may consider a particular case of emergency, and shall deem it right to afford out-door relief, under the provision contained in the 52nd section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Commissioners will not withhold their sanction, provided that the same, and the grounds thereof, shall be reported to them, and that it shall appear that a proper discretion has been exercised in every such departure from the Rule."

We are happy to be enabled to state, that we have not known a single instance of any workhouse with proper accommodation in any rural Union, having been filled by an influx of able-bodied paupers.

Mr. Hawley reported to us of the further proceedings in Sussex—that in the Petworth Union, where the instructions issued prevented a relaxation of the rule which the Guardians were on the point of ceding, "the second Board-day after the snow, at which I attended, twelve applications were made by able-bodied paupers, and all were offered the workhouse, with even a more striking result than that which followed the offers at Cuckfield, for none accepted them."

In Unions, where a greater unanimity of feeling prevailed amongst the Guardians, and a conviction existed that any artificial pressure would have no effect in shaking the decision of the Board, the attempt was soon given up. This has been particularly observable in the Westhampnett Union, where, on two Board-days, during the severe weather, only six or seven applications were made, and no relief, excepting that in the workhouse, was offered. Five able-bodied men entered the house, two of whom left it the next morning, and the others subsequently. In the Thakeham Union, during the Board-days, at the same period, there were eleven applications from the same class, but not one of the applicants thought proper to accept the offer of the house. In the Havant, Alresford, and Catherington Unions similar attempts were made with similar results.

In Wiltshire and in Hampshire, where wages do not yet appear to have risen, the general tenor of our reports is equally favourable. Towards the end of No-

vember the Guardians of the Highworth and Swindon Unions, who had scarcely commenced acting upon the order for withholding out-door relief from able-bodied males, received in one day applications for relief, in aid of wages, from nineteen able-bodied labourers, who with their wives and families numbered about ninety-five persons. The Guardians had the firmness and judgment not to relax in their determination. All were offered the house. Rather, however, than incur the heavy expense of their maintenance there, the farmers of the parish to which they belonged (for nearly all belonged to one place, where an effort was making to reduce the already low rate of wages) in a few hours agreed to increase their wages; and only four or five families ultimately came into the house.

Mr. Hall reported as follows concerning the Unions in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and a part of Gloucestershire:—

"The periodical Returns will best exhibit the effects of the workhouse system, on able-bodied pauperism. I may, however, instance one Union,—that of Hungerford. When I aided in the formation of this Union, in the summer of 1835, I ascertained that the three parishes of Lambourne, Hungerford, and Ramsbury supported, during every winter, more than three hundred able-bodied men, of whom one-half might be men with wives and families. On the 11th January, 1837, the number of able-bodied men relieved by the eighteen parishes comprised in the Union, was eight, there being, in all, only twenty-one men whom the Guardians would permit to be set to work at the hand corn-mill. This Union commenced with two workhouses; within the first year of its existence it dispensed with one of them, and in the autumn of 1836 it contracted to receive into its remaining house the paupers of the adjacent Union of Andover, by which arrangement I am informed that Union is dispauperized, more than four hundred able-bodied men having disappeared from the relief-lists since the agreement was formed.

"I perceive everywhere the most satisfactory proofs that the compulsion to depend upon his own resources, exercised on the labourer by the workhouse system, not only does not place him in a hopeless condition as to his means of subsistence, but guards against mischief by multiplying those resources, and by working effectually on those by whom, in its proper shape, that subsistence is supplied. Permanent employment is now given to a far greater extent than formerly: during the recent sudden fall of snow, it was found difficult to procure hands to clear the high-roads and dig out the vehicles which had been buried in the drift; and nowhere have I heard of an increase in the applications for relief arising from the inclemency of the weather.

"At the Board of Guardians of the Bradfield Union, on the 9th day of this month (January, 1837), when the snow was but partially melted, an application was made, in my hearing, by a respectable farmer, to one of the relieving-officers, for men to do farm work: the answer was—'That he knew of none disengaged, whom he could recommend.' Another relieving-officer then informed me that he had given the same answer to a similar application, two days previously: this announcement produced a declaration from all the Guardians present,—that they knew of no men out of employment, whose character was not so notoriously bad, that the farmers could not venture to set them to work; and they also were very few in number.

"I have questioned and examined several cottagers, and from all have heard the same tale:—'That they live hard, but on the whole are better off than formerly; that their masters are kinder to them, that an industrious man has a better chance, and the idle ones are (I use their own words) put to the rout, and forced to beat wide for a living.'

"But not only is employment found for the labourers, but the rate of wages gradually, though slowly, of course, is improving; the farmer feels that he is under the necessity of raising the pay of his men; he connects this effect, somehow with the 'new law,' though his views are not very clear. On a recent occasion, when I hinted to a farmer that wages might rise, a Guardian exclaimed,—'I do not know where we shall come to, there is a terrible quantity of money paid in wages as it is, much more than used to be before this law.' To this struggle on the part of the farmer, against a rise in wages, and to nothing else, in my opinion, must be attributed the desire so often expressed by them after 'out-door relief to industrious and deserving men with large families,' or, in other words, relief in aid of wages.

"In a short time I shall be enabled to state, with some degree of accuracy, the

number of men who, leaving their own homes to avoid the workhouse, have sought for employment and found it elsewhere. I am sure that the number is small. The railroads have not done much in aid of the new system. I was informed by the surveyor of part of the Western Railway, at Maidenhead, that of sixty men working under him at that place, only three were from the neighbouring parishes. The labourers of good character are employed at home, because it is found to be the interest of the employers to keep them there.

"The closing of beer-shops has been taken everywhere to be evidence of increasing sobriety and morality among the lower classes. That evidence has been afforded me in several parts of this district; in the parish of Swallowfield three, in the parish of Ruscomb two, have been recently shut; and in four out of these five cases the masters of them have avowed, that it was 'impossible to carry on business under the New Poor Law.'

"In several Unions the Guardians have thought fit to make an increase in the amount of relief, granting to the aged and infirm, corresponding in some measure with the great increase that has taken place, within the last six months, in the price of the necessaries of life; hence the Returns will exhibit a retarded rate of decrease in the expenditure of those Unions; nevertheless, pauperism, measured, as it should be, by the numbers relieved, and not by the amount disbursed in relief, will be found to be satisfactorily abating."

Colonel Wade reports, that in the Unions in Essex and Cambridge, wherever the Union arrangements are sufficiently advanced to allow of the workhouse system being put in practice, the results have continued to be satisfactory throughout the winter. He adduces the Royston Union and the parish of Whittlesea as instances of the operation of the principle of the Act.

"In the various parishes included in this (the Royston) Union, there were at one time in the winter of 1834, 361 able-bodied men out of work, and maintained from the poor-rates. The means resorted to in the corresponding quarter of 1835 (there being no available workhouse in any of the parishes) to abate this evil, have been already described in Mr. Thurnall's letter to Mr. Power (Appendix to Second Annual Report, p. 236); and I shall only state the result—viz., that during that quarter there were only 146 able-bodied men relieved (being at the same time employed), from the poor-rates.

"So far then the plan adopted was a decided improvement on the old system, but was still far inferior to the agency of a well-regulated workhouse. Of this the Union is now in possession; and the workhouse system has therefore been steadily acted upon since 1st October last, and during the quarter ending 25th December, only 17 able-bodied men have been relieved. Of these only 4 remained in the house above a week, and most of them not more than two or three days. In the month of December there were only 12 applications 'for work or money:' all these had orders for the house, which were accepted by 7, 2 of whom stayed two days, 3 three days, and 2 seven days each; and in addition to these there were several applicants to the relieving officers during their rounds, who were told that they would have orders for the house, for which however they did not apply."

Colonel Wade then cites the example of the parish of Whittlesea. This parish had been mentioned in our last Report as being distinguished for its descent in pauperism, notwithstanding the favourable circumstances of plentiful harvests, and the reduced price of provisions, together with the general demand for employment.

"In his Report of the 31st July last (Second Annual Report, Appendix B., p. 251), Mr. Power, after alluding to the ineffectual efforts made to induce the Guardians of the Peterborough Board to give their necessary consent to the addition of this parish to that Union, states as follows:—"The parish of Whittlesea remains, then, hitherto untouched by any regulations or orders from your Board; and I have no hesitation in describing it as worse-pauperized and worse-conditioned at this present time than any parish I have ever seen or heard of." Rejected by Peterborough, it only remained to manage the parish by a Board of Guardians within itself, and the Commissioners, on my representation, accordingly issued their orders to that effect. The first meeting of the Board of Guardians took place on the 30th of September, and the first examination of the paupers receiving 'out-door relief' on the 13th October, since which period the rules of the Commissioners as regards relief have been strictly adhered to, without, I must add, and I do so from personal observations, the rigorous application of

them, unless indeed the offers of the workhouse to able-bodied paupers may be so esteemed. Of these from 150 to 200 had been for years back in the regular receipt, during the whole winter season, of out-door relief for themselves and their numerous families; and the average expenditure was consequently very great, viz., £4010 per annum, the population being 6019.

"From returns now before me it appears that—	
"In the month of December, 1834, 160 able-bodied persons received out-door relief to the amount of . .	£ 149 6 10
"In the month of March, 1835, 52 able-bodied widows (children under 14, 139), 158 able-bodied men (wives, 137, children, 223) were receiving out-door relief (amount not stated)	.. .. ..
"That in the month of December, 1835, 195 able-bodied persons received out-door relief, amounting to . .	106 4 10
"And that in the month of December, 1836, there were only 45 able-bodied persons (chiefly widows with families) on the Out-door List, the relief amounting to . .	20 13 3

"Nor had the able-bodied admitted into the house been by any means numerous. In a letter, dated the 20th ult., the Chairman states:—'We have but few able-bodied men on the list, and already think we see an improvement. They have a great objection to the house; about twenty left it the other day.' And in another letter, dated a few days back, the Vice-Chairman remarks:—'Not one-half of those who have the offer of the house accept it, and those who do seldom stay there more than a week or so, then leave it and manage to find employment, and maintain themselves and families without parochial assistance.'

"Now this reformation, so far as it has gone, has been effected, not by denying relief to any who really stand in need of it, but simply by substituting for 'Out-door allowance for lost time,' heretofore granted upon demand to insolent importunity, 'An Order for the House,' where the inmates are, it is true, deprived of the enjoyments of the beer-shop, obliged to work in return for their subsistence, and subjected to the wholesome restraint necessarily belonging to such an establishment, but where they are, at the same time, comfortably lodged and dieted."

Mr. Gulson reported to us (23rd January) as follows, of the districts under his superintendence:—

"During the severe weather I attended those Boards where I anticipated the greatest falling back upon the poor-rate by the labouring population; and, I am happy to say, I am aware of no case in which your rules have been infringed, or in which hardship has been created by a steady adherence to them in this season of severity.

"In the visits which I have paid to the Boards of Guardians since the fall of snow, I have found that wherever the workhouse accommodation has been complete, the applications for relief during the 'severe blast,' as it is here called, have been few and unimportant; where the accommodation has been limited and imperfect, the demands have been more numerous and pressing; and in those Unions where no workhouse yet exists, the labourers have endeavoured to fall back upon the parish purse for support, with a determination which no single parish officer could possibly have withstood."

In illustration of the effects of this system in developing the energies of the labourers who had been pauperized, Mr. Gulson adduces the following instances:—

"On Thursday, the 29th of December, the frost having continued and become more intense, Mr. ———— was not a little surprised to find his drainers again at work, and proceeding nearly as well as before the frost. He went to them and said, 'How is this? It appears you can go on very well, notwithstanding the weather.' 'Yes,' rejoined the men, 'we have found it out this morning.' 'Why, then,' said Mr. ———— 'were you absent on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday?' 'Because,' added they, 'we thought we could not go on; but as we cannot obtain relief as we used to do, necessity has made us try, and we have this morning discovered that we can proceed with the draining without much difficulty.'"

Suffolk and Norfolk have been of late years amongst the most pauperized counties, and we are gratified in being enabled to state to your Lordship, that

the effects produced by the introduction of the new law have been highly satisfactory. Dr. Kay, in a Report to us, cites the testimony of several of the able Guardians of the Unions in those counties.

The Rev. Jex Blake, Chairman of the Aylsham Union, states :—" I have the pleasure to state, that during the late inclement weather the Board of Guardians of the Aylsham Union steadily persevered in their discontinuance of out-door relief to all able-bodied males. We had rather an increase in the number of applications from that class during the month, but I really believe most of them were experiments on the Board, suggested by small occupiers to their able-bodied labourers, for whom, during the snow-storm, they could not readily find employment.

" These men, however, on the refusal of out-door relief, either returned to their masters, or found immediate employment in the removal of snow from the roads, &c. &c.

" In this part of the country, where the roads are narrow, I think a drifting snow-storm, like that which we have just experienced, creates during the first fortnight as much work as it hinders: hundreds of men might have been usefully employed, if magistrates would only have issued orders for the more immediate clearance of the highways, but generally speaking, there are no good labourers out of work at this moment.

" I repeat, Sir, that relaxation of our important (and in the end I may say our merciful) regulation was not for one moment entertained by the Aylsham Board, the only deviation in any part of our course, was the allowances of a few sixpences weekly to the extremely aged paupers. You will have learnt by the returns you receive from the Clerk, that during the snow-storm our inmates at Buxton Workhouse decreased, the return a fortnight ago was—Admitted, 7—Discharged, 38."

The Rev. Henry Owen, Chairman of Hoxne Union, states :—" That the late heavy fall of snow did not occasion us in this Union to deviate in the smallest degree from our resolution of May last, the effect of which was to discontinue from that period all out-door relief to able-bodied male paupers. Indeed, so rare during the whole winter (the period of the snow even inclusive) have been the applications for relief from this class of persons, and so invariably has the offer of the workhouse been refused by the few applicants who have appeared, that our Board has experienced no difficulty whatever in continuing to adhere strictly, unless in cases of sickness, to the resolution to which I have referred.

" I was much struck with the spirit of independence manifested by the labourers of many of our parishes during the time of the snow. Aware that the surveyors had received orders from the magistrates to clear the roads within a given time, they very fairly availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them, of endeavouring to make a particularly good bargain before they would commence operations. In fact there was a general strike for one day, and I have reason to believe that the surveyors would have been unable to hire labourers at all, had they not consented (which they were at length obliged to do) to pay beyond the customary wages of the district."

The Reverend F. Calvert, the Chairman of the Cosford Union states—" No relaxation whatever in the rule of giving relief to able-bodied males only in the workhouse was thought to be admissible by the Board of Guardians of the Cosford Union, in consequence of the late snow. The sure consequence of a relaxation would have been, that a great number of employers would have turned off hands, whom, without the prospect of out-door relief for them, they would, and no doubt did, continue to employ throughout the season of snow."

We find in all these districts that the employers, who once believed that the former system was advantageous to them, now begin to perceive that their ultimate interest in the independence of the labourers is coincident with the interest of the labourers themselves.

Robert Newton Shawe, Esq., the Chairman of the Woodbridge Union, stated to Dr. Kay, that several of the most intelligent and wealthy yeomen of the district called upon him about the period of the snow storm, and earnestly entreated that he would use his utmost personal influence to prevent the Union from relapsing into the evils of the allowance system.

Dr. Kay concludes his Reports from these two counties in the following terms :—

"From the tables containing an account of the various classes of paupers relieved in the workhouses of the Unions in Norfolk and Suffolk, which I forward with this Report, you will perceive that the numbers relieved in the workhouses of Unions, containing a population of 336,166 persons in the week before the snow storm were 2491, including all classes, or about 3-4ths of 1 per cent. upon the population; that in the week of the snow storm the number decreased to 2461, or about 7-10ths of 1 per cent. upon the population; the week after the snow storm the numbers increased to 2558, or about 3-4ths of 1 per cent. upon the population; and in the succeeding week they amounted to 2696, or were about 4-5ths of 1 per cent. upon the population. You will, therefore, perceive that this extraordinary fall of snow had but a very slight effect upon the numbers relieved in the Union workhouses, the total increase in the course of an entire month in the depth of the winter season being barely 200 persons of all classes in a population of 336,166, or about 1 person in 1700."

The Unions in East Kent are well provided with workhouse accommodation, and are far advanced in uniformity of system. In twelve of these Unions, which comprehend a population of 168,096, out-door relief to the able-bodied has long been discontinued. The total numbers of inmates in all their workhouses during the most ungenial season of the year, and the total amount, or money value of the out-door relief dispensed weekly, were as follows:—

Weeks ending	Total Number of Workhouse Inmates.	Of whom were able-bodied.	Amount of Out-door Relief given.
			£
3rd December, 1836	2,020	36	521
10th ,,	2,043	40	537
17th ,,	2,080	40	528
24th ,,	2,054	40	568
31st ,,	2,063	42	534
7th January, 1837	2,085	47	550
14th ,,	2,111	45	569
21st ,,	2,136	46	557
28th ,,	2,171	48	582
4th February	2,202	54	621 *
11th ,,	2,220	55	638
18th ,,	2,191	51	645
25th ,,	2,163	50	581
4th March	2,150	47	575
11th ,,	2,146	43	559
18th ,,	2,124	40	559
25th ,,	2,110	38	589

The extreme severity of the weather occasioned an additional number of paupers to seek refuge in the workhouse during the winter. The number on the 8th of October was 1668, and on the 14th of January, 2111. The increase of the number was chiefly of the old and infirm paupers. The increase of the able-bodied paupers was only 28 in the whole district. These facts appear to us to be peculiarly satisfactory, as occurring in a district where the workhouse system is in advance, and as proving, that whilst that mode of relief well administered is undesirable to the indolent, it is yet acceptable to the really destitute,—that is to say, to the persons contemplated in the Act of the 43rd of Elizabeth.

The evidence of the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, in particular Unions, is conclusive on the same points. We select the following extract from a statement made by the Board of Guardians of the Eastry Union:—

"We have practical, the best possible of all proofs, of the return to more industrious habits, and the practice of forethought; that value is given to character; that the labouring classes are really and truly benefited by the alteration, rather than oppressed, as some would fain have it believed, by this absolutely necessary change;—obtaining more independent employment for themselves, as proved by the actually diminished—indeed, as respects this Union, totally extinct item of out-door relief to the able-bodied, for when this Union was first declared, in April, 1835, the number of able unemployed labourers, drawing the maintenance for themselves and families, from poor-rates in the 25 parishes then comprising this

* The increase at this time was owing to the Influenza, which was fearfully prevalent throughout this District. Its effect was to tax East Kent about £1000.

Union was 497; whereas the number of able-bodied labourers now subsisting on the poor-rates in the 30 parishes, including Deal and the three parishes of Sandwich, since added to this Union, having out-door relief is 'None;' and the number of able-bodied male paupers, in the union workhouse is only 5. The amount of expenditure for out-door relief the year ending 19th June, 1835, in the 26 parishes originally comprised in this Union, when the new Poor Law commenced operation was 10,665*l.*; number of paupers at that period, 3609. The amount of expenditure for out-door relief, in the same 26 parishes during the year ending Christmas, 1836, was 2976*l.*; number of paupers at that period, 519. The total of expenditure for in-maintenance in the several workhouses, the year ending 19th June, 1835, in the same 26 parishes, was 2727*l.*; number of inmates at that period, 233. The amount of expenditure for in-maintenance in the Union workhouse, charged to the same 26 parishes, the year ending Christmas, 1836, was 1004*l.*; number of inmates at that period, 175. The amount of annual payments by the parishes, for illegitimate children, was fully 300*l.* There is not now a single instance of payment for illegitimate children! The amount of poor-rates collected in the same 26 parishes, the year ending 25th March, 1835, 16,960*l.* The amount of poor-rates collected in the same 26 parishes, in one year, ending 25th December, 1836, 8965*l.*!

"The poor in the Union Workhouse are amply provided for: their diet is wholesome, substantial, at the same time fully sufficient. Their cleanliness is a matter of great consideration: they receive the utmost attention, when needing it, from the very able Medical Gentleman who superintends the medical department. Their clothing is suitable; their moral and religious improvement duly attended to; and their general comforts most indubitably exceed by far what they could possibly enjoy elsewhere.

"The children of both sexes are reared and trained in a manner far surpassing those of independent labourers, generally being well attended to, having both schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and are properly instructed, both morally and religiously: thus imbibing habits the reverse of what would most probably have possessed them, had they been at large.

"And notwithstanding the outcry, now certainly much abated, against classification,—which is by no means novel, having been in practice prior to the New Poor Law Amendment Act, in well-regulated pauper establishments,—its adoption is called for, and is really requisite, not more from a sense of decency and propriety, than towards securing the well and properly conducting of workhouse arrangements.

"It is admitted there are, there will, nay, must be individual cases of hardship; and it may be asked, what great measure, how desirable soever for the public weal, was or can be adopted or enacted without falling heavily upon some? Still, though doubtless such there be, it cannot amount to cruelty or destitution; since there is the workhouse open to all needing relief; and that, in fact, is the true intent of the New Poor Law Amendment Act. That is the test provided. And surely that should not be made attractive; else, indeed, would double the number of workhouses be found insufficient for the numerous candidates there would be for admission."

At the date of our former Report, it was alleged that much of the reduction in the poor-rates resulted from the reduced prices of provisions and the commercial prosperity of the country. From the testimony which has already been submitted to your Lordship, it will be apparent that the new system of administration has passed through the ordeal of an extremely severe winter, and of a general rise in the cost of provisions; and latterly, moreover, through a severe commercial embarrassment.

We have therefore much satisfaction in laying before your Lordship, in addition to the usual annual parochial returns which will be found in the Appendix to this Report—the following tabular statement of the expenditure in the Unions which have been established more than twelve months, from which we have received complete Returns.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Amount of Money expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor in each of the following Unions, during the Year ended on the 25th March, 1837, distinguishing the Expenditure in each Quarter, and specifying the Amount and Rate per Cent. of Decrease in each Union, as compared with the Average Annual Expenditure of the Three Years preceding the formation of such Union; also the Population according to the last Census, and the Number of Parishes in each Union.

UNIONS.	No. of Parishes.	Population in 1831.	Expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor during each Quarter of the Year ended 25th March, 1837.				Expenditure for the Year ended 25th March, 1837.	Average Annual Expenditure before Union.	The Amount of Decrease.	Decrease per Cent.
			Mid-summer.	Michael-mas.	Christ-mas.	Lady-day.				
BEDFORD.			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Ampthill	19	14,357	1,409	1,131	1,064	1,952	5,556	14,602	9,046	62
Bedford	44	28,033	2,381	1,867	2,289	2,675	9,212	25,716	16,504	64
Biggleswade	26	18,129	1,872	1,588	1,846	1,783	7,089	12,006	4,917	41
Leighton Buzzard	15	11,824	1,133	1,002	2,026	1,608	5,769	11,257	5,488	49
Luton	15	15,483	1,382	1,239	1,448	1,430	5,499	9,016	3,517	39
Woburn	16	10,633	1,231	916	1,093	1,125	4,365	10,935	6,570	60
BERKS.										
Abingdon	38	16,654	1,641	1,560	1,580	2,014	6,795	14,467	7,672	53
Cookham	7	10,517	575	641	1,283	640	3,139	3,946	807	20
Easthampstead	5	6,980	510	537	428	515	1,990	2,700	710	26
Faringdon	31	14,236	1,390	1,334	1,577	1,696	5,997	13,124	7,127	54
Hungerford	20	18,556	1,817	2,390	1,957	2,276	8,440	16,073	7,633	47
Newbury	18	19,054	2,469	1,905	2,337	2,535	9,246	15,756	6,510	41
Reading	3	16,042	1,317	1,166	1,287	1,498	5,268	8,179	2,911	36
Wallingford	28	12,219	1,755	1,413	1,316	2,321	6,805	13,017	6,212	48
Wantage	33	15,917	2,013	2,156	1,840	3,181	9,190	17,120	7,930	46
Windsor	6	15,986	1,361	1,120	1,294	1,344	5,119	8,368	3,249	39
Wokingham	16	11,888	1,300	1,027	1,089	1,347	4,763	8,153	3,390	42
BUCKS.										
Amersham	10	15,331	1,484	1,427	1,363	1,476	5,750	11,520	5,770	50
Aylesbury	40	21,480	2,792	2,228	2,417	2,807	10,244	25,221	14,977	59
Buckingham	30	13,129	1,469	1,423	1,415	1,601	5,908	13,705	7,797	57
Winslow	17	7,847	1,163	894	1,088	1,576	4,721	11,291	6,570	58
Eton	19	18,137	1,836	2,000	2,623	2,442	8,901	12,964	4,063	31
CAMBRIDGE.										
Cambridge	14	20,917	989	1,233	1,243	1,380	4,845	9,907	5,062	51
Caxton and Arrington	26	8,946	883	929	994	1,024	3,830	6,384	2,554	40
Chesterton	37	19,104	746	1,602	1,662	1,912	5,922	13,458	7,536	56
Ely	14	17,327	890	1,936	1,754	2,076	6,656	13,777	7,121	52
Linton	22	11,587	1,629	1,476	1,659	1,971	6,735	10,547	3,812	36
Newmarket	29	24,590	2,891	2,525	2,671	3,041	11,128	18,191	7,063	39
Royston	29	15,671	1,868	1,532	2,266	1,609	7,275	10,233	2,958	29
DEVON.										
Barnstaple	39	33,198	1,871	2,107	2,146	2,658	8,782	11,677	2,895	25
Bideford	18	17,787	1,490	1,222	1,124	1,367	5,203	7,333	2,130	29
Tiverton	25	30,622	2,954	3,139	3,116	3,491	12,700	17,923	5,223	29
Torrington	23	17,348	1,444	1,473	1,392	1,629	5,938	7,416	1,478	20
DORSET.										
Blandford	33	13,056	1,303	1,343	1,385	1,693	5,724	8,387	2,663	32
Cerne	20	6,763	616	581	558	707	2,462	3,472	1,010	29
Poole	8	11,052	1,782	954	775	678	4,189	5,216	1,027	20
Shaftesbury	19	12,239	1,236	1,192	1,225	1,447	5,100	8,882	3,782	43
Sherborne	30	11,243	757	865	634	937	3,193	5,261	2,068	39
Sturminster	19	9,553	1,182	1,070	1,117	1,287	4,656	6,658	2,002	30
Wimborne and Cranborne	24	14,211	1,391	1,308	1,148	1,503	5,350	8,408	3,058	36
ESSEX.										
Billericay	26	12,529	1,631	1,036	1,064	1,163	4,894	8,559	3,665	43
Braintree	14	15,097	2,028	1,741	1,895	2,403	8,067	13,448	5,381	40
Chelmsford	31	24,212	2,664	2,962	3,051	3,893	12,570	17,246	4,676	27
Colchester	16	16,167	1,771	1,731	1,683	1,986	7,171	10,155	2,984	29
Dunmow	25	18,769	2,911	2,589	2,555	2,902	10,957	20,109	9,252	46
Halstead	16	15,901	3,075	2,199	2,400	2,666	10,340	16,821	6,481	39
Maldon	32	18,917	2,070	1,963	1,621	2,121	7,775	14,236	6,461	45
Orsett	18	8,609	1,011	763	896	1,100	3,770	5,897	2,127	36
Rochford	23	12,953	1,181	1,127	1,261	1,404	4,973	9,485	4,512	48
Saffron Walden	24	17,987	2,333	2,145	2,253	2,559	9,290	16,373	7,083	43
Tendring	30	21,002	2,813	2,054	1,637	2,526	9,030	17,850	8,820	49
Witham	17	14,432	1,701	1,002	1,050	1,374	5,127	9,537	4,410	46
GLOUCESTER.										
Cheltenham	12	29,861	1,073	1,226	1,185	1,225	4,709	5,732	1,023	18
Gloucester	37	22,298	1,387	1,155	1,093	1,024	4,659	7,286	2,627	36
Newent	18	11,049	822	745	833	851	3,251	5,093	1,842	36
Tewkesbury	23	14,193	1,296	1,086	1,026	1,081	4,489	7,710	3,221	42
Westbury-on-Severn	13	8,760	584	630	582	590	2,386	3,466	1,080	31
HERTS.										
Alban's, St.	8	15,883	1,062	835	967	1,041	3,905	8,488	4,583	54
Barnet	9	8,970	722	974	684	1,002	3,382	5,486	2,104	38
Bishop's Stortford	20	18,012	2,199	1,906	1,917	2,427	8,449	17,421	8,972	52
Buntingford	16	6,327	650	504	574	576	2,304	4,615	2,311	50
Hatfield	4	5,933	381	376	455	428	1,640	3,177	1,537	48
Hertford	18	12,155	1,430	1,002	937	1,195	4,564	8,202	3,638	44
Hitchin	28	20,639	1,659	1,506	1,678	2,976	7,819	12,315	4,496	37
Ware	15	4,654	1,434	1,504	1,285	1,600	5,823	12,131	6,308	52
Watford	6	15,379	1,233	899	904	994	4,030	8,473	4,443	53
Welwyn	4	1,970	194	149	194	188	725	1,037	312	30

Unions.	No. of Parishes.	Population in 1831.	Expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor during each Quarter of the Year ended 25th March, 1837.				Expenditure for the Year ended 25th March, 1837.	Average Annual Expenditure before Union.	The Amount of Decrease.	Decrease per Cent.
			Mid-summer.	Michael-mas.	Christ-mas.	Lady-day.				
			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Hunts.										
Neots, St.	30	16,360	1,968	1,870	1,789	2,439	8,066	14,059	5,993	43
Kent.										
Ashford, East	25	10,751	1,677	1,124	1,799	1,317	5,917	12,891	6,974	54
Ashford, West	10	7,634	1,166	678	1,197	961	4,002	10,806	6,804	63
Aylesford, North	15	12,171	1,116	981	1,171	2,132	5,400	8,490	3,090	36
Blean	16	11,139	1,303	990	1,062	1,174	4,529	12,224	7,695	63
Bridge	22	10,439	1,263	1,755	782	1,441	5,241	9,808	4,567	47
Cranbrooke	6	12,816	2,276	1,432	1,420	1,699	6,827	11,831	5,004	42
Eastry	26	13,518	1,603	2,038	1,105	1,211	5,957	16,272	10,315	63
Elham	18	8,212	1,087	867	890	800	3,644	9,309	5,665	61
Faversham	25	14,923	1,626	1,673	1,210	1,723	6,232	17,957	11,725	65
Gravesend and Milton	2	9,445	741	781	547	685	2,754	5,518	2,764	50
Hollingborne	23	13,365	1,580	1,539	1,585	1,828	6,532	18,400	11,868	64
Hoo	7	2,623	327	309	434	761	1,831	2,419	588	24
Isle of Sheppey	7	9,934	1,020	859	711	868	3,458	6,695	3,237	48
Isle of Thanet	11	25,798	2,150	1,498	1,522	1,776	6,946	14,642	7,696	53
Malling	22	16,398	1,764	3,646	1,821	2,291	9,522	15,220	5,698	37
Milton	18	10,689	1,804	1,193	1,040	1,236	5,273	11,179	5,906	53
River	22	10,754	1,899	1,694	1,066	999	5,658	7,416	1,758	24
Romney Marsh	19	4,859	843	709	537	676	2,765	6,998	4,233	60
Sevenoaks and Penshurst	16	19,607	2,039	1,826	1,932	1,831	7,628	18,379	10,751	58
Tenterden	11	10,478	1,460	1,319	1,837	1,871	6,487	12,511	6,024	48
Tonbridge	10	21,159	1,803	1,618	1,671	3,600	8,692	18,623	9,931	53
Leicester.										
Market Harborough	38	11,641	1,750	1,652	1,723	3,135	8,260	10,856	2,596	24
Lincoln.										
Bourne	37	17,174	1,074	935	997	1,241	4,247	8,506	4,259	50
Holbeach	11	14,737	1,254	1,018	1,136	2,087	5,495	10,364	4,869	50
Spalding	8	15,579	1,093	953	917	1,959	4,922	10,967	6,045	55
Stamford	37	15,411	912	877	767	1,046	3,602	6,599	2,997	45
Middlesex.										
Hendon	8	13,191	1,036	882	1,198	1,213	4,329	8,568	4,239	49
Norfolk.										
Blofield	32	9,815	1,098	1,025	1,078	1,311	4,512	5,816	1,304	23
Docking	36	15,376	2,238	2,033	2,107	2,139	8,517	16,840	8,323	49
Freebridge Lynn	32	11,489	1,616	1,225	1,645	1,539	6,025	8,952	2,927	33
Guiltcross	21	11,873	2,199	1,552	1,316	2,339	7,406	10,833	3,427	32
Henstead	37	10,739	1,526	1,446	1,516	1,717	6,205	10,231	4,026	39
King's Lynn	2	13,370	1,746	1,598	1,328	1,742	6,414	9,220	2,806	30
Swaffham	32	12,632	2,203	1,629	1,800	2,597	8,229	12,545	4,316	34
Thetford	34	16,198	1,359	1,267	1,695	1,525	5,846	11,060	5,214	47
Wayland	25	10,643	1,540	1,207	1,209	2,185	6,141	9,450	3,309	43
Northampton.										
Brackley	30	13,351	1,437	1,335	1,127	1,595	5,494	11,743	6,249	53
Brixworth	33	13,751	1,624	1,486	1,265	2,179	6,554	12,502	5,948	48
Daventry	28	17,150	2,352	2,106	2,059	2,242	8,759	12,971	4,212	32
Hardingstone	20	8,019	917	1,090	890	827	3,724	6,616	2,892	44
Kettering	28	15,464	2,216	2,105	1,997	2,345	8,663	15,754	7,091	45
Northampton	17	21,761	1,359	1,272	1,171	1,874	5,676	8,458	2,782	39
Oundle	37	13,517	1,679	1,343	1,154	1,443	5,619	8,901	3,282	37
Peterborough	39	20,934	1,690	1,389	1,576	1,648	6,303	9,720	3,417	35
Potterspury	15	8,415	870	871	815	1,041	3,597	7,316	3,719	51
Thrapston	26	11,099	1,334	1,172	1,288	1,440	5,234	8,801	3,567	41
Towcester	23	12,142	1,284	1,160	1,212	2,010	5,666	10,332	4,666	45
Wellingborough	27	18,571	2,083	1,862	1,678	2,155	7,778	14,782	7,004	47
Oxford.										
Banbury	41	23,705	2,788	2,724	2,856	3,150	11,508	23,646	12,138	51
Chipping Norton	33	15,355	1,405	1,310	1,142	1,746	5,603	11,001	5,398	49
Headington	21	12,055	1,062	947	980	1,183	4,172	7,599	3,427	45
Henley	21	14,651	1,664	1,472	1,598	1,907	6,641	12,477	5,836	47
Thame	34	14,546	2,132	1,825	2,687	2,215	8,859	19,101	10,242	54
Witney	42	21,898	2,440	2,149	2,753	3,571	10,913	20,046	9,133	46
Woodstock	33	13,219	1,291	1,230	1,273	1,555	5,349	11,945	6,596	55
Somerset.										
Shepton Mallet	25	18,040	2,110	2,052	2,069	2,477	8,708	11,765	3,057	26
Wincanton	39	21,096	2,880	2,586	2,358	2,754	10,578	14,796	4,218	29
Southampton.										
Alresford	18	6,971	1,076	1,062	975	1,200	4,313	6,086	1,773	29
Alton	19	10,342	1,090	1,093	1,111	1,290	4,584	12,694	8,110	64
Andover	32	16,481	2,037	1,732	1,677	2,826	8,272	12,715	4,443	35
Basingstoke	37	15,479	1,918	1,815	2,370	3,427	9,530	13,324	3,794	28
Catherington	5	1,950	416	320	302	360	1,398	2,796	1,398	50
Christchurch	3	7,089	679	624	580	786	2,669	3,622	953	26
Droxford	11	9,549	1,570	1,222	1,155	1,294	5,241	9,717	4,476	46
Fareham	9	12,137	1,086	1,204	1,112	1,043	4,445	10,708	6,263	58
Fordingbridge	9	5,567	917	696	907	973	3,493	4,754	1,261	27
Hartley Wintney	13	9,830	1,291	1,137	945	1,167	4,540	7,439	2,899	39
Havant	6	6,398	739	671	652	717	2,779	4,975	2,196	44
Hursley	4	2,718	218	191	219	218	846	2,159	1,313	61
Kingsclere	15	7,885	831	880	789	1,253	3,753	6,500	2,747	42
Lymington	6	9,501	1,164	924	895	1,660	4,643	5,471	828	15

Unions.	No. of Parishes.	Population in 1831.	Expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor during each Quarter of the Year ended 25th March, 1837.				Expenditure for the Year ended 25th March, 1837.	Average Annual Expenditure before Union.	The Amount of Decrease.	Decrease per Cent.
			Mid-summer.	Michael-mas.	Christ-mas.	Lady-day.				
Southampton, *continued.*			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
New Forest	9	11,613	841	782	658	1,430	3,711	7,048	3,337	47
Petersfield	13	7,111	810	741	733	929	3,213	7,153	3,940	55
Ringwood	5	4,907	621	563	441	560	2,185	2,990	805	27
Romsey	12	9,969	1,108	963	1,110	1,284	4,465	8,141	3,676	45
South Stoneham	9	9,447	1,005	1,027	636	742	3,410	6,003	2,593	43
Stockbridge	15	6,552	913	804	879	920	3,516	5,542	2,026	37
Whitchurch	7	5,175	567	506	651	710	2,434	4,396	1,962	45
Winchester, New	33	16,807	1,582	1,580	1,741	1,940	6,843	10,312	3,469	34
Suffolk.										
Blything	49	25,303	3,147	2,687	2,269	2,874	10,977	21,979	11,002	50
Bosmere and Claydon	38	15,957	1,915	1,897	1,478	2,214	7,504	14,306	6,802	48
Cosford	28	17,900	2,295	1,725	1,567	2,109	7,696	19,223	11,527	60
Hartismere	32	17,871	3,359	2,214	2,262	2,601	10,436	19,212	8,776	46
Hoxne	24	15,166	3,443	1,793	1,885	2,131	9,252	19,904	10,652	54
Ipswich	14	20,528	2,297	2,009	1,743	2,498	8,547	13,685	5,138	38
Mildenhall	13	8,100	1,276	1,084	1,094	1,417	4,871	5,978	1,107	19
Plomesgate	40	20,703	3,675	2,715	2,759	2,838	11,987	19,947	7,960	40
Risbridge	26	16,192	2,456	1,702	1,811	2,197	8,166	14,315	6,149	43
Sudbury	42	27,896	3,878	2,979	2,750	3,522	13,129	26,485	13,356	50
Stow	31	16,846	1,956	1,667	1,784	1,974	7,381	13,632	6,251	46
Thingoe	46	16,916	2,129	1,806	1,931	2,480	8,346	13,675	5,309	39
Wangford	28	13,058	1,659	1,150	1,236	1,268	5,313	11,298	5,985	53
Woodbridge	46	22,163	3,664	3,179	2,364	3,435	12,642	18,730	6,091	33
Surrey.										
Camberwell	1	28,231	2,110	2,797	3,391	2,195	10,493	15,930	5,437	34
Chertsey	9	13,369	1,204	894	1,006	1,178	4,282	8,307	4,025	48
Godstone	14	7,367	852	1,114	917	1,129	4,012	6,517	2,505	38
Sussex.										
Battle	14	12,068	1,611	1,258	1,212	1,583	5,664	14,235	8,571	60
Chailey	11	6,977	1,120	801	1,188	1,426	4,535	9,576	5,041	53
Cuckfield	15	12,017	1,867	1,523	1,314	2,055	6,759	17,139	10,380	61
Eastbourne	14	7,823	1,540	1,273	1,114	1,215	5,142	11,964	6,822	57
East Grinstead	7	11,476	1,777	1,561	1,805	1,956	7,099	12,053	4,954	41
Hailsham	11	11,825	2,164	1,496	1,707	2,912	8,279	18,351	10,072	55
Horsham	10	12,270	1,287	1,355	1,916	1,689	6,247	14,068	7,821	56
Hastings	13	13,280	956	975	965	965	3,861	6,969	3,108	45
Lewes	7	9,297	980	878	878	992	3,728	5,770	2,042	35
Midhurst	26	12,239	1,467	1,439	1,602	2,052	6,560	17,536	10,976	63
Newhaven	16	4,400	694	723	604	596	2,617	3,371	754	23
Petworth	5	9,042	1,061	1,120	853	1,082	4,116	12,224	8,108	66
Rye	12	11,418	1,582	1,301	1,308	2,252	6,443	11,588	5,145	44
Steyning	23	11,071	1,065	805	1,405	1,163	4,438	9,339	4,901	53
Thakeham	14	7,311	785	614	706	738	2,843	9,796	6,953	71
Ticehurst	8	13,347	1,238	1,214	1,239	1,414	5,105	10,915	5,810	53
Uckfield	11	16,109	1,583	1,416	1,699	1,859	6,557	16,643	10,086	61
Westbourne	12	6,585	668	611	629	641	2,549	8,095	5,546	69
West Firle	8	2,364	429	386	577	559	1,951	2,957	1,006	34
Westhampnett	37	15,017	1,954	1,265	1,749	1,362	6,330	16,457	10,127	62
Wilts.										
Alderbury	22	13,227	1,444	1,363	1,098	1,755	5,660	10,672	5,012	47
Amesbury	23	7,084	769	856	744	958	3,327	4,445	1,118	25
Bradford	8	12,660	1,330	1,682	1,332	1,432	5,776	10,112	4,336	43
Calne	11	8,973	1,193	1,054	1,087	1,337	4,671	9,133	4,462	49
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	14	10,275	1,389	1,287	1,255	1,657	5,588	11,948	6,360	53
Devizes	28	20,638	2,198	2,141	2,584	3,537	10,460	16,004	5,544	35
Highworth and Swindon	16	12,611	1,246	1,109	1,297	1,663	5,315	11,387	6,072	53
Marlborough	14	8,774	861	756	804	983	3,404	5,250	1,846	35
Melksham	6	18,252	1,878	1,825	1,660	2,075	7,438	10,566	3,128	30
Mere	12	7,494	836	774	854	954	3,418	5,269	1,851	35
Tisbury	20	9,763	1,119	1,020	972	1,362	4,473	8,267	3,794	46
Warminster	22	17,150	2,087	1,970	2,174	2,644	8,875	12,971	4,096	32
Westbury & Whorwellsdown	10	13,164	1,169	1,044	1,132	1,295	4,640	9,719	5,079	52
Wilton	22	10,270	1,351	1,301	1,326	1,629	5,607	8,811	3,204	36
Worcester.										
Pershore	36	11,555	861	876	959	1,076	3,772	5,508	1,736	32
Upton-on-Severn	22	15,496	1,125	1,039	987	1,169	4,320	7,691	3,371	44
Totals	4082	2,722,349	303,781	272,504	276,237	334,824	1,187,346	2,189,810	1,002,464	46

The questions which naturally arise on the inspection of the Return, are, whether these reductions have not been obtained at a preponderating expense of suffering, and whether they have promoted the moral welfare of the labouring classes? These questions have been partly answered in the statements given in this and our preceding Reports; and we now submit to your Lordship's consideration the following statement as respects the sick, the aged, and the infirm, as correctly exhibiting the general result of the information we have received.

The influenza, which followed the inclemency of the winter, has severely tried

the medical arrangements of the new Unions. We have, however, seen no authenticated complaints, and we have received no other than satisfactory reports as to the sufficiency of those arrangements to meet all proper demands.

The medical officers of the Union are now under the superintendence of the leading persons of the district, who, as elected or *ex officio* Guardians, compose the local Boards. To these the medical officer is responsible in his character as a practitioner. He is dismissible also on any well-authenticated complaint to this Board. He is required to report to the Guardians his visits to his patients in the workhouse. He is, as a further security, required to register the particulars of each case, the character of the disease and of its treatment. These records serve as a guide to the Guardians in the administration of relief, and we are assured that they will become available as a valuable body of medical statistics.

All the answers to our anxious inquiries as to the adequacy of the medical arrangements to meet the demands caused by the late severe epidemic have been favourable. They are generally of the following tenor.

Colonel A'Court states, with respect to the medical relief given in Hampshire and Wiltshire :—" Since the prevalence of the influenza in my district, I have used every exertion, personally, to visit the several Unions in it, and I have already attended two-thirds of the Boards of Guardians. I am therefore enabled, from authority, to assure you, that in no single instance have I heard of the slightest complaint of neglect, or insufficiency of attendance on the poor, on the part of the medical gentlemen, who, though worn down with fatigue, appear to me to have performed their arduous duties in the most praiseworthy and exemplary manner. The relieving officers have been equally active, and have invariably been instructed to administer to the sick whatever articles the medical gentlemen may deem necessary either for their want or comfort. General as the sickness has been, excepting at Portsea and Southampton, the mortality has not been so great as might have been expected. I should add, that private charity has been extended to a degree that I have seldom witnessed."

Mr. Hawley states with respect to Sussex and Hants :—

" In all those Unions which I have visited since the appearance of the epidemic, I have found upon strict inquiry, that little, if any, complaint has been made to the several Boards, either on the part of the poor as having been neglected, or on that of the medical officers, as being unable to fulfil their duties, from the overwhelming accession of new cases accruing from the disease.

" In the Andover Union three paupers complained that they had not been visited as regularly as they considered they ought to have been; but on investigation there appeared no ground sufficient to impeach the diligence and attention of the medical officer.

" In one instance which came under my observation, the medical officer had been attacked himself by the complaint, and the care of his patients was transferred *pro tempore* to two other medical men in the neighbourhood, to the satisfaction of all parties: this was in the Basingstoke Union. In all other quarters, though the medical lists have been doubled, and in some instances trebled, through the prevalence of the epidemic, not an instance has come to my knowledge of any expression of discontent, or an avowal of inability to pay proper attention to their patients on the part of the medical officers.

" It may not be irrelevant to the subject of the present Report to state, that the amount of expenditure for out-door relief, during the current quarter, will be considerably increased by the number of cases which have been relieved on the plea of emergency in consequence of sickness."

Mr. Stevens states :—

" I believe, generally, the medical relief is much more efficient than it was. In this opinion I am supported by the testimony of Dr. Kennedy, a highly respectable physician, residing at Ashby. He assured me that, for the last ten years, he has given (one day in the week) gratuitous advice to the poor; that the sick poor have come to him from a considerable distance round; that the number of prescriptions given to them has been from 1500 to 2000 per annum; that previous to the introduction of the new system of relief the poor complained to him incessantly of the insufficiency of the relief which they received in sickness, both from the overseers and the parish doctors; but that since the new law has come into operation, he has not heard one complaint or murmur from any of his poor patients, who have, nevertheless, continued to apply to him for advice as before. It is under the present system impossible for the medical officer to neglect his work without being detected."

The testimony from the separate Unions and individuals is to the like purpose. The warmth and cleanliness, and wholesomeness of the workhouses, as well as the regularity of the diet, could scarcely fail to be manifested in the general health of the aged and infirm inmates of the workhouses. We have been assured that the number of deaths within the workhouse has been less in proportion than the number of deaths of persons of the like age and class living out of the workhouse.

We take this opportunity to state, that in endeavouring to give effect to the intentions of the Legislature, we have on all occasions had especial regard to the cases of the aged and infirm. We have, as respects the whole class, considered that they are the last who should be subjected to any serious inconveniences by the change. Our orders for the discontinuance of out-door relief relate mainly to the able-bodied; persons above sixty years of age being specially exempted from the operation of the rule. We extract the following from the workhouse regulations to exemplify the special provisions made in favour of such persons:—

"To each class shall be assigned by the Guardians that apartment or portion of the building, or separate building, which may be best fitted for the reception of such class, and in which they shall respectively remain, except as is hereafter provided.

"Provided that if, for any special reason, it shall at any time appear to the Guardians to be desirable to suspend the above rule on behalf of any married couple, being paupers of the first and fourth classes, the Guardians shall be at liberty to agree to a resolution to that effect; such resolution, and the special reasons for which they deem the suspension of the order to be desirable, shall be duly entered in the minute-book, and a copy of the same shall be transmitted to the Poor Law Commissioners for their consent and approval, without which such resolution shall be of no effect.

"As regards aged and infirm persons, and children, the master and matron of the workhouse shall (subject to the directions of the Guardians) fix such hours for rising and going to bed, and such occupations and employment as may be suitable to their respective ages and conditions.

"The meals for the aged and infirm, the sick and children, shall be provided at such times and in such manner as the medical officers may direct."

So also, in the regulations of the diet, special attention has been paid to the cases of the aged by such exceptions as the following:—

"Old people of sixty years of age and upwards may be allowed one ounce of tea, five ounces of butter, and seven ounces of sugar per week, in lieu of gruel for breakfast, if deemed expedient to make this change.

"Old people, being all sixty years of age and upwards, the weekly addition of one ounce of tea, and milk or sugar; also an additional meat-pudding dinner on Thursday in each week, in lieu of bread and cheese, to those for whose age and infirmities it may be deemed requisite."

Emphatic declarations to the tenor of the following, pervade the numerous addresses from Boards of Guardians, on the subject of the administration of relief under the new law.

The Board of Guardians of the Hartismere Union state, that they can refer to the diminution of parochial rates "with feelings of honest satisfaction; for, while the idle and improvident have been taught the necessity of adopting different habits, the assistance to the aged and to the infirm has generally increased, and the wants of the sick are more liberally attended to. And they, the Guardians of the Union, would deem it a lasting reproach to them, as men and Christians, had they ever, knowingly or willingly, endeavoured to accomplish this reduction by any single act of oppression towards the really destitute and deserving poor."

The Board of Guardians of the Wayland Union state, that, "In an economic point of view, the saving effected by the Union has been considerable; being after the rate of 45*l.* per cent. in the first year, compared with the average annual expenditure of the several parishes for the three years ended on the 25th of March next before the declaration of the Union. This saving has been effected, not by the diminution of the pittance allowed to the aged and infirm—many of whom are now receiving a more liberal allowance than they were accustomed to receive under the old system,—but to a gradual and steady reduction, amounting now to almost an abolition of the allowances to able-bodied labourers."

The Board of Guardians of the Freebridge Lynn Union state, that these "satisfactory results have been obtained without any harshness in the application of the new law. In all cases of old age, sickness and infirmity, and of distress from acci-

dent or unavoidable misfortune, the Board have invariably treated the applicants with the most favourable consideration."

The Board of Guardians of the Hoxne Union declare, "That the aged and infirm are in many instances receiving a greater amount of relief; and in cases of sickness and accident, the pauper obtains more minute attention and more efficient assistance under the provisions made by this Board, than under the old system."

The Board of Guardians of the Ampthill Union represent to us, "That a reduction in the poor-rates has been effected to the extent of forty-five per cent.; and this, not by depriving the aged and infirm, or helpless widow, of any comfort, but rather, as can readily be proved, by conferring upon them many important benefits and, in truth, increased allowances; while, on the other hand, the habitual, sturdy, able-bodied paupers' habits of idleness have been put to the test, by the offer of a well-regulated workhouse, where a comfortable maintenance is provided."

The Board of Guardians of the Barnet Union assure us, "That the saving has not been effected at the expense of the aged and helpless poor, but by a strict and patient investigation of the cases of the able-bodied applicants, and by a proper economy in the expenditure generally."

In the arrangements of the Unions we have continued to pay attention to the religious instruction and consolation of the inmates of the workhouse. In most of the early formed Unions chaplains have been appointed, whose duty it is to perform their spiritual ministrations within the walls of the house—and where such is the case, we have generally not continued the privilege formerly allowed to paupers, of quitting the house on Sundays under the pretext of going to places of religious worship. The value of the privilege, which we have been accused of having unnecessarily violated, will be best shown by the following information which we have received, showing its liability to abuse.

Mr. John Sutton, the master of the Barham Workhouse, deposed,—

"I was nearly five years governor of the workhouse of Covent Garden, London, and I have been master of the Barham Workhouse, in the Bosmere and Claydon Union from the commencement of the Union, about a year and a half. My experience, particularly in Covent Garden, would lead me to say that the character of the aged paupers maintained in the old workhouses was generally vicious; and the aged inmates of Barham Workhouse, when I arrived there, were in no respect better. When I first arrived at Covent Garden workhouse, the aged paupers were permitted to go out on Sunday, and it was no uncommon thing, at the hour when they ought to have returned, for me to be summoned to have some aged male or female paupers removed from the street, having fallen down in a state of gross intoxication; at other times they have been brought home in this state to the workhouse, and I have been obliged to pay the hire of a cab. Very few, indeed, of the aged poor went to church; and probably that number would have been less had they not received gifts on Sacrament Sunday for their attendance; and it was common for me to be obliged to call in the assistance of three or four policemen to quell the riotous state of the house, in consequence of the intoxication of those who had been out on Sunday. The Sunday frequently closed by several of them being sent to prison."

The workhouse master of the Stepney Union says, "In this parish the paupers have hitherto been allowed to go out on Sundays. This is the worst part of our regulations; we are quite certain that not a tenth part of them go to a place of worship. They go to their friends and procure the means of purchasing spirits. Sometimes they beg in the streets—sometimes return drunk at night. In these cases permission to go out the following Sunday is withheld. But the cases are but few in which the liberty given them is not in some way abused. I am a Dissenter myself, and know the value of religious liberty. I have suffered in past times for my religious opinions; but yet I do say I would not, if it rested with me, allow the paupers to leave the workhouse on the Sabbath, under the pretence of going to church or chapel."

In the former part of this Report, we have endeavoured to illustrate the general effect of the law, and the operation of the principles which it has introduced under the disadvantages consequent upon an unusually severe winter, a rise in the price of provisions, the extraordinary visitation of an epidemic, and the pressure arising from the interruption of employment in the manufacturing districts.

The testimony which we have received as to the general effects of the new measure upon the labouring population, since the period of our last Report, has been set forth in the addresses which we have received from Boards of Guardians, of which a portion, that may be considered as a fair sample of the whole, we insert in the Appendix.

During the last Session of Parliament two important measures received the sanction of the Legislature, in the practical introduction of which throughout the country we were called upon to take part. We allude to the Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and the Act for regulating Parochial Assessments.

With respect to the Registry Act, we have in a previous part of this Report detailed to your Lordship our proceedings in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a view to the introduction of that Act. We abstain from stating the other arrangements and the appointments which we have made under it, as they are, for the most part, of a temporary character.

With respect to the Parochial Assessment Act, the principal part of our duty consisted in fixing a specific period not earlier than the 21st of March, 1837; after which, all rates for the relief of the poor should be made in the manner prescribed by that Act.

For this purpose we selected the 24th of June, anticipating that before that time we should have completed the distribution of the whole of England and Wales into Unions. We conceived, moreover, that although some advantage would have resulted from our fixing on the 25th of March, being the commencement of the parochial year, this advantage would have been more than compensated by the embarrassments which would arise from the change of overseers which occurs at that period. We afterwards found it necessary to postpone the period for the Acts coming into operation to the 29th of September.

In transmitting the necessary general order on this subject to the parochial authorities, we addressed to them an instructional letter (which will be found in the Appendix), explaining as far as lay in our power, the manner in which the assessment must be made, in order to conform to the intentions of the Legislature.

In our last annual Report we presented the forms of a set of books which we had prepared, and directed to be used in the new Unions as they successively came into operation. These books have subsequently been established by a general order which has received your Lordship's sanction. The system of accounts on which they have been prepared was designed to obtain, besides the requisite knowledge of the pecuniary expenditure, checks and securities for good management in other respects. As the adoption of these books necessarily implied the formation of new habits, often by officers who had never been accustomed to book-keeping, the measure was at first impeded by complaints of difficulties and alleged impracticability. The paid officers of Unions who have been in office for some time, now find, however, no difficulty in keeping the accounts; but in the rural parishes, considerable difficulties are still experienced in getting the primary books, the rate-book, and other accounts kept in the requisite form by the overseers. For this difficulty we were prepared by the knowledge of the fact, that although a large proportion of those officers are persons of good practical ability, some of them are so illiterate, as to be unable to read or write.

In the more populous parishes, although the qualifications of the overseers are higher, yet being men engaged in more active business they can less frequently be induced to give the requisite attention to the parish accounts, a duty which is of course, there, more laborious. In such parishes it has been the practice to obtain assistants for the purpose, although, where no assistant-overseer is appointed, and no authority is given, by any statute, to relieve overseers from the performance of the duties in question, they cannot legally pay for such assistance from the poor-rates.

Under these circumstances applications have frequently been made to us from the new Unions, to direct the appointment of persons to keep the accounts of the overseers.

The chief book of account ordered to be kept by the overseers, is the rate-book. The other accounts which they are directed to keep, require comparatively little labour; and since a book of accounts can be most properly kept by the person who is accountable, it has appeared to us that the duty of keeping the rate-

book, which contains the account of the collection as well as of the assessment, cannot be so properly performed as by the collector of the rates.

The mode in which this business is performed, where paid officers are not appointed, is extremely faulty. It is stated to us, that in towns the office of overseer and collector is often extensively used as a means of promoting private interests, of excusing many persons from payment altogether, of serving some parties by collecting at long intervals; whilst the balance of rates collected is not unfrequently used by the tradesman, as well as by the farmer, in his private business; and is, consequently, subject to loss from casualties in trade.

For the avoidance of these risks and inconveniences, paid collectors have generally been appointed in the more populous town-parishes, and for the same reasons we have been induced to order the appointment of paid collectors for the new Unions. We usually prescribe, as part of their qualifications, that they shall not be in trade; that they shall give good securities; that, as part of their duties, they shall keep the rate-book, and other books relating to the collection of the rates, for the overseer; and that they shall be paid by a per centage, increasing in amount with the difficulty of collecting each class of monies.

The advantages arising from this arrangement are found to be, that the paid collector, not being in trade, and having less motive to avoid offence, collects the rates more closely and impartially; that defalcations, which were not unfrequent from overseers, are diminished by the sureties taken from the collectors.

We have directed these appointments to be made under the general powers conferred upon us by the 46th clause of the Poor Law Amendment Act, directing the appointment of paid officers; and also under the sanction of the 109th clause, by which a collector is included under the term "officers," of whom we are authorized to direct the appointment.

Having stated to your Lordship the general progress made, since our last Report, in the re-organization of the machinery for the distribution of relief to the destitute, and adduced evidence tending to show the operation of the Act during an unusually severe winter, as well as its effects on a population under an extraordinary pressure of distress and embarrassment, it will now, in the third year of our office, be expected that we should state the probable period within which the formation of Unions under the Poor Law Amendment Act will be completed. We are, however, prevented from making such a statement by certain obstructions, for the removal of which the Bill which was submitted to Parliament during the Session of 1836 was intended to provide. These obstructions have, in a great measure, disappointed our hopes of an early attainment of the objects of the Legislature. The most prominent of these obstructions, and the only one to which we shall here advert, arise out of the necessity in which we are placed of obtaining the consent of the Guardians of incorporations under local Acts, or under Gilbert's Act, to a dissolution of such incorporations previously to the formation of Unions under the Poor Law Amendment Act. In counties where the greater number of the parishes are already formed into Unions, as well as in those where the new machinery is only partially constructed, very serious impediments to the completion of any new local administrative arrangements are presented by capriciously-formed incorporations under local Acts, or under Gilbert's Act. The greater number of these incorporations were framed under Gilbert's Act. As it would be scarcely possible to describe all the variations under different local Acts, we shall confine our observations to the 22 Geo. III. c. 83, commonly called Gilbert's Act; and we beg to call your Lordship's attention to the vicious principles in the administration of relief, sustained by the continuance of these incorporations.

The class of paupers to whom it was intended by the Poor Law Amendment Act that the test of the workhouse should be specially applied, consists of the able-bodied; but we have shown in our Second Annual Report, that by the 29th section of Gilbert's Act, this class is expressly excluded from its operation. One main object of the Poor Law Amendment Act, is to throw the pauperized labourer on his own resources and force him to seek work for himself; but, by the 32nd section of Gilbert's Act, the Guardians are compellable to find employment near to their places of residence for such as profess their willingness to work. Besides these vicious principles which the incorporations made under that Act (and by local Acts on the same plan) are, by their constitution, bound to uphold, they are also subject to a principle of administration equally pernicious,—namely, that each

parish may administer relief, without regard to the mode adopted either in the other parishes of the incorporation, or in the surrounding districts. The parishes are separately managed by the vestry or by their officers, and not by the Guardians of all the parishes acting as a Board. Hence it follows that landlords are brought within the influence of their smaller tenants, occupiers within that of their labourers, and each Guardian or vestryman within that of his neighbours. Hence, also, the chance of finding good managers for all the parishes is diminished in an inverse proportion to the number of parishes incorporated; and from this circumstance it frequently happens that one parish is comparatively well managed, whilst others, from the personal inefficiency of the officers, are the reverse.

We find also that, in consequence of the small size and injudicious arrangement of many of the incorporations, the expense of the supplies, and also of the management, is necessarily much greater than it would be in Unions under the Poor Law Amendment Act.

In our last Report we showed—that in the parishes which have been disincorporated and placed under the control of new Unions, the saving in every instance was considerable. The new Unions are formed not solely with reference to local inclinations and contingencies, but as much as practicable upon a view of each county as a whole, and with due regard to the uniform operation of the same system throughout the country. But the incorporations in question have been formed of parishes not contiguous, without system, without reference to the adjacent districts, or to the increase of useful power which might be gained by mutual arrangements, but merely on the accidental inclinations of parties at the time; and their management is consequently, for the most part, as imperfect as their mode of administering relief is faulty and opposed to sound principle.

The districts formerly comprised in the old incorporations which have been disincorporated have, in the great majority of instances, been included in much larger Unions. In only a very few instances has it been found practicable to adopt, without alteration, the districts of the old incorporations for the new Unions. The geographical position and irregularity of these incorporations, and frequently the disturbance between the parishes included in them is such, as materially to interfere with the arrangement of the adjacent parishes into Unions for the administration of the Poor Laws, or into proper districts for the accomplishment of the objects of the legislature in respect of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths. In illustration of this, we cite the following examples from Mr. Day's Report:—

"For the purposes of efficient and economical administration of municipal divisions, perhaps few counties in the kingdom present greater facilities than that of Salop.—Open and champaign through its greater extent, intersected with good lines of communication, its inhabitants wealthy and peaceable, its numerous market-towns, afford the amplest means for the distribution of its population into masses of the most convenient form. If this be not accomplished to the extent which fairly might have been expected by those most interested in it, it has not been from indifference or from a want of perception on my part—but from obstacles opposed by neighbours to neighbours—from political bias—from prejudice which shuts the ears to evidence—from ignorance of the subject-matter of discussion. Yet such have been the obstacles presented by the local incorporations to the proper re-organization of relief in this county, and for the protection of such, the welfare and convenience not only of neighbours, but of the public generally, have been painfully sacrificed.

"The geographical position of the parish of Llanfair, in the county of Montgomery, marked it out as a natural centre for an extensive Union. It was necessary, however, to provide for a portion of Denbighshire within the range of the Berwyn mountains, and which, from the natural barriers presented, could not be carried beyond them. The extreme of these parishes was within ten miles of the house of industry of the Salop Incorporation of Oswestry, which is their market-town, and where all their habits would naturally have placed them. The continued refusal of the Incorporation of Oswestry to dissolve, compelled the formation of an Union at Llanfyllin instead of Llanfair, and combined with a similar refusal on the part of the Montgomery and Pool Incorporation, dislocated the whole of the proper arrangement of both Montgomery and Denbighshire.

"A similar refusal on the part of the Whitchurch Incorporation compelled the formation of the Wem Union, the whole of which district ought to have been

distributed to neighbouring centres, and a large portion of which was actually wanted and desired at Ellesmere, where there is a workhouse capable of holding above five hundred paupers, standing nearly empty.

"These instances might readily be multiplied. I have before me the maps of seven parishes which, owing to the surrounding incorporations, cannot be annexed to any Union, and should the Commissioners ultimately fail in placing them in union, they must be defenceless against the pressure of the system that is in progress on every side of them in the old incorporations.

"At the last meeting of the Board of the Oswestry Incorporation, when the Directors again refused to dissolve, a butcher of the town was in the chair, who was himself supplying the house with meat, and the resolution was carried, with every magistrate in the room voting against it.

"At the Montgomery and Pool Union, at the largest meeting ever known there, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county was in the chair, himself owning one-fifth of the property in the incorporation, and strongly advocating the propriety of its dissolution, though he himself had brought in the Act under which it was constituted. Six out of eight of the magistrates present were voting on the same side, and nearly all the holders of the property affected in the room; nevertheless, the dissentients carried their point, by a majority of 84 to 36. Yet this was in direct opposition to evidence adduced to prove that even by comparison with a neighbouring incorporation (and that, too, far from a well-managed one), their expenditure was 50 per cent. higher than was necessary."

Such being the general character of these incorporations, it may excite surprise that any difficulty should be experienced in obtaining their immediate and voluntary dissolution. But even when the consent of the requisite number of Guardians is obtained, the process is long and difficult, and in many cases we have entirely failed of obtaining their consent to dissolve. A large proportion of the time of our Assistant-Commissioners has been thus employed unsuccessfully and uselessly to the prejudice of the rest of the country where the progress of the Act has been proportionably delayed.

The obstacles raised on the parts of the Guardians to the dissolution of these incorporations appear to be created partly by their adverse personal interests, and partly by the difficulty of convincing them of the general advantages of a change of system.

In the first place, under Gilbert's Act they generally receive payment, varying from 5*l.* to 10*l.*, and even 20*l.* per annum, for their attendance at the monthly meetings. Under the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Guardians receive no payment, while their gratuitous attendances would be weekly. The Guardians of the incorporations make to themselves the payments in question on the authority of the schedule to Gilbert's Act, although there is no warrant for such payments in the body of the Act itself.

The 33rd section of the Act is construed to enable each Guardian to provide clothing for the persons sent by him to the poor-house. By the rules and regulations provided under the authority of the Poor Law Amendment Act, all clothing and provisions are required to be purchased by contract upon open tender.

Mr. Hall, one of our Assistant Commissioners, describes in the following terms the difficulties which he experienced in making some of the Guardians understand that the administration of relief in the parishes in which they acted was capable of improvement by means of a Board of Guardians formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act.

"The Guardians of the old incorporations in the rural parishes are usually very uncultivated and prejudiced persons. Many of them are unable to write their own names. I have most commonly found that arguments of a general nature failed with them, because totally unintelligible. Only something purely local or directly personal was received. A Guardian once refused to consent to the dissolution, because it had been settled at a vestry meeting, specially convened to deliberate on the question, that the Commissioners only wished to break up the incorporation in order to possess themselves of some remarkably good land left to the parish for charitable purposes. It very rarely occurs that a Guardian will consent without a reference to his fellow-parishioners, and thus the difficulties of the case are multiplied fifty-fold, as it is necessary to gain a majority at the parish meeting, by convincing perhaps as many persons as would constitute the requisite majority at the Board of Guardians, and endeavouring to imbue them with the whole scope and general policy

of the measure. For this the presence of an Assistant-Commissioner at the vestry is absolutely necessary, it being impossible to divine the strange and numerous objections which would be urged and stand unrefuted in his absence. A very frequent case is for the parishioners to refuse or neglect to meet when summoned by the Guardians to discuss the dissolution of an incorporation. I have been three times to one parish by appointment, and as often failed in meeting with the influential rate-payers. The Guardian of course avails himself of this difficulty, and withholds his consent. I have known parish meetings break up without coming to a decision, on account of the absence of some one individual. The valuable time consumed in this way at the expense of the public, and of the district itself, may be easily conceived."

With the adverse private interests of the Guardians of the incorporation to blind their judgments, and with the difficulties of obtaining such a knowledge of the principles and practice of the new system as to appreciate its advantages,—difficulties for which we are bound to make large allowance,—we consider it a circumstance highly honourable to those Guardians of the various incorporations which now form parts of the new Unions, that their consent has been obtained to the dissolution of their incorporations.

For the reasons above set forth, on the ground that the dissolution of these incorporations is necessary for the sake of the rate-payers of the several parishes incorporated, but more especially for the sake of the labouring classes, who ought not to be exposed to the continued operation of bounties on improvidence, and the train of vices inherent in pauperism ;—for the sake of the adjacent districts, and as conducive to the uniform, full, and beneficial operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, as well as any measure for local registration, founded on the basis of the new Unions ;—seeing that the consequences of mal-administration extend beyond the districts in which it takes place, and consequently that no district can properly claim a right to maintain a prejudicial system at the expense of the labouring classes and the public at large ;—seeing, also, that the interests of the officers in whom the decision is at present vested, are such as to bias their judgments against the public interest, we respectfully submit, that the right on the part of the Guardians to maintain these incorporations to the general injury, should be resumed by the Legislature, and that power should be given to us to dissolve the incorporations under Gilbert's Act, or under any local Act, without the consent of the Guardians.

Wherever any practical improvements in the administration of the law have been promoted by any individual or Board of Guardians, we have thought it our duty to sanction, and, as far as appeared expedient, to extend them. The early improvement in the administration of relief at Hatfield, prepared it for the introduction of a measure which has been there adopted at the suggestion of the Marquis of Salisbury, to whom the public are indebted for having set an example, before the adoption of the Poor Law Amendment Act, of the practicability of amending the general administration of the law. The measure to which we advert consisted in rendering the administration of relief by the Board of Guardians more directly available for the prevention of mendicity. The means proposed for the accomplishment of this object, were the circulation of tickets to the rate-payers to be given by them to any mendicants asking for alms.

These tickets contained directions to the workhouse, where relief would be afforded in return for work, on the prescribed conditions. If mendicants are really destitute (of which their acceptance of the prescribed condition is a test) then they receive the relief to which the law entitles them. If they are not destitute, but impostors, the probability is that they will not accept the relief on such conditions, neither will they have received any money, and the object of the rate-payers will so far have been attained.

This application of the distribution of relief to the immediate suppression of mendicity, appears to us to be conformable to the main principles and objects of a legal provision for the destitute.

The earlier statutes, and especially the 39th of Elizabeth, c. 3 (of which the 43rd of Elizabeth is a continuation), show that the policy of the latter statute was directed to the suppression of mendicity. The provision "for setting to work all such persons" (without any limitation as to those who apply or who do not apply), "married or unmarried, having no means to maintain them, and using no ordinary and daily trade of life to get their living by," must be taken as having

reference to a class of persons who, whilst there was no adequate statutory provision for their relief, sought subsistence by means of alms or mendicancy.

The establishment of a legal provision for destitution, if that provision be properly administered, abolishes the plea of the mendicant, that if relief be not given he will perish for want.

That the suppression of mendicancy was within the direct intention of the statute, may be inferred from the 10th clause of the 39th of Elizabeth, which was repealed on the re-enactment of the main provisions of that statute verbatim by the 43rd of Elizabeth. The clause was probably repealed as being then unnecessary, and as in fact continuing an inconvenient license to the resident poor to ask charity. It was as follows: "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from the first day of November next ensuing the end of this session of Parliament, no person or persons whatsoever shall go wandering abroad and beg in any place whatsoever, by license, or without, upon pain to be esteemed, taken and punished, as a rogue: Provided always, that this present Act shall not extend to any poor people which shall ask relief of victuals only in the same parish where such poor people do dwell, so the same be in such time only and according to such order and direction as shall be made and appointed by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the same parish, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act."

The prevention of mendicancy being therefore obviously part of the policy of the statute, it appears necessary that suitable means for the attainment of this object should be resorted to in the administration of the law.

If any individual state that he have no food, and is in pressing want, that he is in danger of perishing unless relief be given to him, then any officer charged with the administration of relief is bound (unless he have presented to him some facts or reasonable evidence to rebut such statement) to give relief to such destitute person.

If any person meet a wayfarer or other individual asking relief on the ground of destitution, then such person may direct the applicant to the proper officer who is responsible for the administration of necessary relief.

By the 52nd section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Commissioners are empowered to determine the conditions on which relief shall be given.

The conditions which we have sanctioned in the Hatfield Union are, that the individual who produces the ticket shall, if the workhouse master shall have deemed it his duty to admit him, and after a compliance with the workhouse regulations provided for the admission of destitute persons, be set on such work as may be provided for the able-bodied or for the partially disabled. After such person shall have performed a task of work proportionate to his or her capacity, he or she shall receive such a meal of food as is provided to be given to the regular pauper inmates of the workhouse, and be also provided with lodging, and thenceforth, on the performance of the prescribed work, shall receive daily the same diet, and be subject to the same regulations as the other paupers in the workhouse.

We have sanctioned the introduction of similar regulations into the Hertford and some other Unions, and we are assured that the measure wherever tried has proved eminently successful.

In the Appendix we have given a copy of the Regulations which we have sanctioned for the administration of relief to this description of paupers.

Although it is a matter of regret to us that we are unable to compress within any reasonable limits such an account as we feel it incumbent upon us to give of our multifarious and now widely extended proceedings, we still think it our duty to notice the condition of those persons, who have through our intervention been provided with employment in the manufacturing districts.

We were well aware that the arrangements made for them would necessarily be affected by the commercial distress, to the existence of which we have already alluded; and we gave especial instructions to our agents, Mr. Muggeridge and Mr. Baker, carefully to watch over the condition of those individuals, and as far as in them lay to prevent any inconvenience or difficulty from pressing on these persons. Although the agreements between the parties whose migration had been superintended by us were for the most part for three years certain, it was soon found that the security derivable from this condition would not suffice to prevent all the migrants from being thrown out of work. Some of the manufacturers who had entered into these agreements, had by the natural effects of commercial em-

barrassment become unable to fulfil their engagements—and we found also that not less than one-third of the persons who had come in search of work into the manufacturing districts, had removed themselves voluntarily, without any intervention of ours; and with reference to this class (for whose condition we were in no degree responsible) no agreement for employment for any fixed period existed. There is no doubt that many of these persons have returned to their native parishes; they had in fact been habituated to the idle sauntering habits heretofore prevalent in the pauperised districts, and were unable to settle themselves to regular work.

Of those who still remain in the employment of the masters who originally engaged them, some, no doubt, have been willing to submit to a diminution of wages, others have received assistance from the charity and kindness of friends in the country they had left; but far the greater number, as your Lordship will see by two returns inserted in the Appendix, still continue in the service of their first employers; and as there is a reasonable prospect of a revival of trade, at no distant period, we entertain a confident hope and belief that these persons will soon be permanently identified with the population of the district, and not only render useful service to their employers, but obtain an adequate livelihood for themselves.

We think it our duty also to add some new instructions and regulations which we have issued on the subject of emigration, and also an account of the numbers who, since the date of our last Report, have emigrated under the provisions of the Act.

We are well aware that it does not become us to offer any observations of the nature of a commentary on the Report of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the Relief of the Poor, as administered under our orders and regulations. We trust, nevertheless, that we may be permitted to assure your Lordship that our attention shall be most carefully directed to the different points suggested in that Report as deserving of particular investigation; it will be our duty to endeavour to obtain such information upon these points as the Committee, on its re-appointment, may be desirous of possessing.

In the belief that notwithstanding the many difficulties which have necessarily impeded the introduction of the new system of Poor Law administration, its influence has been generally beneficial, we look to the re-appointment of the Committee as the surest means of making that fact manifest to the public. We trust to the labours of the Committee for the means of ascertaining and correcting any imperfections in the new machinery, which, though they may escape our notice, may not impossibly be found to exist. In the meantime we are upheld by the confident persuasion, which every day's experience tends in our opinion to confirm, that not to the rate-payer only, but to the labouring classes themselves, the provisions of the new law continue to be productive of the greatest benefits. It would be gratifying to us to enlarge upon this topic, and to enter into the detailed exposition of it; we shall content ourselves, however, with placing before your Lordship the expressions of a wholly disinterested observer, but who was possessed of extensive means of observing, and who may be thought to give a more unprejudiced testimony than could be conveyed in any words of our own.

Mr. Woolley, formerly a land agent, and now an assistant tithe-commissioner, states in a letter to Mr. Gulson—

"I wanted to talk with you on the almost magical effect I find produced by the New Poor Laws in the South. There I had seen the evil in its 'riotings;' I saw no chance but ruin or change—prompt, effectual, decided, radical change; I began to fear the thing had been pushed too far, the remedy too long deferred; but I am perfectly delighted to find that I was mistaken. The change has been made, and the effect is more than any one could have hoped. I have, in my professional engagement as assistant tithe-commissioner, been much in Sussex and the Weald of Kent.

"I have seen the effect on the poor-rates, the character of the population, the improvement of the land—such a change! I have talked with all sorts of persons, of all sorts of opinion on other subjects, and have heard but *one* opinion on this—that the measure has saved the country.

"I am sick of the pitiful cry attempted to be raised against the measure, and especially at the supposed inhumanity of it. Let any man see the straightforward walk, the upright look of the labourer, as contrasted with what was before seen at

every step in those counties. The sturdy and idle nuisance has already become the useful industrious member of society. No man who has not looked well into human nature, and the practical working of the wretched system of pauperism, can form an idea how different is sixpence earned by honest industry, and sixpence wrung from the pay-table of a parish officer. I am fully convinced, that the measure has doubled the value of property in many parts of the kingdom.

"This is important; but pounds, shillings, and pence will not measure the value of the change in character which is already visible, and which I am well convinced will develop itself more and more."

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's very faithful Servants,

THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS.
(L. S.) JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE.
GEO. NICHOLLS.

177

Appendix (A.)

DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE BOARD.

—No. 1.—

INSTRUCTIONAL LETTER addressed to various Boards of Guardians, on their formation.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House, London,
31st January, 1837.

Gentlemen,

As the duties devolving upon those who have been suddenly and unexpectedly called upon to act as Guardians for the administration of relief to the poor are new, the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES offer the following explanations, in the hope that they may assist you in discharging them.

Appendix (A.)
No. 1.
Letter addressed to various Boards of Guardians.

They recommend you to consult the published evidence as to the effects derived by the poor themselves, from the changes already effected; and they wish it to be understood that their orders for the administration of relief will be founded upon such principles only, as have been tried, and proved beneficial, both in raising the moral and social condition of the labouring classes, and in reducing the burthens of the rate-payers.

The Commissioners entertain a confident hope that you will enter upon your office with a firm assurance of the ultimate efficacy of the system which you are about to administer; and they rely on your co-operation with them for the attainment of the objects of the Legislature. Their orders will shield you from undue responsibility, from the personal spite of the ignorant, or of those who have an interest in the abuses by which the labouring class has been so extensively pauperized; and will conduce to that uniformity which is so important to the efficient working of all Unions.

The Commissioners request your attention to the following instructions relative to the first, and two or three following meetings of your Board; they may prevent confusion and difficulty.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS.

1. The Union having been formed, the several parishes having elected their Guardians, and the Guardians being assembled at the time and place named for their first meeting, the first step will be to call over the names of each of the parishes of the Union, and inquire whether their respective Guardians are in attendance. Each Guardian who presents himself must, if required so to do, produce the certificate of his election, signed by the overseers, or other returning officers, without which, he should not be allowed to act. The duty of examining these certificates should be performed by one of the ex-officio Guardians, or by the presiding Guardian. The Assistant Commissioner will, if he be present, aid the proceedings of the Board.

2. At this stage of the business any irregularity or omission in any election should be stated; and if important, the facts should be forthwith reported to the Commissioners. So, also, if any parish shall have neglected to elect a Guardian; in which case that parish will be liable to remain unrepresented, and without influence in the choice of the paid officers, or in the administration of relief to its paupers. Although unrepresented, it will still have to contribute to the expenses of the Union, and to provide for the relief ordered by the Board of Guardians; and no Guardian can be chosen for such parish before the period of the next annual election of Guardians, unless an application be made to the Commissioners, and sufficient cause be shown to induce them to issue a new order for election.

Appointment of the Chairman and of the Vice-Chairman.

3. The next business will be to choose a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman.

4. As the speedy and satisfactory despatch of business will depend greatly on the individual who presides, the choice of gentlemen of suitable habits to act as Chairman and Vice-Chairman will be of great importance to the Union. The best rule of choice is to select the gentlemen who have shown the greatest interest in the measure, and who have distinguished themselves within the district by promoting improvements, and reducing the burthens of the rate-payers.

5. Where the Chairman, by reason of other public duties, is likely to be absent from the Union for a considerable part of the year, it is advisable to apply to the Commissioners for permission to elect two Vice-Chairmen.

6. The Board being now complete, the next step is to determine the most convenient day, hour, and place for holding the weekly meetings. Care should be taken to avoid the necessity of meeting at any tavern or public-house. The chief workhouse for the able-bodied paupers should be made the place of meeting; but if it should be impracticable or inexpedient to hold the meeting there, the Guardians should endeavour to hire some private building, or to obtain the use of some public building for the purpose.

Appointment of the Paid Officers.

7. Next in order is the consideration of the appointment of the paid officers. On this, much of the success of the Union depends. It will therefore be necessary carefully to con-

Appendix (A.)

No. 1.

Letter addressed to various Boards of Guardians.

sider the character of the candidates. You should particularly avoid pledging yourselves on a canvass; and thereby committing injustice and doing injury to the public, by appointing a person less fit than some other, who would perform the required duty for the same remuneration.

8. With the exception of the clerk and the treasurer (either of whom may be nominated at the first or second meeting of the Board, if the Guardians are then agreed as to the fitness of the respective candidates), the several appointments can only be duly made after advertisement in the newspapers, in the form prescribed.

9. At the first meeting the Guardians will more especially have under their consideration the districts into which the Union may be divided, the number of the officers, and the amounts of salaries to be offered. Upon these points, as well as on all others, if required, the Assistant Commissioner will aid you with his advice, founded on the experience which has been gained in other districts.

10. It should be borne in mind, in selecting the paid officers, that the duties of the Guardians will ultimately be reduced, in a great measure, to the general superintendence and control of those officers to whom the detailed business of the Union will be intrusted. But whenever improper appointments are made, where an officer is wanting in intelligence or in energy, either his deficiencies must be made up by the personal exertions of the Guardians, or the public service will be injured, and the relief of the destitute will be neglected.

Appointment of the Clerk.

11. The chief officer of the Union is the Clerk to the Board of Guardians. The Commissioners, therefore, request your special attention to the statement of his duties, in the Rules and Regulations for the management of the Board, that you may be fully aware of the necessity of setting aside all local feelings and partialities in selecting a person for this situation.

12. It will be the duty of the clerk to record the proceedings, conduct the correspondence, and generally to see to the execution of the orders of the Board. Between the sittings he will be required, under the directions of the Board, to control the other paid officers, and give them directions in cases of emergency. During those intervals he should at once proceed to put in execution any orders or instructions which he may receive from the Poor Law Commissioners. It will be his duty to superintend the keeping of the accounts of the Union, and he will be chiefly responsible for all such returns as may be required by the Legislature or by the Poor Law Commissioners. The candidates for this office should produce testimonials to their ability, habits of order, and exactness in business.

13. Where the Union is large, it may be requisite to appoint as clerk a person who can devote himself entirely to his office. In this case he may be charged with additional duties, for instance, that of assisting the parish officers in making out their rate-books. It is not necessary that the clerk should be a professional man, but if he be an attorney he will be required to transact the professional business of the Union without any extra payment than would be sufficient to repay costs out of pocket. Experience has shown, that the former amount of professional business in the parishes of the Union forms no criterion for judging of the future, and that the additional emolument required on that account is inconsiderable. Where the Union is small, you must select a person who is at liberty to render his services freely and zealously, whenever they may be demanded; and you must not let the office be filled merely as the means of obtaining connexions, or of keeping out competitors for practice.

The Treasurer.

14. The next appointment is that of Treasurer to the Union. If the Union is in the neighbourhood of a banking establishment, it will be most convenient to appoint a banker as the treasurer. In some few cases bankers have, in the first instance, objected to give security; but when it has been explained that it is required by the law, and not by any regulations of the Guardians, the most respectable bankers have given security, to the amount of one-sixth of the annual rates of the Union. The balance occasionally in the hands of the treasurer will render unnecessary the payment of a salary.

The Auditor.

15. The appointment of the Auditor comes next in order, though it need not be immediate. From the 46th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, it appears that the Legislature contemplated the expediency of appointing one Auditor for several Unions; and the arrangement now made will probably be modified hereafter. The qualifications for the office are, a knowledge of accounts and of the Poor Laws, high respectability, and freedom from bias. The Auditor has not merely to ascertain that the rates raised have been brought to account and expended, but to a certain extent, to decide on the legality of the expenditure. His duty does not require a large salary. Gentlemen of great respectability have undertaken it for a remuneration of two guineas per diem, and as the audit is generally found to require from three to four days per quarter, a salary of 20 or 30 guineas per annum has usually been given to the auditor of one Union.

The Relieving Officers.

16. The appointments of the Relieving Officers will next be brought under deliberation.

17. Upon a consideration of their duties, as set forth in the Rules and Regulations issued by the Poor Law Commissioners, it will be seen, that the success of the Union mainly depends on the judicious selection of these officers.

18. The qualifications especially requisite in them, as well as in masters of workhouses, are diligence, firmness, and mildness, together with a knowledge of the habits of the indigent classes. The poor are far more sensitive to the behaviour of persons in authority, and of their superiors in rank, than is generally imagined, and they feel the manner of rejecting their claims almost as powerfully as the rejection itself. Each of the Union officers should, therefore, be especially cautioned as to his conduct towards the claimants of relief; he should be reminded that it is his duty to treat the sick, the aged, and the infirm, with tenderness and care; that many of the claims which it will be his duty to reject, have been created by abuses heretofore prevalent; and that in rejecting even such claims he must not use harsh language or show an angry deportment. He must so conduct himself as to obtain the respect and confidence of the claimants of relief; and he should be warned, that the Poor Law Commissioners will visit any instances of harshness, severity, inattention, or incompetency, with immediate dismissal. In case of tumult or resistance amongst the paupers, explanation will be required from the officer whose authority is resisted; and a repetition or continuance of insubordination or resistance to the new regulations, will be deemed to be strong evidence of incompetency on the part of the officer who may thus have failed in enforcing them.

19. The most successful appointments, where candidates experienced in the administration of well-managed parishes were not forthcoming, have been from the superior non-commissioned officers in the army. The habits gained in military service have been found peculiarly to qualify them as relieving officers and masters of workhouses. In some instances, the services of commissioned officers have been obtained at moderate salaries, and efficient men have also been engaged from the Metropolitan Police. The advantage of local knowledge, possessed by any relieving officer who is a native, or who has been a resident in the district, has commonly been found to be counterbalanced by the undue influence of local connexions.

20. The Commissioners have occasionally been called upon to repair the error of a precipitate local appointment, made under the improper influence of previous canvass, or otherwise, by withholding their sanction to such appointment. But it is important to remark, that every such instance has arisen in the case of the appointment of some individual who was resident, or who had previously held office in some parish of the Union; and whose local connexions, rather than his fitness, had unduly influenced the Guardians in making the appointment.

21. These observations upon the appointment and qualifications of relieving officers apply, even in a stronger degree, to those of the master of the workhouse, his office being comparatively permanent, and the strict management of the workhouse being the point on which the whole system rests. Besides a large measure of the qualifications prescribed for the relieving officers, he must understand the economical management of provisions, and the proper regulation of the labour and diet of such of the able-bodied paupers, as may from time to time become inmates of the workhouse. Where no able masters can be found amongst the candidates who have been masters of well-managed workhouses, the best appointments have been made from amongst the non-commissioned officers of the army or navy.

22. With respect to the present parish officers who may become candidates for new offices, the Commissioners observe that the administration of relief under the Poor Law Amendment Act, within the Union, will, it is presumed, differ so considerably from the former management of the separate parishes, that length of service under the old system cannot of itself be taken as evidence of competency to carry into effect the new regulations. If the past management has been lax or inefficient (the proof of which is the prevalent amount of pauperism), the length of time during which any officer has been engaged in it will unfit him for the prompt enforcement of the new regulations. In all offices, any misconduct on the part of the officer may cause such extensive mischief to the Union, that to appoint any candidate solely on the grounds of his having been in office, would be to inflict evil on a multitude of individuals from an undue regard to one. Where the former conduct of any officer has been good, and comparatively superior to that of the other officers within the district, this circumstance will of course claim the consideration of the Board of Guardians.

23. It has been found that an active relieving officer may attend to the average number of paupers in more than eight rural parishes, containing a population of between five and six thousand inhabitants, or to the average of pauperism existing in a town-population of from ten to fifteen thousand. It must be taken into account, that by the operation of the new system, the amount of out-door pauperism will be gradually diminished, if not finally extinguished.

Medical Officers.

24. The consideration of the Guardians, on their first day of meeting, will be bestowed on the arrangement of the districts for the administration of medical relief, and the appointments of the medical officers.

25. On this subject the law, before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, was silent. The Act of the 43rd of Elizabeth takes no notice of any claims for medical relief, and in no subsequent statute are they even alluded to. The various practices which prevail in the administration of this description of relief, have arisen from the overseers acting upon mere assumptions or conjectures as to the intention of the law.

26. It is, for example, frequently assumed that medical relief should be provided for the whole of the labouring classes, whether destitute of the means of providing for themselves or not. But as the poor-rates are by law confined to the relief of absolute destitution, cases of claims on account of sickness ought to be investigated and decided on by Boards of Guardians,

Appendix (A.)
No. 1.
Letter addressed to various Boards of Guardians.

upon the same principles as other claims for relief. This, however, is not possible in cases of sudden and dangerous illness or accident. In these, the overseers of the poor (including under that designation the churchwardens) are still responsible for providing the necessary assistance, either by sending for the medical officer of the Union, or by procuring the aid of any other practitioner until such medical officer can attend. To prevent the consequences of any neglect on the part of the overseers, the 54th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act authorizes even a single magistrate to order medical relief in cases of sudden and dangerous illness.

27. Although, at first sight, it might appear that the Board of Guardians might treat the applicant for medical relief with indulgence, yet a closer view of the causes and effects of pauperism will show that they would thereby produce evils of considerable magnitude.

28. It is well known that relief in this form is accepted with the least repugnance by those who have never been paupers, and operates as an easy introduction to further applications. The prospect of sickness and old age operates as the strongest motive to provident habits, and to contributing to sick clubs, benefit societies, and savings' banks; and those excellent institutions are injured wherever medical relief is dispensed to those who are not actually destitute. On the other hand, in the districts in which medical relief has been correctly administered, benefit societies, sick clubs, and self-supporting dispensaries, have rapidly increased; and, besides the check to pauper habits and practices, created by these independent modes of providing against the casualties of life, the medical aid afforded is much more efficient than could be hoped for by any form of parochial relief.

29. An independent labourer, a member of a club, is on a more satisfactory footing with his medical attendant, than a pauper with the parish doctor. Upon these and similar grounds, the Commissioners desire to impress upon you, that whilst cases of urgent necessity are attended to promptly, according to the rule set forth, great care should be taken to prevent the misapplication of this description of relief; and they recommend, as a salutary check to such misapplication, that wherever it appears probable that the person receiving medical relief will have the means of repayment after his recovery, it should be given by way of loan, and the repayment by instalments or otherwise be carefully enforced.

30. The Commissioners do not consider it expedient for them to fix either the number or the remuneration of the medical officers of a Union. They conceive that the Guardians, from their knowledge of the localities of the Union, of the means of communication between its parishes, and of the distribution of its population, will, with the aid of an Assistant-Commissioner, be able to form the most correct judgment as to the number of the districts into which it might be desirable to divide it for the purposes of medical relief. The arrangements made by different Boards of Guardians have been various. In two or three cases the whole of a Union has been confided to one medical officer. In most cases, however, the districts formed for the relieving officers have been fixed to be the districts of the medical officers also.

31. The Commissioners have found it necessary to introduce a special provision in their rules, against heavy charges made for attendance on paupers under orders of removal. It was a frequent practice for a medical man to contract for his attendance on the settled paupers of a parish for a small fixed sum, while he was left at liberty to make whatever charges he pleased for the treatment of non-parishioners under suspended orders of removal. When the patient recovered, he was sent home to his place of settlement with a bill, which the distant parish to which he belonged could neither check nor control.

32. In order to correct this abuse, the Commissioners have directed that the medical officer shall attend on all sick paupers within the Union, whether settled or non-settled, and whether under orders of removal or otherwise, without any other remuneration than his salary.

33. With respect to the professional qualifications of the medical officers, the Commissioners have deemed it right to abide strictly by the definition contained in the Poor Law Amendment Act.

34. Should the appointment of a clerk not have been made at this meeting, the chairman or the vice-chairman present will take charge of the papers, until a clerk is appointed. In the mean time some person may be hired to copy letters, &c., prepare notices, or perform other duties.

35. You must not fail, at your first meeting, to instruct the overseers of your respective parishes that they are bound to continue the administration of relief until the duty is transferred to the relieving officers, of which notice must be sent to them from the Board.

The Second Meeting of the Guardians.

36. The first business at the second meeting of the Board of Guardians will be to cause the minutes of the preceding meeting to be read, and, if correct, to confirm them. This is done, in order to insure their correctness, as a record of the proceedings, and is not necessary to give validity to the resolutions of the preceding meeting. The names of each Guardian present at every meeting should be entered in the minutes.

37. As the Workhouses belonging to the several parishes in the Union will be applicable to their common use, one or more competent persons should be appointed to value them; one valuer by the Board of Guardians on behalf of the Union, and the other or others by the parishes to which such workhouses belong. The valuation should be made of the value of such houses to be let, as on a repairing lease, and to be sold. The Commissioners do not contemplate the sanctioning of the sales of workhouses; but it is requisite to ascertain the value of such houses at the time of the formation of the Union, in order to afford grounds for an adjustment in case of a dissolution.

Workhouse Accommodation.

38. The providing workhouse accommodation is the next subject for the consideration of the Board.

39. The Commissioners require that sufficient space should be provided for the accommodation of paupers in the classes specified in the rules and regulations herewith transmitted to you.

40. It would appear that permanent accommodation will seldom be required for more than from 1½ to 2 per cent. of the population of the Union. It has hitherto been found that, even in the worst districts, not more than four or five out of a hundred able-bodied paupers, to whom it is offered, will accept relief in the house. But it is necessary, nevertheless, to provide for a much greater influx of such applicants; although, in times of heavy pressure from able-bodied paupers, it might be expedient to make room for them by removing and giving out-door relief to the aged and infirm, as a temporary arrangement, until the pressure has subsided.

41. The Commissioners require that special provision should be made for the reception and maintenance of the able-bodied paupers, according to the regulations prescribed for the management of the workhouses.

42. But in the mean time, the inmates of the existing tenements should, as far as possible, be classed and governed according to those regulations; observing always that arrangements should be first made for able-bodied men, and youths above thirteen years of age, and then for able-bodied women, and girls above sixteen years of age.

43. If there be several houses belonging to the Union, it will be found that much room may be gained by assigning one house to one or to two classes, instead of allowing paupers of all classes to remain together in each house.

44. Where there are existing houses, which it is proposed to use as subsidiary to the chief or central house, the house appropriated for the boys should be kept by the schoolmaster, and that for the girls by the schoolmistress. One of the relieving officers may be charged with the care of the house containing another class of paupers; and by similar arrangements, the expenses of the general management may be kept down without any material disadvantage.

45. Should any new houses, or any alteration of the existing houses be necessary, or should it be found expedient to hire and adapt any existing tenements, the contracts, plans, and specifications, must be sent to the Commissioners for their examination and approval.

Mode of appointing the Paid Officers.

46. As at this second meeting some appointments of officers will probably be made, the Commissioners observe, that the integrity and sense of justice of the Guardians will prescribe a full and impartial examination of the qualifications of every candidate for employment in the Union. The Guardians should look to evidence of ability and good conduct in previous situations as the security for future good service; general testimonials to fitness, without such evidence, being of little weight, especially from persons unacquainted with the new duties to be performed. All canvassing should be repressed, as an attempt to induce the Guardians to injure the public service, and commit injustice by pledging themselves in favour of one candidate without an examination of the claims of the others, amongst whom there might be persons better qualified for the office. The circumstance of a person having been a bankrupt or an insolvent, or of having failed in other pursuits, is regarded by the Commissioners as presumptive evidence of unfitness.

47. The Commissioners trust that political and sectarian feelings will be always carefully excluded from the proceedings of the Board. The mixing up of politics with the administration of relief, has almost always been found to operate prejudicially in increasing the spread of pauperism amongst the labouring classes, by causing relief to be distributed for other than the simple purpose of relieving the destitute, and by occasioning the appointment of paid officers, not for their fitness for office, but for their activity as political agents.

48. The correct course of proceeding will be to read the several proposals of candidates in the order in which they have been received, and, when they have been read, to call in the candidates and examine them in the like order. Each Guardian will put such questions as he may think fit to the candidate. The chairman will then take the votes of the Guardians; and when each Guardian has voted, the total number of votes should be added up, and the candidate having the greatest number declared duly elected.

Contracts for Supplies.

49. At this, if not at the former meeting, it will be proper to take measures for supplying the Workhouses, and the Union generally, with the articles of relief in kind. The contracts for the supplies should therefore be considered by the Guardians, and advertisements for tenders issued, as ordered by the Commissioners.

50. All charges beyond the fair price for which goods might be bought in the open market, or beyond the price for which they are offered by any respectable dealer, are deemed exorbitant, and the auditors are bound to disallow the payment of the excess of such charges.

51. The expenditure will not be duly economised unless the orders for obtaining the chief articles of supply by open tender are in all cases rigidly adhered to. It has been found, that by contracting for supplies on a large scale, a saving of from 15 to 25 per cent. has been made on provisions alone.

52. By procuring clothing of the wholesale manufacturers considerable savings may be made. Men's jackets of strong fearnought cloth may be purchased at 5*s.*; breeches at 3*s.*;

Appendix (A.)

No. 1.

Letter addressed to various Boards of Guardians.

strong cotton shirts at 1*s.* 10*d.*; worsted stockings at 1*s.* 10*d.*; cloth caps at 9*d.*; strong shoes at 3*s.* 6*d.*; complete suit for winter at 14*s.* 1*d.* But with strong canvass trowsers at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and canvass jacket at 2*s.* 6*d.*, for wear during the less severe weather, the complete men's suit may be obtained for 10*s.* 1*d.* For the female paupers strong gowns of grogram may be procured at 4*s.*; calico shifts at 1*s.* 6*d.*; petticoats of linsey wolsey at 2*s.* 7½*d.*; stockings at 1*s.* 3*d.* per pair; shoes at 1*s.* 6*d.*; caps at 9*d.*; handkerchiefs at 7*d.*; straw bonnets at 1*s.* 2*d.*; or the complete dress at 12*s.* These are the wholesale prices of ready-made goods; but where the materials are procured and made up in the workhouse, the cost may be still further reduced. In deciding upon tenders, the names of the persons tendering should be withheld from the Board, until the decision is made.

53. The supplies of provisions should be delivered at the workhouses, and at any other places appointed for their distribution.

54. These arrangements for obtaining supplies for the Union by open competition will probably be met by petitions and various modes of influence in behalf of the smaller shopkeepers in the separate parishes; but it will be your duty to resist all attempts to procure the purchase of supplies at any other than the best and cheapest markets. The strong local interests in favour of profuse expenditure at the public expense have hitherto greatly promoted indolence, fraud, and pauperism. For the sake of the classes who have been exposed to their influence it is necessary that they should be put an end to. The change will not, indeed, materially affect the shopkeepers, nor have they suffered, as they generally anticipated, by the establishment of Unions, because the paupers who have become independent labourers have purchased their goods with money received as wages, instead of tickets from the parish officers, or money received from the poor-rates. It should be pointed out to the shopkeepers, that the purchasing supplies for Unions by contracts upon open tenders is now inevitable, and that, under these circumstances, their true interest is in the strict enforcement and successful operation of the new system, inasmuch as every person who becomes or who remains a pauper is, in all probability, a customer lost.

Arrangements for the Examination of the Claims to Relief.

55. Having, by the appointment of officers, and by the arrangements for in-door paupers, and the supplies of provisions by contract, put together the requisite machinery for carrying on the affairs of the Union, you will now come to the examination of the separate cases of all the paupers in the United Parishes, a proceeding to which your most careful attention should be given.

56. Before this examination is undertaken, the Pauper Description List should be filled up by the relieving officers. The requisite particulars must be obtained by them, at the residences of the claimants for relief, and from the overseers of their several parishes, or from any other sources. The competency of any relieving officer will be judged of by the completeness of his information as to the state of the pauper's residence, his earnings, and means of subsistence, and his ordinary expenditure, together with his habits of sobriety or otherwise, as ascertained from shopkeepers, or from his neighbours, or other sources of information.

57. In all cases the relieving officer should be required to see and examine not only the head of the family, but every member of it whose name is presented as part of the claimants of relief. The more common frauds which should be guarded against are those of—

Putting on the list of the family for which relief is demanded, children who are at work and maintaining themselves.

Parties receiving relief as being out of work, who are partially or wholly in work.

Parties who have received relief in consequence of being actually out of work, continuing on the list after they have obtained work.

Parties who have received out-door relief on account of sickness, continuing on the list after they have recovered.

Women receiving relief for themselves and families on the pretext that their husbands are absent in search of work, while they are absent and in full work.

Women receiving relief on the grounds that they have been deserted by their husbands, whilst their husbands are only occasionally absent, or are at home on work.

Persons continuing to receive pensions for children or relatives as if they were alive, when they are dead.

58. The best course of proceeding will be to investigate the cases of the paupers parish by parish; and the first parish dealt with should be that in which the disorder and pauperism have been the greatest. After the relieving officer has made his inquiries concerning the paupers of this parish, and laid before the Guardians the Pauper Description List, properly filled up, such paupers as the Guardians think fit should be summoned and examined before the Board. This should on no account be omitted or delayed. At this second meeting, the selection of the parish should be made, and the time fixed for taking the examinations.

59. At the commencement of the change of system, it has been usual to hold meetings twice or three times each week, until the whole of the pauper cases have been examined; but it should be understood that no general question will be taken into consideration on any other day than the one fixed upon for the weekly meetings.

Funds.

60. As it is necessary that the treasurer should have funds to answer any payments the Guardians may make, it will be requisite at the second, or some early meeting, to make out warrants upon the several parish officers of the Union, to pay into the treasurer's hands

certain sums, according to their respective averages, on account, for the expenses of the current quarter.

The transaction of the business named will probably complete the second meeting.

The Third Meeting of Guardians.

61. The chief business at the third meeting of the Board of Guardians will probably be the examination of the paupers who have been summoned to attend for the purpose.

62. Some claimants who are able will probably not attend, and will relinquish their claims to relief rather than undergo the scrutiny of the Board of Guardians. The clerk will read, from the Pauper Description List, the name and the particulars relating to each pauper summoned to attend. When the relieving officer has stated any additional particulars which he may have to communicate, the pauper should be called in before the Board and examined; immediately after which he should retire. No pauper should be allowed to remain during the discussion upon his own case, or upon the case of any others.

63. As the examination of each case is disposed of, it must be determined under what statute or under what regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners, or under what principle of relief it comes, and a conformable decision made. The decision of the Guardians should be communicated to the pauper by the chairman.

The preparatory Relief.

64. You will direct special attention to be paid by the relieving and medical officers to those who are helpless from age, infirmity, or sickness.

65. For widows having children of eleven or twelve years of age, and upwards, or for industrious men having large families comprising children above those ages, application may be made to the Poor Law Commissioners to endeavour to obtain profitable employment for them in the manufacturing districts.

66. Where relief is demanded, and has been accustomed to be given on account of the number of the family, should it be inexpedient to stop it suddenly and altogether, relief in the workhouse may be offered to one or two of the eldest children.

67. Where the pauper is the head of a family, and he declares that he has no work, and proves satisfactorily that he can obtain none, either in his own or in any of the parishes within a reasonable distance, he may be offered temporary relief within the workhouse until he can get some kind of work; relief, wholly or chiefly in kind, being given in the interval to the family, to prevent the necessity of immediately selling off their goods and breaking up the cottage establishment. The pauper should be distinctly told that such an arrangement can only be temporary, in order that his wife and family may seek work for him; and that the strict workhouse principle requires that all the members of a family claiming relief should enter the house, and give up their property for the benefit of the parish.

68. In all cases of out-door relief, relief in kind should be immediately, and to as great an extent as possible, substituted for money payments, it being, in some degree, a test of the claims to relief. Money, it should be remembered, is only a means of procuring subsistence; which the pauper is under constant temptations to misapply, and is often incompetent to apply properly. The object of the pauper applicant is not money, but bread, or the other necessaries of life.

69. When food is thus dispensed as relief, care should be taken that no more is given than is allowed to the in-door paupers; and the food, where practicable, should be served out in rations, the same as the daily rations of the in-door paupers.

70. For the young and able-bodied applicants task-work should be provided, and relief should only be given in a form which none but the really destitute of this class of applicants will accept. To this end, the parish must be made the hardest taskmaster and the worst paymaster. The best mode of employing paupers of this direction is by hand-mills for grinding the corn to be consumed by themselves and other paupers within the Union. These mills are of two kinds, one of stone, the other of steel. The stone mills cost about 60*l.* and require two gangs of six or eight men in each to work them. The latter cost about 10*l.*, and require two gangs of four or six men in each. The mills may be erected in a shed or cottage, or other small tenement; and these will afford that amount of labour without which no parochial relief should be given to such paupers.

71. Should it be found that the number of applicants of this class is greater than can be thus employed, other labour may be resorted to, such as stone-breaking, &c.: but the employment must be wholly on account of the Union, and in no case for private individuals. The labour should be enforced strictly and regularly, that is, it should generally be enforced throughout the whole of the week, and not for odd days, to suit the pauper's convenience; neither should less than the full day's work be permitted. Where the paupers are allowed to work for the parish only during odd days, or parts of days, the indolent and vicious will prefer such work, for the purpose of poaching during the night.

72. It may be further remarked, on the subject of pauper labour, that whilst it should, as far as circumstances permit, be useful and economical labour, it is vain to expect a direct profit from it, except in the reduction of the rates, by keeping off the idle and profligate, and forcing them to get their own living. Upon this principle, the Commissioners have generally found it necessary to order the discontinuance of parish manufactories, parish farms, and other similar modes of employment, conducted with the fallacious expectation of obtaining thereby a direct profit for the parish.

73. All able-bodied applicants should be warned that the out-door relief is but for a time; and that after a short period, no relief whatsoever will be administered to them, except in

Appendix (A.)
No. 1.
Letter addressed to various Boards of Guardians.

the workhouse. It will be within your discretion, until the workhouse is prepared, either to alter the relief of paupers separately, or to make reductions of the out-door allowances, with whole classes at once, offering the workhouse at the same time as an alternative.

74. The relieving officers should be cautioned not to distribute relief to paupers in crowds. Where it has been the custom to pay all the out-door paupers on one day, and at the same time and place, they should divide them into classes, and give to each class the prescribed allowance separately. This will check disorder, and enable the officers to distribute the relief with more discrimination. You should also arrange from which of the workhouses belonging to the Union relief in kind shall be distributed, and direct the issuing of the requisite notices accordingly.

75. For the purpose of superintending the arrangements connected with the workhouse buildings, the adoption of the prescribed forms of account, and other matters, the Board of Guardians may establish one or two committees, each consisting of two, three, or more gentlemen, whose knowledge and leisure may best qualify them for the task, to examine, inquire, and report to the Board; but no such committee is to conclude any arrangement of itself, but is to report to the Board, which alone has power to decide in behalf of the Union.

New Cases.

76. In all new cases of applications from able-bodied male paupers, the workhouse system should be put in force as soon as competent workhouse accommodation can be provided.

77. In all cases which may hereafter arise, it will be necessary to adhere strictly to the provisions of the statute of the 43rd of Elizabeth, in administering to "the *necessary* relief of the lame, impotent, old, blind, and such other among them being poor and not able to work," as well as in relieving the children and the able-bodied. By the words of that statute, you are only entitled to relieve those capable of working "who have *no* means to maintain them." None, therefore, are legally entitled to relief who have any property or *any* means, or who are not in a state of absolute destitution, and in danger of perishing for want, if relief be withheld. The further descriptive words of the enactment, for setting to work "all persons using *no* ordinary and daily trade of life to get their living by," must be taken to exclude from relief all cases of persons who are in work, and "who *do* use an ordinary and daily trade of life;" in short, to prohibit all relief in aid of wages.

Education of the Pauper Children.

78. At this or some earlier meeting, it will be requisite to take into consideration the education of the pauper children.

79. The first enactment of the statute of the 43rd of Elizabeth, which should be constantly kept in view, is that the parish officers, or the greater part of them, shall take order "from time to time, *for setting to work* the children of all such whose parents shall not be able to maintain them."

80. The Commissioners consider that according to this enactment the education to be given to destitute children, and those whose parents and natural relations are destitute, must be such as will best train them in industrious habits; and they view with great anxiety the arrangements for the attainment of this object, inasmuch as the diminution of the existing numbers of hereditary paupers, and the prevention of their increase, will depend greatly on the manner in which those arrangements are executed.

81. The Commissioners are apprehensive that the danger of the children falling into the habits of paupers whilst they remain in the poor-house, cannot be immediately and effectually prevented. It is therefore recommended that any improved methods of teaching, by which the time of learning is abridged, should be adopted; and that after a competent knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, has been imparted to the children, and so soon as they are capable of going into service, exertions should be made to gain them independent employment. With a view to stimulate the master's exertions in fitting them for useful occupations, and allowing none of his pupils to remain and misspend their time in the house after they are fitted for useful occupations, the Commissioners will allow his emoluments to be made, as far as practicable, dependent on the number of children who are placed in service, and who maintain themselves honestly.

82. As soon as the children are old enough to be employed they should be placed under a strict discipline. In respect of the *maintenance* of children, the same principle is applicable to them that is applicable to the young able-bodied adult paupers. Lasting misery is inflicted on children of this class by lax discipline during their youth in the workhouse; the habits which they have contracted there make them feel, as extreme severity, the same work as that which is cheerfully performed by the children of independent labourers. The poor-house is considered by them as a place of indulgence, and as their natural home. The general principle of pauper management, stated as applicable to the *maintenance* of pauper children when they have arrived at an age capable of employment, is inapplicable to their education (within the bounds specified), for it is found that it is *maintenance* alone, and not the advantage of obtaining an ordinary education, which operates as an inducement on the parents of such children to throw the burthen of maintaining them upon the rate-payers.

Appointment of Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress.

83. The choice of a proper master is of great importance. Where the character of the master is good, and his habits are regular and correct, and he pays due attention to the moral and religious education of the children, it is found that a corresponding effect is produced in their habits; situations in service are easily obtained for them, and they retain them perma-

nently. Where the teacher is a pauper, or a person of indifferent character, or of indolent habits, the habits of the children become bad; they do not continue in service, but return to the parish, and remain permanently burthensome.

84. In large Unions it will be proper to have a schoolmaster and schoolmistress to the workhouse children.

85. In the smaller Unions, and especially where the children may be expected to quit the workhouse at an early age, you need not appoint both a master and mistress; and where only one is necessary, a woman should be preferred, inasmuch as a good mistress alone will be better able to instruct and superintend boys, than a master would be to instruct and superintend girls.

86. Where a separate workhouse is appropriated to the pauper children, the offices of master and matron of the workhouse may be joined to those of schoolmaster and schoolmistress.

Nurse.

87. When the children in a workhouse are numerous, it will be proper to appoint a nurse or nurses; but the proportion of nurses to children need not be great; for the matron of the workhouse should instruct the female children in household work, which the prospect of their becoming useful to herself will induce her to do. One nurse to fifty children will be found sufficient: should occasional assistance be requisite, it may be called in.

88. Where the number of children in any poor-house is too small to warrant the expenditure of money for a fitting master, the Commissioners have sanctioned an arrangement under which the pauper children are sent to a school unconnected with the parish.

Appointment of a Chaplain.

89. It is requisite that a chaplain be appointed to attend to the sick and infirm, perform Divine service according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, every Sunday, in the workhouse, and instruct the children in religious and moral duties twice or thrice a week. It will be necessary that the sanction of the diocesan should be obtained to the appointment of the chaplain.

Collateral Aids to the Change of System.

90. The measures above described have for one of their chief objects the elevation of the able-bodied paupers to the condition of independent labourers; but the Commissioners trust that you will, each in his own neighbourhood, do all in your power to promote the formation of such habits of forethought, of frugality, and self-dependence, as will keep them from falling back into pauperism, by aiding the establishment of sick-clubs, savings' banks, and annuity societies; and by inculcating on your labourers and servants the importance of thus guarding against loss of work, sickness, and old age. That which the labourers of one class accomplish may be done by other labourers of the same condition. The Commissioners call your attention to the fact, that amongst the depositors of one savings' bank, that of Exeter, there were, in the year 1833, upwards of 2,033 agricultural labourers, whose aggregate deposits, made under rather disadvantageous circumstances, amounted to £65,757.

91. It is most satisfactory, that the strict enforcement of the measures adopted under the new Act have generally been followed by the formation of various kinds of benefit clubs, and by an immediate increase of depositors in the savings' banks. But the prosperity of such institutions may be greatly advanced by individuals of the station of the Guardians. The distance of a savings' bank from remote villages is usually a considerable drawback, as a journey of several miles would often cost more to the labouring man than the small sum which he might be able to deposit. Under such circumstances, most important service is rendered by clergymen and gentlemen becoming agents for the transmission of deposits. So, also, may the formation and early management of the sick clubs and dispensaries be assisted. The attention of the labouring classes should be directed to the annuity societies sanctioned by the government, whereby they may obtain support in old age or infirmity. Full information as to such institutions will be sent to you on application to Mr. Tidd Pratt, the barrister appointed to revise their regulations.

92. Many benevolent individuals have exerted themselves to aid the change of system by providing labour for the able-bodied paupers; but although the labour thus provided is better than parochial labour, inasmuch as it abates the mischievous habits of resorting to the parish; and as better feelings are maintained between the individual employer and the labourers than can be expected to exist between the paupers and parish officers, yet it is but relief in another form, and should as speedily as practicable be suppressed by independent labour. The Commissioners would guard you against too easily believing that independent labour cannot be obtained by any class; for, until they are impelled to seek for it beyond the narrow bounds of their parish, the paupers themselves cannot know where employment may be found or not.

93. Charitable assistance may most safely and correctly be afforded where misfortune has been incurred, beyond the means of the individual to avert or remedy by the exercise of ordinary prudence. The Commissioners consider that true benevolence towards the labouring classes is evinced in acting with them rather than for them, and in inducing them by every means to provide for themselves.

Signed, by the Order of the Board,
Edwin Chadwick, Secretary.

—No. 2.—

Appendix (A.)

No. 2.

Mode of Rating under Parochial Assessments Act.

INSTRUCTIONAL LETTER to Parochial Officers as to the Mode of Rating under the Parochial Assessments Act.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House, 22nd June, 1837.

To the Churchwardens and Overseers, and other Officers competent to make and levy Rates for the Relief of the Poor in any parish or place in England and Wales.

Gentlemen,

1. You will herewith receive a general order of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, issued by them in compliance with the directions of an Act of Parliament, passed in the Session of the year 1836, intituled "An Act to regulate Parochial Assessments."

2. That Act devolves upon the Commissioners the duty of prescribing the time when its provisions as to the mode in which property is to be assessed to the poor-rates shall come into operation; and by the order above adverted to, the Commissioners have fixed the 29th September next as the period from which all rates shall be made in conformity with the Act. You will observe, however, that as the mode of rating established by the Act is not now unlawful, and that as all parishes have been at liberty to adopt it since the 25th March last, such as are prepared to do so will, probably, find it both convenient and desirable to bring the Act into operation without further delay.

3. The Commissioners also prescribe by the same order, the particulars to be entered on the rate-book, and the order in which those particulars, and some others not provided for by the Act, are to be set forth.

4. The Commissioners consider it important that you should pay strict attention to the mode in which the net annual value of the hereditaments subject to poor-rates should be estimated, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act; and with this view it is necessary for you to distinguish accurately between gross and net rent.

5. Gross rent may be said to be that paid to a landlord who himself undertakes to pay all the usual tenant's rates and taxes with which the hereditaments or premises rented by the tenant are chargeable, together with tithe commutation rent charge, the expense of upholding the buildings in tenantable repair, insurance against loss by fire, and any other expenses (if any shall exist) necessary to maintain such hereditaments in a state to command such gross rent.

6. Net rent is the amount which is received by or which remains clear in the hands of a landlord after all such taxes, charges, and expenses, as are above enumerated, shall have been provided for.

7. In cases where the rateable property is actually let from year to year at what may be considered a fair rack rent, according to the improved value of the premises or hereditaments to be assessed, you will only have to learn whether the tenant or the landlord agrees to pay the usual tenant's rates and taxes, and the commutation rent charge, the cost of repairs and of insurance, and other expenses necessary to maintain the property in their present condition, or any of them; and to deduct from the rent actually agreed to be paid the amount of such taxes, rates, or rent charge, or other expenses, as may in fact be paid by the landlord. Such as are paid by the tenant need not be taken into consideration. Where the tenant pays all of these charges, the actual rent will, of course, be the net annual value.

8. Thus, suppose the tenant pays a rent of £76, and all the several tenant's rates and taxes, and the tithe commutation rent charge, and the landlord only pays for repairs and insurance, you may state the matter thus:—

Yearly rent, tenant paying such rates and taxes, and tithe commutation rent charge		£76
Deduct as paid by landlord		
Average annual repairs	£3	
Insurance	1—	4
Estimated net annual value		72

9. In estimating the cost of repairs, it would appear that their annual average cost on a series of years should be considered, not the cost of such repairs as may be particularly needed at the time; and you will take care not to admit into your calculation the cost of repairs or other improvements by which the hereditaments would be put into a better state than that at which they will continue to command the present estimated rent.

10. This is the limit as to the repairs. The amount of the insurance against loss by fire to be deducted from the amount of the rent, must be limited to such only as applies to the rateable property, not such as applies to furniture or other property not subject to the rate.

11. The Act provides, that in case any expenses, besides those for repairs or insurance, should be found necessary to maintain the hereditaments in the state to command the estimated rent, such expenses shall also be deducted from the estimated rent. This provision is made to meet the possibility that such expenses, not coming within the description of repairs or insurance, may be found; but as such expenses must be extremely rare, the Commissioners do not think it necessary to attempt to describe them, but they will hold themselves in readiness to afford you, to the extent of their power, every explanation on the subject, when any case shall arise which you may deem to require it.

12. In assessing the rate on the different descriptions of property, which are by the Act of the 43rd of Elizabeth rendered liable to it, it will be necessary for you to have reference to the proviso contained in the first clause of the Parochial Assessments Act, by which it is provided that "nothing in the Act contained shall be construed to alter or affect the principles or dif-

ferent relative liabilities (if any) according to which different kinds of hereditaments are now by law rateable." The Commissioners do not deem themselves competent to enter into any detailed explanation of either the legal or practical effects of this proviso. They must content themselves, therefore, with pointing out that its intent and apparent object may be understood to be to maintain unaltered by any of the provisions of the Act, the principles as to assessment which are already established by law, as to the proportionate liability of different kinds of hereditaments.

13. The Commissioners take this occasion of calling your attention to the further provisions of the Act. The laws did not, before the passing of this Act, authorise the payment, out of the rates, of any expenses incurred in surveying or valuing the rateable property of a parish; and such payment will still be unlawful, except where the provisions of the Act and the regulations of the Commissioners are complied with. The Act provides, that when it is made to appear to the Commissioners, by representation in writing from the Board of Guardians of any parish or Union, or from the churchwardens and overseers of any parish which is either included in a Union or placed under the separate management of a Board of Guardians, that a just estimate of the net annual value of rateable property cannot be made for the purposes of the Act without a new valuation, the Commissioners are empowered by the 3rd section to order a survey and valuation to be made, of the messuages, lands, and hereditaments liable to the poor-rates. Should you therefore experience any considerable difficulty in making the rate of your parish according to the mode directed in the order, and should a majority of you be consequently of opinion that a new valuation is needed, we recommend that you represent this to us in writing, in the following or some similar form, transmitting it to the Poor Law Commissioners, through the Board of Guardians under whose superintendence the parish is placed, and who will offer such remarks thereon as they may see fit:—

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

We (the majority of) the churchwardens and overseers (or other officers), competent to make and levy the rates for the relief of the poor of the parish of
are of opinion that a fair and correct estimate of the rateable property in this parish, for the purposes of the Act 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 96, commonly called the Parochial Assessments Act, cannot be made without a new valuation.

(Signed) _____

_____

_____

14. With regard to the cost of such a new valuation, it may be observed that, where a trustworthy survey already exists and is accessible to the parish authorities, the expense of a valuation will be trifling: where none such exists at present, the cost of a document so useful and desirable for many other purposes, as well as indispensable to the levy of a just rate, can scarcely be objected to by the owners and occupiers of rateable property.

15. By section 5, every rate-payer is entitled, at all reasonable times, to take without payment copies of or extracts from the rates; and every person having custody of such rates, and not permitting any rate-payer to take such copies or extracts is subjected to a forfeiture of any sum not exceeding £5, to be recovered in a summary way before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the parish or place.

16. By sections 6 and 7, the justices of the peace are *required* to hold a Special Session four times at least in the year, to hear appeals against the rates of the parishes in their divisions. At these Special Sessions the justices can only inquire into the true value of the property rated, and the fairness of the amount at which it is rated, in which matter they have the same powers of amending or quashing such rates as Justices at Quarter Sessions, except that they cannot at these Special Sessions entertain any question which relates merely to the liability of any species of property to be rated, which question must still be left to the General or Quarter Sessions.

(Signed by order of the Board,)
Edwin Chadwick, Secretary.

—No. 3.—

EXPLANATIONS and INSTRUCTIONS with relation to the Amended Mode of conducting the Emigration of Pauperized Labourers.

THE former regulations prepared for the guidance of parish-officers in facilitating the emigration of poor persons to the Colonies, though they have checked much waste in the expenditure of the funds raised for emigration purposes, have not been found adequate for the protection of the rate-payers from a lavish expenditure, or of the parish-officers from the imposition of emigration agents. The regulations prescribed that the funds raised for emigration purposes should be expended, subject to the following conditions:—

1st. The parties emigrating shall go to some British Colony.

2nd. A contract shall be entered into for conveying them to such place in the way to their destination as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, or the Agent-General for Emigration, shall approve.

Appendix (A.)

No. 3.

Emigration of Pauperized Labourers.

3rd. Such contract shall be sanctioned by the Agent-General for Emigration, or by one of the Government Emigration Agents at the out-ports; and shall include the maintenance and medical attendance of the emigrants during the passage, and also a provision that, on arrival at the place to which the parties are contracted to be conveyed, the sum of 2*l.*, at least, be paid to each head of a family emigrating; and 1*l.*, at least, to each single man or single woman, not being part of a family.

It was thus left to the discretion of the parish officers to conduct the emigration in any manner which they might think most conducive to the interests of the emigrants. It was soon found that parish officers seldom took sufficient precaution to protect the emigrants from the cupidity of the parties contracting to convey them to the Colonies, or from the consequences of any accident that might befal the vessel during the voyage.

The improvidence with which many contracts were entered into, also became the subject of notice; in many instances the cost of the conveyance and maintenance was excessive, whilst, in others, the parish contracted only for the conveyance, and adopted the inconvenient and hazardous practice of giving the passengers (landsmen, quite inexperienced in such matters) money to purchase stores for their own consumption during the voyage.

In the years 1834-5, the amount applied to emigration purposes, under the authority of the 62nd section of the Act, was 2473*l.*, which afforded the means of conveying to North America 320 souls; and it was observed, as a remarkable fact, that no demands for the sanction to emigration had been made from any of the parishes which had been dispauperized. In 1835-6, there was applied to emigration purposes the sum of 28,414*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, which assisted 5141 persons to emigrate. Notwithstanding this great increase in the number of emigrants, it is worthy of notice that the parishes, which availed themselves of the cautionary provision for the removal of persons whose labour was not in immediate demand, were chiefly those which had not been brought under the amended system of administering relief, or those in which the new system had not been brought into full operation. In the present year, 1836-7, the emigration has not amounted to one-fifth of the preceding year, and many parishes which assisted emigrants in the former year have declined to give any assistance to enable their labouring population to emigrate, on the ground that there are not labourers more than sufficient to perform the work required to be done. This decrease in the number of the emigrants can in no way be affected by the amended regulations and the prescribed form of contract; which, as they give to the emigrant, with a family, an increased amount on arriving at the place of his destination, hold out to him an inducement to emigrate greater in proportion to the landing-money now paid, over the landing-money formerly given.

The new regulations are to the following effect:—

1st. The parties emigrating shall go to some British colony.

2nd. A contract shall be entered into for conveying them to such place in the way to their destination as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall approve.

3rd. Such contract shall be registered at the office of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, within seven days from the date thereof.

4th. The consideration money for the contract shall be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the Union, and one moiety shall be paid to the contractor by any order from the Guardians, but not before ten days shall have elapsed from the sailing of the vessel, and the other moiety by an order from the Guardians in writing, after the Commissioners shall have expressed themselves in writing to be satisfied with the manner in which the contract has been completed.

5th. The churchwardens and overseers shall not expend exceeding 3*d.* a-mile in conveying each person exceeding seven years of age, to the port of embarkation, and each child under seven years, three-halfpence.

6th. The churchwardens and overseers may give to each emigrant clothing to the value of 1*l.*, if the place of the emigrant's destination be not eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; and if to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, clothing to the value of 2*l.*

The Commissioners have caused a form of contract to be prepared, which gives to the emigrants every protection that a stringent agreement can afford, and imposes restrictions on contractors who may contemplate obtaining profits by any of those fraudulent devices to which emigrants of late years so frequently have been exposed. The contractor is now required to provide the emigrants with every requisite for the voyage (excepting bedding), and to pay him on landing a sum of money equal to one pound sterling for each adult. The security for the due performance of the contract, is the second moiety of the passage-money, which is not payable to the contractor unless the Commissioners are satisfied with the manner in which the agreement has been completed. That some security is requisite, the following cases, which occurred in the last year, will clearly show.

The parish of Lowshall entered into an agreement with an emigration agent to convey a party of emigrants to Montreal; the contract required the contractor to receive the emigrants, and victual them on board from a given day until their arrival at Montreal. After the vessel had left the St. Katharine's Docks, the passage-money was paid to the contractor; but, before the departure of the ship from Gravesend, it was found that the requisite stores for the maintenance of the emigrants during the passage had not been put on board, and the captain in consequence refused to put to sea until the owners of the vessel, with whom the contractor had made a distinct agreement for a given space for the emigrants in the 'tween decks, had shipped a sufficient stock of provisions for the voyage. Had not the owners of the vessel supplied the stores at their own expense, it would have been impossible for the emigrants to

have proceeded, and the parish officers would, in that event, have been driven to an action for a breach of the agreement, which probably would have terminated unsatisfactorily, as the person who contracted with the shipowners avoided his engagement by becoming bankrupt.

The emigrants from parishes in the Blything Union, who embarked in the Allandale in 1836, each received a sum of money for the purpose of providing subsistence after leaving the vessel and paying the poll-tax (one dollar) at Montreal. This money was paid to the emigrants, with the knowledge of the master of the vessel. Mr. Buchanan, the government agent for emigration at Montreal, in his Annual Report (Parliamentary Paper 132, 1837), deprecates the practice of giving emigrants money previous to sailing, and mentions, as an instance of the perniciousness of the system, the case of the emigrants by the Allandale. He observes, "this arrangement I do not consider favourable to the emigrants, or likely to fulfil the wishes and intentions of the benefactors, since, in frequent instances, persons so assisted dissipated nearly all their money in their passage, principally in purchasing ardent spirits from the captain. The consequence was, that they were unable to proceed further, and recourse was necessarily had to the charitable societies of this place to forward them. This happened to several families on board the Allendale." Mr. Buchanan was not aware of the extent to which the system was carried. On the return of the vessel to England, the master demanded of the contractor repayment of the amount which he had paid for the poll-tax on the emigrants, who, having dissipated their money on the passage, could not discharge the tax, and therefore called on the master to provide the requisite funds. The contractor, knowing that the money for the poll-tax had been paid to the emigrants previous to sailing, resisted the demand of the master, who then brought an action in one of the superior courts at Westminster to recover the amount of the poll-tax paid at Montreal. At the trial the contractor failed to prove the payment of the landing-money and the amount of the poll-tax to the emigrants previous to their leaving England; and as the master produced an agreement with the contractor, by which the latter engaged to indemnify the master against any expenses incurred in conveying or landing the emigrants, the plaintiff obtained a verdict.

It has been frequently urged upon the Commissioners that it would be much more advantageous and satisfactory to permit the emigrants to carry on board the vessel selected to convey them to their destination their own provisions; and from one port in England the shipowners have refused to take emigrants on other terms. To this arrangement the Commissioners have refused to give their assent.

Individuals who avail themselves of parish assistance to enable them to emigrate are seldom of prudent and economical habits; and being inexperienced in everything relating to shipping, they are not persons who can be safely intrusted with the custody of provisions and stores for the voyage. Having been unaccustomed to rely on their own resources, they are careless of their stores, and frequently waste in a few days the stock put on board for as many weeks; they observe the crew are daily victualled, and in the spirit of reliance on others, which has marked their early career, they expect the same stock will afford them subsistence when their own provisions are gone. In other instances, where emigrants have had money given them to provide stores, it has been thoughtlessly squandered in spirits, and the individuals have embarked with insufficient means of subsistence for the voyage.

By the copy of an official document published in the *New York* (America) *Commercial Advertiser*, it appears that at a public investigation, held at the office of the British Consulate, February 17, 1837, in relation to the death by starvation of eleven passengers by the British ship Diamond of Liverpool, Mr. Alexander Thompson, inspector of the New York Marine Insurance Company, and Mr. Thomas Merry, vice-president of the Neptune Marine Insurance Company of New York, came to the following conclusion, after hearing the evidence of the surviving passengers and crew:—"We are of opinion that had the steerage passengers been supplied with the quantity of provisions the law in England requires, there would not have been any loss of life from starvation. Several of the steerage passengers declared that none of the passengers had the quantity of provisions required by law, while it was discovered that a female had none, and that one man, who died, was not only destitute of provisions for the voyage, but of necessary clothing." Such was the melancholy result of emigrants providing for themselves on board one ship. Whenever the voyage is protracted beyond the usual time, or any accident occurs, it is invariably found that those emigrants who put their own stores on board are constrained to endure much privation, and in many instances their object has been frustrated. In the course of the present year several ships which have left England with passengers taking their own provisions, in consequence of encountering heavy gales, have been obliged to put back to repair the damage sustained; in the time necessarily spent in returning to an European port and completing the necessary reparation, the passengers have consumed their sea stock. At Cork more than one private subscription has been raised to relieve the distresses thus occasioned; but so frequent have the demands on private charity become, that the funds subscribed are altogether insufficient to meet the urgent wants of the poor persons.

Under the prescribed contract it is the interest of the contractors to perform the voyage as speedily as possible, and to land every passenger whom he receives on board. By performing the voyage rapidly the contractor avoids an increased consumption of provisions, and the emigrant is the sooner enabled to get into employment and earn sufficient to subsist himself during the ensuing winter. It is only by landing every passenger, and faithfully keeping his contract, that the contractor is entitled to the second moiety of the passage-money for each passenger. As many contractors, who had taken out passengers in former years, had reckoned upon profits from the sale of spirits on board the ship, it was anticipated that increased demand would be made in the prices, in consequence of the restrictive stipulation in

Appendix (A.)

No. 3.

Emigration of Pauperized Labourers.

the agreement; but it has been found that respectable shipowners, who are above the malpractises which have cast a slur upon the name Emigration Agent, so far from looking upon the contract as one calling for increased remuneration, gladly avail themselves of its provisions.

Messrs. Carter and Bonus, who conveyed to the places of their destination 2140 of the 5141 parish emigrants who embarked in 1835-6, observe, in a letter addressed to the Board, "We have made no addition to our prices on account of the restrictive clauses in the agreement, because we consider them rather as protective to those who, like ourselves, intend to fulfil their engagements in a proper manner, against the unprincipled competition of parties who contract to convey emigrants on lower terms than we are able to do, and ultimately make large profits by giving them insufficient accommodation and food."

Restrictive, however, as the prescribed clauses are, there are individuals who are disposed to disregard them. In the spring of the present year several agreements for the conveyance of passengers on board a ship not within the classes prescribed by the Commissioners were registered. After it had been ascertained that the ship was not within the classes recognised at Lloyd's as A 1, or Æ 1, and that one of the Insurance Companies had refused to insure goods if put on board, the Commissioners directed a letter to be addressed to the contractor informing him that the vessel did not stand in the prescribed classes, and intimating to him that if he placed parish emigrants on board he would expose himself to the loss of half his contract price.

In reply to this communication, the Commissioners received an answer, stating, that on the receipt of their letter a survey had been held on the vessel, and that the repairs which had then been completed had induced Lloyd's surveyors to restore the vessel to one of the prescribed classes. Shortly after the receipt of this reply, the vessel proceeded on its voyage, and it now appears that the surveyors did direct the vessel to be placed in a class superior to that in which it previously stood, but not to the class mentioned by the contractor in his reply to the Commissioners. When the time arrives for the Commissioners to certify whether the contractor has performed his agreement with good faith, some explanation of the transaction must necessarily be given; and unless the contractor can establish that he has acted *bonâ fide* in the matter, it will be impossible to give a certificate of satisfaction, the absence of which will deprive the contractor of half his agreement price. Hitherto the persons who have broken their agreements for the conveyance of parish emigrants have not suffered any inconvenience from the breach of their contracts. It has been found that on arrival in the colony passengers cannot remain at the port to prosecute their charges (let their cause be ever so righteous) against the master of the vessel, and the parish officers in England cannot take proceedings against the contractor, because the passengers, who alone can give evidence of their injuries, are in the colony; thus in all cases the contractors have avoided giving any redress for their breaches of contract.

Now that the punishment will follow, in the most summary and effectual manner, any breach of the agreement, it is confidently anticipated that contractors for emigrants will find it to their interest to fulfil their agreements with better faith.

Instructions and Improved Forms for conducting Parochial Emigration.

Office of Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales,

(Circular.) Somerset House, London.

Amended Forms for conducting Parochial Emigration.

The following Memorandum has been prepared under the direction of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, for the information of rate-payers and owners of property in parishes, who are desirous of raising money to assist the emigration of poor persons from such parishes.

Under the 62nd section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, it is provided as follows:—

"That it shall and may be lawful for the rate-payers in any parish, and such of the owners of property therein, as shall, in manner hereinbefore mentioned,* have required their names to be entered in the rate-books of such parishes respectively, as entitled to vote as owners, assembled at a meeting to be duly convened and held for the purpose, after public notice of the time and place of holding such meeting, and the purpose for which the same is intended to be held, shall have been given in like manner as notices of vestry meetings are published and given, to direct that such sum or sums of money, not exceeding half the average yearly rate for the three preceding years, as the said owners and rate-payers so assembled at such meeting may think proper, shall be raised or borrowed as a fund, or in aid of any fund or contribution for defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons having settlements in such parish, and willing to emigrate, to be paid out of or charged upon the rates raised or to be raised for the relief of the poor in such parish, and to be applied under and according to such rules, orders, and regulations as the said Commissioners shall in that behalf direct: Provided always, that no such direction for raising money for such purposes as aforesaid shall have any force or effect unless and until confirmed by the said Commissioners; and that the time to be limited for the repayment of any sum so charged on such rates as aforesaid shall in no case exceed the period of five years from the time of borrowing the same: Provided also, that all sums of money so raised, as last hereinbefore mentioned, and advanced by way of loan, for the purposes of emigration, or such proportion thereof as the said Commissioners shall by any rule, order, or regulation from time to time direct, shall be recoverable against any such person, being above the age of twenty-one years,

* See Section 40.

who, or whose family, or any part thereof, having consented to emigrate, shall refuse to emigrate after such expenses shall have been incurred, or having emigrated shall return, in such and the like manner as hereinbefore provided with respect to relief, or the cost price of relief, given or considered to be given by way of loan to any person, his wife or family."

In conformity with the above-mentioned enactment, the Board recommend the following form of notice of a meeting for the above purpose, and of a resolution directing the raising of sums of money for emigration purposes:—

FORM OF NOTICE.* (A.)

County of . . . . . .
Parish of . . . . . .

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a meeting of the rate-payers of this parish and of such of the owners of property therein as shall have required their names to be entered in the rate-books of this parish as entitled to vote as owners, pursuant to the provisions of an Act passed in the 4th and 5th years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," will be held at the . . . . . in the said parish, on . . . . . the . . . . . day of . . . . . next, at . . . . . in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering whether any and what sum or sums of money, not exceeding half the average yearly poor-rate for three years now last past, shall be raised or borrowed as a fund for defraying the expenses of emigration of poor persons having settlements in this parish, and being willing to emigrate, and of giving directions for raising or borrowing such sum or sums to be paid out of or charged upon the rates raised or to be raised for the relief of the poor in this parish, and to be applied under and according to such rules, orders, and regulations as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall in that behalf direct.

FORM OF RESOLUTION. (B.)

County of . . . . . .
Parish of . . . . . .

AT A MEETING of rate-payers and owners of property whose claims to be entitled to vote have been duly registered in the rate-books of the said parish, held at . . . . . in the said parish, pursuant to notice duly published and given, on . . . . . the . . . . . day of . . . . . 183. .

. . . . . Chairman;

IT WAS RESOLVED, that the sum of £ . . . . . be forthwith raised (*or borrowed*) by the churchwardens and overseers, as a fund or contribution for defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons having settlements in this parish, and being willing to emigrate, to be paid out of (*or charged upon*) the rates raised, or to be raised, for the relief of the poor in this parish, and to be applied, under such rules, orders, and regulations, as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall in that behalf direct. And the said churchwardens and overseers were directed by the said meeting to raise (*or borrow*) such sum of £ . . . . . accordingly (*to be repaid by equal annual instalments of* £ . . . . . *each, with interest not exceeding* £5 *per cent. per annum*).†

The notice and resolution must be duly entered in the vestry-book, and transcripts of such notice and resolution, in the forms marked A and B, with a certificate‡ signed by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the same having been passed at such meeting as above described, should be forwarded to the Board; and with such transcripts and certificate should be transmitted a list and description of the parties desirous of emigrating, in the form given below.§ The Board will then take into consideration the propriety of confirming the same, and, in case they feel themselves enabled to do so, they will send such further forms as may be necessary, and prescribe the regulations under which the money shall be applied.

These regulations will be to the following effect:—

1st. The parties emigrating shall go to some British colony.

2nd. A contract shall be entered into for conveying them to such place in the way to their destination as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall approve.‖

3rd. Such contract shall be registered at the office of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales within seven days from the date thereof.

4th. The consideration money for the contract shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Union, and one moiety shall be paid to the contractor by any order from the Guardians, but not before ten days shall have elapsed from the sailing of the vessel, and the other moiety by an

* This notice must be given *three* clear days, at the least, before the day of holding such meeting, by the publication of such notice in the parish church or chapel on some *Sunday* during or immediately after divine service, and by affixing the same, fairly written or printed, on the principal door of such church or chapel.

† If the money is to be immediately paid out of the rates, take the form as it stands: if borrowed, or to be charged on future rates, take the form as altered by the words in italics.

‡ Form C. § Form D.

‖ An approved form of Contract (*inserted below*) will be sent on application to the Poor Law Commissioners.

Appendix (A.)

No. 3.

Amended Forms for conducting Parochial Emigration.

order from the Guardians in writing, after the Commissioners shall have expressed themselves, in writing, to be satisfied with the manner in which the contract has been completed.

5th. The churchwardens and overseers shall not expend exceeding threepence a mile in conveying each person exceeding seven years of age to the port of embarkation, and each child under seven years three-halfpence.

6th. The churchwardens and overseers may give to each emigrant clothing to the value of one pound, if the place of the emigrant's destination be not eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; and if to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, clothing to the value of two pounds.

In case the money is to be borrowed, it may be borrowed of individuals, or of the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners* appointed under the stat. 57 George III. c. 34. Should the churchwardens and overseers determine on borrowing the money of individuals, the form of security to be given for the same, which is exempt from stamp duty, may be obtained on application to the Poor Law Commissioners; or, should it be determined to apply to the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, a letter† must be sent by them to the Poor Law Commissioners, who will forward it to the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, with the requisite consent subjoined, and with a certificate of the provisions of the Act having been complied with, under the hands and seal of the Commissioners. A copy of the security approved by the Commissioners will be the evidence of a compliance with the Poor Law Amendment Act, on which the lender will be expected to rely, if the money be borrowed of an individual.

Form C.—*Form of Certificate to Poor Law Commissioners.*

County of . . . . . .
Parish of . . . . . .

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

We, the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the said parish, do hereby certify and declare, that at a meeting of the rate-payers and owners of property, whose claims to be entitled to vote have been duly registered in the rate-books of the said parish, held at in the said parish, on the day of the resolution, of which a true copy is hereunto annexed, was duly passed. And we do further certify and declare, that such meeting was duly convened and held for the purpose expressed in such resolution, after public notice of the time and place of holding such meeting, and the purpose for which the same was intended to be held, had been given in like manner as notices of vestry meetings are published and given in the said parish.

And we do further certify and declare, that the paper marked A hereto annexed, and signed by us, is a true copy of the notice of such meeting, and that such notice was published or given in the church of the said parish, on the day of last: and that the paper hereto annexed marked B, and signed by us, is a true extract from the vestry books of the said parish.

And we do further certify and declare, that the aggregate amount of rates raised for the relief of the poor, for the three years last past, is £

Given under our hands this day of 183 .

Minister.

} Churchwardens.

} Overseers.

Witness,

FORM D.

A List and Description of the Persons desirous of Emigrating from the Parish of in the County of

Males.	Age.	Married.	Single.	Occupation.	Amount of Parish Relief received during the last Year.	Where Emigrating to.	Remarks.
Females.							

* As the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners issue no bills but for £50, £100, £500, and £1000, great care must be taken not to fill in this form of application to them with any sum which cannot be supplied by one or more of these bills.

† The form of the letter may be obtained at the office of the Poor Law Commissioners.

Form E.—*Form of Emigration Contract.*

Agreement entered into this day of , in the year one thousand eight hundred and , between the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of , in the county of , of the one part, and

of the other part.

Whereas the said churchwardens and overseers have been duly authorised and empowered to defray the expenses of the emigration of several poor persons having settlements in the said parish, who are mentioned in the schedule hereunto annexed, out of the poor-rates of such parish, or other monies which they are by law enabled to assess, raise, and levy:

Now, in consideration of the passage-money, or sums to be paid to the said as hereinafter mentioned, the said doth hereby undertake, contract, and agree, with the said churchwardens and overseers, and their successors, that he, the said , will, on the day of , receive the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunto annexed, or any of them, or any poor persons not exceeding in number, having settlements in the said parish, and willing to emigrate (whom the said churchwardens and overseers may request him, the said , to receive); together with their bedding and any luggage within the limits as to cubic contents hereinafter mentioned, on board the ship , in the port of , or on board of some other ship or vessel to be provided by him in the same port on the same day, to be A 1, or Æ 1, in Lloyd's register, and of not less clear height in the 'tween decks than five feet, and to be approved by the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, for that purpose.

And further, that he will convey the persons so to be received on board to the port of , in , and there land such persons and their luggage, without taking, or allowing to be taken, any money in respect thereof, from such persons or any of them.

And further, will victual the persons so received, with wholesome provisions, according to the scale of allowance hereunder written, and marked A., from the time when they shall be so received on board, until they shall be so landed at the port of

And further, during the time aforesaid, will provide sufficient medical and surgical attendance, and medicine, for such of the said persons who shall require the same. And also will provide wine and medical comforts, for such of the sick, among such persons during the time aforesaid, as the medical attendant shall deem to require wine or medical comforts. And will cause to be provided and stowed in the ship or vessel by which such persons shall be conveyed, wine and medical comforts, previously to the said day of , in the proportion hereunder written and marked B.

And further, will supply such persons with wooden bowls or kits, platters, and hook pots; one kit, one platter, and one quart hook pot, for each person above the age of fourteen years.

And further, will provide and allow each such person, computed as hereinafter mentioned, with ten cubic feet stowage room for luggage, exclusively of the necessary space for bedding; and properly stow, convey, and land as aforesaid, luggage, to the extent aforesaid. And also will allow sleeping-room, not less than six feet in length and eighteen inches in width, for each adult person, and so in proportion for persons not adult.

And further, that he the said , his executors, administrators, and assigns, will pay the poll tax, emigrants' tax, and every other charge or tax, by whatever or any other name called, which may be payable in respect to such persons on their landing at the said port of , when and as the same shall become payable.

And further, shall and will pay, or cause to be paid, to all the persons so conveyed and landed at the port of , immediately upon his landing, for their own use, the sums following, viz.:—

To each adult person, above the age of fourteen years, the sum of one pound sterling.

To each child, above the age of seven, and not above the age of fourteen years, the sum of ten shillings sterling.

And to or for the use of each child, above the age of one year, and not above the age of seven years, the sum of six shillings and eightpence sterling.

And the said further undertakes, contracts, and agrees, that no spirituous or fermented liquors, or other articles whatever, shall on any pretence be sold to the said persons so to be received and conveyed, or any of them, by the master, officers, or sailors, or others on board the said ship or vessel, by which such persons shall be so conveyed from the time when such persons shall be so received on board, to the time when they shall be so landed at the said port of

And it is hereby expressly agreed and declared, and notwithstanding any law or usage, he the said , his executors and administrators, shall be answerable and liable for, or on account of every act or matter contrary to the tenor or intent of this agreement, which may be done or permitted by the master, officers or seamen of the ship or vessel in which such persons shall be so conveyed, as aforesaid, and for all damage or loss occasioned by the misconduct of such master, officers or seamen, and that the agreement herein contained on the part of the said shall not be in any wise discharged,

Appendix (A.)

No. 3.

Amended Forms for conducting Parochial Emigration.

avoided or suspended, by reason of any wreck or other loss or damage, of or to the said ship or vessel, or any other ship or vessel as aforesaid, by the perils of the sea or otherwise, it being the intent of the parties hereto that the Agreement for the conveyance of the persons hereinbefore referred to shall be performed at the expense of the said , his executors or administrators, in some proper ship or vessel according to the tenor of these presents, or as near thereto as circumstances will permit, notwithstanding any such loss, damage, or wreck, as aforesaid, or any law or usage in relation thereto.

And the said churchwardens and overseers, for themselves and their successors, agree to pay to the said , his executors, administrators, or assigns, the passage-money, or sum of for and in respect of each person who shall be so received and conveyed to the port of , and in respect of whom the agreements hereinbefore contained shall be fully performed, computing two children under fourteen years of age, or three children under seven years of age, as one person, for the purposes of such payment, as well as for the stowage of luggage hereinbefore mentioned. One moiety of the said sum of to be paid by an order of the Guardians of the Union at the expiration of ten clear days after the ship or vessel in which such persons shall be conveyed shall have sailed from the port of embarkation, and the other moiety thereof, by an order of the said Guardians on the treasurer of the said Union, payable on demand; such last-mentioned order to be paid or delivered to the said , when the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall have expressed themselves in writing, to be satisfied with the manner in which the agreement on the part of the said , hereinbefore contained, shall have been performed, the last-mentioned moiety of the said sum of to be in no case demandable by or payable to the said , his executors, administrators, or assigns, unless the said Poor Law Commissioners shall previously so have expressed themselves to be satisfied.

In witness whereof, the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands, the day and year first above written.

} Churchwardens.

Witness,

} Overseers.

Witness,

Contractor.

Witness,

Registered at the office of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, this day of , in the Year, 183

A.—*Scale of Allowance of Provisions.*

FOR MALES.

Days.	Bread.	Beef.	Pork.	Sugar.	Tea.	Flour.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Cheese.	Vinegar.	Water.
	lb.	lb.	ozs.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pint.	pint.	lb.	pint.	quarts.
Sunday . . .	¾	½	..	1	¼	⅜	..	1	⅓	½	4
Monday . . .	¾	..	11	1	¼	⅜	⅓	Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.	Daily.
FOR FEMALES.											
Sunday . . .	⅔	½	..	1	¼	¼	..	½	¼	⅓	4
Monday . . .	⅔	..	7	1	¼	⅜	¼	Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.	Daily.

And so in regular succession on alternate days during the voyage.

Children (males and females), from seven to fourteen years of age, two-thirds of the foregoing quantities allowed to males; and from one to seven years old, one-half.

B.—*Scale of Allowance of Medical Comforts.*

A supply of Medical comforts is to be put on board, to be used *in cases of sickness;* say, the proportion for 100 adult persons during the voyage—

50 lbs. of Preserved Meats, and Soup;
20 lbs. of Scotch Barley;
12 Bottles of Port Wine.

The Wine and Medical comforts to be issued as the Surgeon shall deem proper.

In case of the occasional substitution of any of the following articles:—

Half-a-pound of Currants or Raisins is considered equal to One pound of Beef or Pork.
Half-a-pound of Suet . . . . . One pound of do. do.
One and a half pounds of Fish . . . . . One pound of do. do.
One pound of Rice equal to one pound of Biscuit or Flour, or one quart of Oatmeal.
Three pounds of Potatoes equal to one pound of Biscuit or Flour.

EMIGRATION EXPENSES.

Appendix (A.)

No. 3.

Amended Forms for conducting Parochial Emigration.

For the guidance of Parish Officers the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have prepared the following Table of the Expenses of conveying poor persons to Canada.

	Passage and Provisions, including Poll Tax and Landing Money.	Clothing not exceeding	Travelling to the Port of Embarkation not exceeding
For each person exceeding 14 years of Age .		£1	3*d.* a mile.
For each person between 7 and 14 years . .		£1	3*d.* a mile.
For each child not exceeding 7 years . . .		£1	1½*d.* a mile.

The passage and landing money is to be paid by the parish officers to the treasurer of the Union; half of the aggregate amount is to be paid by an order from the Guardians to the party contracting to convey the emigrants to Canada, not before ten days have elapsed from the sailing of the vessel; and the other moiety by a similar order from the Guardians when the Poor Law Commissioners shall, in writing, express themselves satisfied with the manner in which the contract has been performed. The contractor is required to pay the landing money to the emigrants previous to their leaving the ship, in the following proportions:—To each person above 14 years, 1*l.* sterling; between 7 and 14 years, 10*s.*; between 1 and 7 years, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Form of Order to Parishes to raise or borrow Money for Emigration purposes.

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parish of in the County of

To the Clerk of the Justices of Petty Sessions held for the Division of the said County in which the said Parish is situate, and to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," the rate-payers of the parish of in the County of and owners of property therein, entitled to vote in the manner provided in the said Act, assembled at a meeting duly convened for the purpose, have directed the overseers to raise [*or borrow*] the sum of pounds to be paid out of [*or charged on*] the Poor Rates, as a fund for defraying the expenses of the Emigration of several poor persons having settlements in the said parish [*to be repaid by equal annual instalments, with interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum within years from the time of borrowing the same*].

Now we, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers and authorities conferred on us by the aforesaid Act, confirm the above direction made by the rate-payers and owners of property of the parish of as aforesaid.

And we do hereby authorise and empower the churchwardens and overseers of the said parish of *to expend for the purpose hereinbefore specified, the said sum of pounds out of the proceeds of any rate or rates which they may now have in hand; or in case they shall have no such monies in hand, to assess, raise, or levy such sum of pounds, by such powers, ways and means as are by law given to and vested in them as churchwardens and overseers of the poor,* [*or to borrow the said sum of money in any of the lawful modes heretofore in use,*] *or to make application to the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners for an advance of the whole of the said sum or of any such part thereof as may be found necessary.* And we do hereby further order and direct, that no part of the aforesaid sum of pounds shall be expended unless the following conditions be strictly observed:—

1st. The parties emigrating shall go to some British colony.

2nd. A contract shall be entered into for conveying them to such place in the way to their destination as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall approve.

3rd. Such contract shall be registered at the Office of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, within seven days from the day of the date thereof.

4th. The consideration money for the contract shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Union, and one moiety shall be paid to the contractor by an order from the guardians, but not before ten days shall have elapsed from the sailing of the vessel, and the other moiety by an order from the guardians in writing, after the Commissioners shall have expressed themselves, in writing, to be satisfied with the manner in which the contract has been completed.

5th. The churchwardens and overseers shall not expend exceeding three-pence a mile in conveying each person exceeding seven years of age to the port of embarkation, and each child under seven years, three-halfpence.

6th. The churchwardens and overseers may give to each emigrant clothing to the value of one pound, if the place of the emigrant's destination be not eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; and if to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, clothing to the value of two pounds.

Appendix (A.)

No. 3.

Amended Forms for conducting Parochial Emigration.

And we do further order and direct the auditor of the said Union, in examining and auditing the accounts of the churchwardens and overseers, to pass such items only as we have hereinbefore ordered to be defrayed out of the money directed to be raised as aforesaid.

Given under our hands and seal, this day of in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-

---

—No. 4.—

Correspondence with the Board of Guardians of the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent.

I. Letter from the Clerk of the Board of Guardians to the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 4.

Stoke-upon-Trent.

Parish Office, Stoke-upon-Trent, Nov. 7th, 1836.

Gentlemen,—By order of the Board of Guardians, I transmit you a case drawn up by Mr. Dutton, the auditor, for your opinion.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, &c.

Thos. Griffin, jun., Clerk to the Guardians.

Enclosures in the foregoing Letter.

Masters' Form of Agreement.

Enclosure I.—Master's Form of Agreement.

An agreement made and entered into this day of in the year of our Lord, 1830, between of in the county of Stafford, potter, of the one part, and in the said county, working potter, of the other part, whereby the said in consideration of the wages or prices mentioned in the schedule hereto subjoined, and for other considerations hereinafter mentioned, contracts and agrees to serve the said as a potter, that is to say, in that branch of business called at in the said county, faithfully, honestly, and diligently, from the eleventh day of November now next, for and during the term of one year from thence next ensuing (holidays excepted); during all which period the said agrees to do and perform his work in a good, skilful, and workmanlike manner, and to attend to the business of his said employer during the regular and usual hours, to execute h lawful commands, preserve h secrets, advance h interests to the utmost of his power, and in all respects to behave as an honest and faithful servant. And the said agrees to be satisfied with what work the said can fairly and reasonably find him during the said term, and to be subject to the rules of h manufactory.

And in consideration of the premises the said hereby agrees to receive the said into h employment, as aforesaid, and to find him during the said term a fair and reasonable proportion of work; and further, to pay him the wages or prices mentioned and expressed in the schedule hereto subjoined: Provided, nevertheless, that in case the said shall at any time suspend the manufacturing of at h said manufactory, this agreement shall be thereupon suspended till the general work at such manufactory shall be resumed. No such suspension to exceed six weeks, and one week's notice being given of any such suspension, and one week's notice of any intention to resume such business. And the said being at full liberty to employ himself elsewhere until such business be resumed.

The Schedule above referred to.

Witness to the signatures—

(Signed)

Enclosure II.—*The Workmen's Form of Agreement.*

Workmen's Form of Agreement.

An Agreement made and entered into this 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1836, between A., B., of Hanley, in the County of Stafford, manufacturers of earthenware, of the one part, and C. D., of Hanley aforesaid of the other part; whereby the said C. D., in consideration of the wages mentioned in the schedule hereunder written, (subject to the deductions hereinafter mentioned,) and for the considerations hereinafter expressed, agrees faithfully, honestly, and diligently to serve the said A., B. as a printer of earthenware to the best of his skill and ability, from the eleventh day of November now next, for and during the term of one whole year from thence next ensuing; during all which period the said C. D. further agrees to attend to the business of his employers at all reasonable hours, to execute their lawful commands, preserve their secrets, and advance their interests to the utmost of his power, and in all respects to behave as an honest and faithful servant.

And in consideration of the premises, the said A., B. hereby promise and agree to take the said C. D. into their employment as a printer as aforesaid, and to find him during the said term a fair and reasonable proportion of good work; and they further agree to pay to him the wages mentioned and expressed in the schedule above referred to, (subject to the deductions hereinafter mentioned,) and that the wages earned by the said C. D. shall become due and be payable every Saturday during the said term.

And it is hereby mutually agreed, that in lieu of working "good out of the oven," (which

has heretofore been more or less customary,) the said C. D. shall allow in the pound for breakage and damaged or inferior ware, and that either of the said parties shall be at liberty, at any period of the said term, to put an end to and determine this agreement, and the hiring consequent thereon, and every matter and thing herein contained, (except as to any previous breaches of contract,) upon giving to the other one month's notice of his or their intention so to do.

Enclosure III.—*Case.*

Case.

The district of the Staffordshire Potteries contains a population of upwards of 60,000 persons, two-thirds of which are the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent.

The population is generally engaged in the manufacture of china and earthenware, in which, the labour being almost exclusively manual, men, women, and children find suitable employment.

Few districts have been so happily exempted from fluctuations in business, or been favoured with a more regular trade than the district of the Potteries.

The workmen have hitherto been hired annually, with few exceptions, the period of hiring being generally in September and October, and the year's service commencing at Martinmas, —namely, the 11th of November.

In the manufacture of china and earthenware, from the raw material to the finished articles, there are many different processes, each of which forms a separate and distinct branch or part of the business, and for some one or other of these particular branches the work-people are expressly engaged; and so far are these different branches dependant upon each other, that the neglect or refusal of the workmen to proceed in any one of them will occasion the manufactory to be totally suspended, and all who are engaged in the other branches to be turned out of employment.

With respect to apprentices, they also are bound to the manufacturer for a certain period to learn some one of the branches of a potter's business, such as throwing, turning, printing, painting, &c., the manufacturer covenanting to cause them to be taught the particular branch agreed upon, and to pay certain minimum weekly wages for every week's work, or a certain proportion of the regular workmen's wages for the description of work performed. These apprentices work with the workmen in their several branches, and, of course, if the workmen discontinue their work the apprentices must do the same.

The peculiar nature of the manufacture requires that in most, if not all, of the branches of the business certain wages or customs with regard to the work should prevail between the manufacturer and the workmen. These customs have been long established—are well defined —and generally recognised and acted upon—and their maintenance, both as respects the manufacturer and well-disposed workmen, is considered essential to the true interests of the manufacturer.

The example of other places led about two years ago to the establishment of a Workman's Union in the Potteries, the proceedings of which are directed by secret paid agents under the denomination of a board of management, and to this union a very large majority of the workmen (including the elder apprentices) belong and contribute to its funds.

This union was professedly established for the protection of the workmen's rights, and so long as it acted consistently with that profession was not regarded with distrust or interfered with by the masters. But for a considerable time its efforts have been directed to other objects, such as compelling peaceable workmen to unite themselves with it, interposing its authority between master and servant; framing new forms of agreement of hiring to suit its own purposes, and making these forms compulsory on the masters; opposing the long-established usages of the trade, and turning out the manufacturers who refuse submission to its arbitrary edicts; and these are admitted to be but steps to other projects tending to place the absolute management of business in the hands of the workmen.

The manufacturers, after great forbearance and repeated cautions, have been compelled to associate themselves as a Chamber of Commerce, to afford protection to the masters and their workmen, especially to those who have been unwilling to become members of the Trades' Union, but have been forced into a compliance with the mandates of its board of management.

The chamber, since its formation, has not attempted to interfere with the rate of wages, further than to refuse its protection to any manufacturer whose prices do not reach a certain minimum list, which differs in a very few instances from the workmen's own price list. Nor has any manufacturer attempted to disturb the usages of the trade even where those usages have been considered favourable to the men and prejudicial to the interests of the masters.

About eight weeks ago the board of management promulgated an order, in compliance with which the leading workmen in various establishments (then under engagements for the current year) "*turned out,*" the consequence of which was, the entire stoppage of business at about fourteen manufactories, and to throw upwards of 1000 workmen out of employment, who, with their families, are now subsisting on a weekly allowance from the funds of the Union.

The Union avows that this turn-out took place because the manufacturers would not have the men for the next year according to the form of agreement dictated by the board of management (and a copy of which is annexed).

After such an abandonment of proper conduct, and such an illegal and dishonest attempt on the part of the workmen to compel submission to their unreasonable claims, the masters have deemed it indispensable to lay down the following regulations for their guidance and protection in their future arrangements:—

"1st. That the chamber will maintain the long-established uses of the trade, knowing, as they do, that they are essential to its welfare, and that regard has always been had to such

Appendix (A.)

No. 4.

Stoke-upon-Trent.

usages as fixing the prices for labour, but that any abuse which may have arisen and be pointed out, and any practice inconsistent with what is fair and reasonable, shall be discountenanced and corrected."

"2nd. That, as the union have adopted a system of turning out manufacturers when and where they please, the Chamber must necessarily insert a clause in the agreements of hiring, enabling them to defeat the object of such *partial turn-outs*, by the option of making them *general*, otherwise the union, by feeding its turn-outs from the labours of those who are at work, may inflict distress and ruin on the manufacturers whom it may choose to mark out for its victims."

"3rd. That having, as masters, prepared a form of agreement, with a clause which embraces these objects, and having submitted it both to the magistrates and to counsel, who have declared it just and legal, they will hire upon it and no other."

The union, on the contrary, stands on its form of agreement (and permits its members to be hired on no other,) with its monthly notices, and constant changes and vexations, and insists on the unconditional distinction of the usages of the trade, and peremptorily rejects the master's clause, which is framed solely for his *protection* against a practice admitted to be illegal, and obviously ruinous.

The engagements for the present year (with a few exceptions of men hired for terms of years) terminate at Martinmas-day, at which time the manufacturers who are members of the Chamber of Commerce have arranged to suspend the business, to give notice to the *few* persons hired under agreements containing the suspension clause, and to keep their manufactories closed until the men are disposed to be hired on the fair and reasonable terms proposed by the masters. The consequence of this will be, that nearly 20,000 persons in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent alone will be destitute of employment.

In this state of the parish, the Board of Guardians anticipate that the applications for relief from the poor-rate will be very numerous and extensive; and, under the peculiar circumstances which have been briefly detailed, they feel much hesitation as to the manner in which such applications ought to be dealt with.

The parties by whom the application for relief may be expected to be made may be classed as follows, viz.:—

1. Workmen, members of the Trades' Union, who refuse to be hired except on the form of agreement of the Board of Management. [These parties will be entitled to a weekly allowance from the funds of the union.] Their wives and children residing with them.

2. Workmen, not members of the union, but who dare not, from fear of the union, be hired on the masters' form of agreement. Their wives and children residing with them.

3. Workmen, members of the union, who have been hired under the masters' form of agreement, but will be prevented having employment until an arrangement be effected between the masters and workmen. Their wives and children residing with them.

4. Workmen, not members of the union, hired, or willing to be hired, under the masters' form of agreement, and otherwise in the same situation as Class 3.

5. Workmen, members of the union, whose periods of service do not terminate at Martinmas next. Their wives and children residing with them,

6. Workmen, not members of the union, but otherwise in the same situation as Class 5. Their wives and children residing with them.

7. Apprentices, members of the union, who of course will not be employed for the reasons stated in the foregoing case.

8. Apprentices, not members of the union, but otherwise in the same situation as Class 7.

9. Widows and unmarried females, hired for the next year, but prevented from having employment under the circumstances aforesaid.

10. Widows and unmarried females, not hired; in the same situation as Class 9.

The Board of Guardians of the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent presume that the workmen who are members of the Trades' Union and contributors to its funds, and therefore having a legitimate claim to a share in the distribution of those funds, cannot be entitled to parochial relief so long as any such fund is known to be in existence.

The Board of Guardians are desirous to receive the directions of the Poor Law Commissioners of England and Wales, with respect to affording relief to all or any, and which of the classes of persons hereinbefore described. And the Board respectfully request the Commissioners, in such directions, to distinguish the classes to whom relief ought not to be afforded, with the grounds for refusing it, and also the classes to whom it ought to be afforded; and in the latter case, the manner in which such relief should be given.

The Board further request, that the Commissioners will make such suggestions, and give such other general directions, as they may deem necessary, to enable the Board legally and properly to discharge their duties during the expected crisis; during which the Board consider that they will be placed in a situation of no ordinary difficulty, and should therefore have express orders for their government, so that the least possible discretion or responsibility should rest with them, otherwise few, if any, would be found to continue in the discharge of their onerous duties.

II.—Letter from the Poor Law Commissioners to the Board of Guardians of the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in reply to the Guardians' Communication of the 7th November.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
23rd November, 1836.

Sir,

1. The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have attentively considered the case submitted to them by the Board of Guardians of Stoke-upon-Trent, which is one of very

Appendix (A.)
No. 4.
Stoke-upon-Trent.

great importance, not only to the parish of Stoke, but also to the country at large. The Commissioners, therefore, deemed it right to refer to their former correspondence with the Guardians, as well as to make renewed inquiries on this subject; to which they have also given their most especial consideration, which will account for the delay in their reply.

2. The case appears to be one which can only be met by adhering strictly to sound principles.

The Guardians are perfectly correct in their supposition that the contributors to the funds of a trades' union are not entitled to parochial relief, as long as such funds are available for their support; inasmuch as the law only provides parochial relief for those who are actually *destitute*, having no other resource than the parish. In every case of application, therefore, before granting *any* relief, the Guardians should be first assured that the applicant is in a *destitute condition*, and has no other or adequate means of support than the parish.

This rule will enable the Guardians at once to determine who are entitled to receive relief, and who are not.

3. In deciding as to the manner in which the relief should be afforded, and upon what terms, the Guardians should be governed by the following considerations:—For all able-bodied applicants, relief in the workhouse is most in accordance with the spirit and provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act; and the Commissioners consider, therefore, that no able applicant should receive out-relief so long as there remains room in the workhouse.

4. Next to relief in the workhouse, out-relief in *kind* is best; and therefore, when the workhouse is full, at least three-fourths of the relief to the able-bodied should be given in kind.

5. Further, as it is the object of the law to GIVE relief only to those who are in actual need, and likely to *continue destitute*, either permanently or for a considerable period, all relief to able-bodied individuals, whether in the workhouse or out of it, *should be afforded* upon loan, under the 58th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act; and the wages of the parties so relieved should be attached to repay the relief, or the cost-price thereof, by weekly instalments, as soon as the cause of their destitution has ceased, and they shall have regained their former means of subsistence.

Individuals in the classes Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, having other resources than the parish, and being therefore not destitute, are clearly not entitled to any relief. Those individuals included in Classes Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, and 10, having no other resource than the parish, may be allowed relief on loan so long only as their present necessities continue.

The Commissioners hope that these instructions will enable the Board of Guardians to deal with every variety of case which may occur; and they are satisfied that, by adhering to these principles of administration, the Guardians will prevent the parish-funds from being perverted to other purposes than those which the law contemplates; whilst, at the same time, the really destitute will be effectually relieved.

Signed by order of the Board,
(Signed) *E. Chadwick*, Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians, Stoke-upon-Trent.

—No. 5.—

INSTRUCTIONAL LETTER to the Guardians of the Hinckley Union, relative to the order suspending the prohibition against relief to non-resident paupers.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
13th June, 1837.

Gentlemen,

No. 5.
Hinckley Union.

IN issuing their order of the 9th instant, to the Hinckley Board of Guardians, suspending the rule whereby relief to non-resident able-bodied male paupers was prohibited, the Poor Law Commissioners have acted with a view of adapting the administration of relief to the exigency of the present times. Under ordinary circumstances they could not have sanctioned any departure from that rule, being assured that it is sound in principle, and (except in seasons of great difficulty) capable of general and beneficial application.

The Commissioners are desirous of offering a few suggestions for the guidance of the Board of Guardians of the Hinckley Union in their proceedings under the order of the 9th instant.

The Guardians will observe that they are still at liberty, in every case where in the exercise of their discretion they may deem it right so to do, to offer relief in the workhouse to any applicant, whether resident or non-resident, and this course is universally found to afford the simplest, the safest, and most efficient test of destitution.

The Board of Guardians, at their regular meetings at Hinckley, can alone decide upon the applications of paupers, whether resident or non-resident; and no relief, except in cases of sudden and urgent necessity, can be given but by their order, made and certified in the regular way. But the Commissioners recommend that the Board of Guardians should forthwith appoint a competent person to act in Leicester, for a time, as a relieving officer of the Hinckley Union. It will be his duty to receive all applications for relief from paupers belonging to any parish of the Union, and resident within his district; to investigate the circumstances of each applicant; to enter fully all such circumstances in the application and report-book, which, as well as the weekly out-door relief-list, and the out-door receipt and expenditure-book, he must punctually and accurately keep, according to the forms and directions given in the order for keeping the accounts of the Union; to attend at each weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians, and at all other meetings when required; to lay before the Board every application, and all the information he has been able to gain; to receive and note the decisions of the Guardians on each case; to communicate the same to the several applicants; and lastly, to execute the Board's

Appendix (A.)
No. 5.
Hinckley Union.

orders respectively made therein. If this is accurately done, the personal appearance of the non-resident applicants before the Board of Guardians, under existing circumstances, may generally be dispensed with.

In considering the cases submitted by the relieving officer, the Guardians will probably find several in which it will be expedient to allow relief only in the workhouse; there will be cases of doubtful destitution, to which this test ought, in justice to the rate-payers, to be applied; there will also be cases, wherein the circumstances of the pauper, although his present destitution be made out, will render it expedient to refuse out-door relief, in order to stimulate that energy which will enable him to acquire a maintenance from some other source when the depression of trade has deprived him of his usual means of support.

Whenever the Guardians decide upon allowing out-door relief, considerable precaution must be observed; it is advisable that the relief be given either wholly, or in by far the greatest part, in articles of necessity. The relieving officer should be empowered to open a store for the distribution of provisions, and this should be made daily, and at stated hours. Bread and cheese, or soup, might most conveniently be so distributed. The articles should be purchased on account of the Union, and dealt out to each pauper in rations of a given quantity, according to the number dependent on him for support. The system of giving tickets on tradespersons is liable to abuse, and is objectionable on other grounds. Any description of labour or task work that can be made available in return for the relief so given, should be required as a test of actual destitution; for experience shows that no degree of vigilance and activity on the part of the Union authorities, without the application of some such test, can give security against the impositions practised by idle, improvident, or unprincipled persons, with the view of obtaining a maintenance out of the parochial funds.

By attending to these suggestions, and diligently striving to carry them into effect, the Guardians will mitigate the existing distress and lessen the difficulties arising out of the present commercial embarrassments.

The Commissioners cannot conclude this letter without expressing their conviction that the objects which the guardians as well as themselves must have at all times in view, cannot be accomplished so certainly and so easily by any other means, as by the establishment of an efficient central workhouse in the Hinckley Union, and to this it is hoped that the Guardians will direct their early and serious attention.

The Commissioners are desirous of corresponding freely with the Guardians from time to time on all matters connected with the interests of the Union, and of exercising the powers with which the Legislature has invested them, in the manner most calculated to benefit all parties, and so as to alleviate as much as possible the labours of the Guardians individually and collectively.

Signed by order of the Board,
(Signed) *E. Chadwick*, Secretary.

To the Board of Guardians, Hinckley.

—No. 6.—

Correspondence between the Board of Guardians of the Mansfield Union and the Poor Law Commissioners.

I.—Letter from the Board of Guardians to the Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Mansfield Union, May 25th, 1837.

No. 6.
Mansfield Union.

I AM directed by the Guardians of this Union to inform you that in the parish of Mansfield, in this Union, there are at present upwards of 300 able-bodied men (principally with families) totally out of employment, and in a state of destitution; that many of them have been relieved or employed for the last fortnight from a private subscription, which it is supposed may hold out a month longer; but that when the sum already raised is spent, another collection will, from the state of the town, be impracticable, and that the workhouse is now quite full. The Guardians will, therefore, be glad to receive your instructions and advice as to what had best be done as regards giving relief to them out of the house.

In the parish of Sutton in Ashfield, in this Union, there are also about 100 or 150 in the same state, but no subscription has as yet been entered into, nor is it probable there will be.

By order, (Signed) *W. Goodacre, jun.*, Clerk to the Board.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

II.—Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians of the Mansfield Union, in reply to their Letter of 25th May, 1837.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
Sir, 27th May, 1837.

THE Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, stating by direction of the Board of Guardians of Mansfield Union, that in the parish of Mansfield there are at present upwards of 300 able-bodied men out of employment in a state of destitution, relieved or employed by a private subscription, that the workhouse is quite full, and requesting the Commissioners' instructions and advice as to whether relief should be given to them out of the workhouse.

The Commissioners are of opinion that under the circumstances stated, great care should be taken to adhere to sound principles in the administration of relief on all occasions of pressure arising from revulsions of trade or other causes.

The distress which actually ensues is always accompanied by a demonstration of a large amount of fictitious distress, and the idle and the fraudulent are forward to avail themselves of the sympathy which is then called forth. At such a period, many of those who are called upon to contribute to the support of the destitute, are themselves in a position in which the burden of such contribution may involve them in the same distress. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that the operative classes should be taught lessons of frugality and forethought at those times when they are able to earn more than is actually necessary for their immediate support, and that they should then save up the surplus to meet emergencies like the present.

The Commissioners regret extremely that at present the Mansfield Union is unprovided with adequate workhouse accommodation. They would otherwise have recommended that relief in the workhouse should be offered to all able-bodied applicants and their families, until the workhouse accommodation should be nearly exhausted.

The Commissioners are confident that the offer of the workhouse would accurately distinguish real from fictitious distress; that it would induce all those who are thrown out of work to use their best endeavours to obtain it when a change of circumstances occurred, and in the mean time to strive to obtain such temporary employment as the advancing summer will probably afford.

The Commissioners are aware that until the new workhouse is completed, the Guardians will not have the means of effectually meeting difficulties of this nature, that it will be necessary for them to deal with the existing distress by the administration of out-door relief of some kind; but the Commissioners cannot too strongly express their sense of the necessity of administering all such out-door relief upon the principle of the workhouse, that is to say, in such a mode as to induce no one to receive it who can by any honest means support himself.

With this view it is desirable that out-door relief should, as far as circumstances will permit, be given only in return for work performed.

The Commissioners admit that there is considerable difficulty in providing suitable out-door employment for paupers, and they were consequently induced on a previous occasion to draw up some practical suggestions, which are printed in Appendix A. of their Second Annual Report, and to which they request the earnest attention of the Guardians.

However desirous the Guardians may be to act in conformity with the principles and suggestions above adverted to, the Commissioners are aware that a state of circumstances may arise in the Mansfield Union, in which the number of applicants for relief may be such as to render it impossible to make immediate arrangements for setting them to work.

The mode of relief which appears least liable to objection, under such circumstances, is, that the relief, or the greatest portion of it, should be administered in kind, and in such a manner as to render it acceptable to those only who are really in want of it. To this end it may be advisable that soup kitchens should be opened, and that applicants for relief should be from time to time supplied with an adequate quantity of soup and bread, to meet the daily wants of themselves and their families.

If the Guardians should find that relief, even in that form, should be fraudulently demanded, or be improperly applied (as has been the case with respect to the distribution of soup in Spitalfields and other places,) it will be necessary that arrangements should be made that the provisions thus offered should be consumed on the spot, in cases in which the Guardians might entertain any doubt of the destitution of the party, or of the object of his application.

The Commissioners have further to urge upon the Guardians the necessity of directing a strict and searching examination into every application for relief, and the expediency of testing any case which they may suspect to be fraudulent, by the offer of relief in the existing workhouse, in which some accommodation should be specially reserved for that purpose.

The Commissioners are aware that the several precautions and arrangements adverted to cannot be carried into effect without great exertion on the part of the Guardians, as well as additional paid assistance. On the former they confidently rely; and with regard to the latter, they will be prepared to sanction the appointment of such temporary relieving officers, and other assistants, as the Guardians may find necessary, being convinced that the expenditure incurred for that object will tend to economize the resources of the Union, and to preserve the working classes from the demoralizing effects of a vicious system of relief.

Signed by order of the Board,

(Signed) *E. Chadwick*, Secretary.

The Clerk, Mansfield Union, Mansfield.

—No. 7.—

Report from the Commissioners to the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, relative to proceedings in the Huddersfield Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
21st June, 1837.

My Lord,

We have recently issued under our hands and seal, as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, certain orders relating to thirty-three townships in the upper division of the Wapentake of Aghigg, in the West Riding of York, and in the execution of those orders circumstances have arisen which we deem it our duty to report for the information of your Lordship, as her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

By orders, of the dates 21st January and 26th January respectively, the townships in question were, under the 26th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, declared a Union for

Appendix (A.)
No. 7.
Huddersfield Union.

the administration of relief to the poor, under the title of the Huddersfield Union, and the Guardians of the poor of that Union were directed by the original order of the 21st January, to hold their first meeting at the George Inn, Huddersfield, on the 15th February, and to proceed thereat or as soon thereafter as conveniently might be, to the election of their clerk, and to the exercise of the functions assigned them, by an Act, entitled "An Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages."

By the same order, the Guardians were directed not to assume the administration of relief to the poor until the averages of the several townships of the Union should be ascertained, and until further orders should be issued by ourselves in that behalf.

At the first meeting of the Guardians, held on the 15th of February, in pursuance of this order, a motion was made by Joseph Armitage, Esquire, of Mills Bridge, an ex-officio Guardian, seconded by Mr. Thomas Leigh, of Almonbury, in the following terms:—"That as there is in the House of Commons a Bill to amend the Poor Law Bill, it is believed that an allusion was intended by these words in the Bill for amending the Registration Act—since passed into a law—that as Honley is not represented, and three or four other Guardians have not produced their authority to act, this meeting be adjourned to Monday the 3rd day of April, at eleven o'clock, at this house, then and there to meet for the purposes of this Act, and the Act for the Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages."

By way of amendment to this motion, it was proposed "That the Board proceed to the election of a Clerk," and on a division the amendment was lost, and the original motion carried by a majority of 18 to 14.

It is material to observe, that the effect of this adjournment was to postpone all proceedings in execution of the order of Union until the election of a new Board of Guardians, which had been directed to take place on the Monday next following the 25th March.

In the interval which thus occurred between the first meeting of the 15th February and the time for electing a new Board, exertions of an extraordinary nature appear to have been made to excite a spirit of hostility to the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act throughout the several townships of the Union, with the distinct and avowed object of defeating the operation of the law. Amongst the various means by which individuals interested to effect this object endeavoured to obtain their end, was the publication in writing as well as by harangues, of false and inflammatory statements regarding the mode of administering relief to the poor intended to be introduced under the authority of our Commission, and the excitement thereby produced among the lower classes of operatives was openly directed by the leading parties engaged in this system of agitation against the persons and property of any who should dare to undertake the office of Guardian in a spirit friendly to the operation of the law. We regret to say that these proceedings were successful to the extent of causing Guardians to be elected for some of the townships whose disposition was known to be unfriendly to the introduction of the new law, and who were understood at the time of their election to be disposed to pursue in a hostile spirit that system of adjourning the proceedings which had been commenced in the first instance under the sanction of the ex-officio Guardians at the meeting of the 15th of February.

In pursuance of the adjournment above mentioned, the new Board of Guardians met on the 3rd of April. This meeting was intruded upon by a large number of persons who demanded to be present at the proceedings, and who refused to withdraw from the room where the Guardians were assembled. The meeting was in consequence adjourned for one hour, and on the re-assembling of the Guardians the exclusion of all strangers from the place of meeting was effected by a number of special constables, acting under the direction of those magistrates who attended the meeting as ex-officio Guardians, viz., J. Armitage, Esq., B. R. N. Battye, Esq., and W. H. Battye, Esq.

At this meeting several motions for adjournment were proposed, the effect of which would have been to postpone any proceedings under the order, until after the 1st July, by which the due operation of the "Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages" would have been defeated. It appeared, however, that a majority of the Guardians were not prepared at this time to act so directly in contravention of the law, since on the representation of the Assistant Commissioner that any such adjournment would be a direct breach of the law, an adjournment to the 5th of June was brought forward by way of amendment, and supported by many Guardians on the ground that it was expedient to avoid the expense of a clerk as long as possible.

Ultimately a division took place on a motion to proceed to the election of a clerk, when there appeared to be 18 Guardians in favour of that motion and 21 against it, the three ex-officio Guardians voting in the minority. Subsequently the proposed adjournment to the 5th of June was carried by a majority of 19 to 10, the three ex-officio Guardians again voting in the minority, and several of the elected Guardians declining to vote altogether.

Previously to the 5th of June, the day on which the adjourned meeting was to be held, a letter was addressed by us to the Board of Guardians, of which the following is a copy:—

"Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,

"Gentlemen, 3rd June, 1837.

"The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have had under their consideration the proceedings which took place at the first meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Huddersfield Union, and also those which occurred at the subsequent meeting of the 3rd of April last.

"The Commissioners perceive with regret, that on both those occasions the Guardians declined proceeding to the election of a Clerk of the Union, and to the exercise of their functions under the "Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages," and that instead of

proceeding therein, the Guardians adjourned their meeting on both those occasions to a subsequent period.

"The Commissioners now call the attention of the Board of Guardians to the circumstance that the 'Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages,' is to take effect from the 1st of July next, before which time it will be necessary that the Guardians should have not only appointed their clerk, who by virtue of his office will become Superintendent Registrar of the Union, but should also have divided the Union into districts, and have appointed a registrar to each of those districts, and the Commissioners have to express their earnest desire that the Guardians will no longer delay the execution of the powers and functions assigned to them by the Act above mentioned.

"The Commissioners also think it their duty to acquaint the Guardians, that if the Provisions of the Registration Act should fail of being carried into effect through their default, they will alone become responsible for defeating the intentions of the Legislature; and the Commissioners have to state it as their opinion, that any further postponement of the necessary proceedings will be a direct contravention not only of the Order of Union, but of that section of the Registration Act which requires the Guardians to exercise the powers in question.

"Signed by order of the Board,

(Signed) "*E. Chadwick*, Secretary.

"To the Board of Guardians of the Huddersfield Union."

At this meeting we have reason to believe, from information supplied to us through various sources, that a considerable majority of the whole number of Guardians were prepared to proceed to the election of a clerk, and to execute the functions assigned them under the provisions of the Registration Act, and that the law failed of being carried into effect on this occasion in consequence of the personal intimidation of the parties who were called upon to act in that behalf.

It appears that on the morning of the 5th of June, about one hour before the meeting of the Guardians, which had been appointed to take place at the workhouse, Huddersfield, at eleven o'clock, a large assemblage of persons collected in front of the Druids' Arms Inn, and were addressed in violent and inflammatory language by Mr. Oastler and other persons; that at the hour appointed for the meeting of the Guardians, this assemblage proceeded under the exhortation and direction of the speakers to the workhouse, where the Guardians were about to assemble; that on arriving at the workhouse the outer gates were immediately forced, and the yard and entrances to the building filled with persons in a state of great excitement; that the Guardians having adjourned their meeting to the Albion Hotel, on their way thither were insulted, threatened with violence, and actually assaulted in several instances by the accompanying crowd; that the chairman of the Guardians was at this time preserved with great difficulty from violence of a serious nature, and the police officers and special constables engaged in protecting his person, and the persons of the other Guardians, underwent many personal injuries themselves from the violence of the crowd; that the Guardians, having with difficulty obtained possession of the room provided for them at the Albion Hotel, were during the whole time of their meeting beset by a crowd of persons who several times attempted to force their way into the building; that their proceedings were interrupted by stones being thrown into the room in which they were assembled; and that ultimately the meeting broke up prematurely under the dread of violence from those assembled without.

We are informed from sources in which we place confidence, that it was under the influence of intimidation thus exercised that a majority of the Guardians on this occasion declined to proceed to the election of a clerk; a resolution to that effect having been negatived by a majority of the Guardians present. By another resolution the meeting was adjourned to meet again on Monday the 12th of June following, at the Albion Hotel.

On receiving full intelligence of these occurrences, a verbal communication on the subject was immediately made by us to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the following letter was despatched by the post of Saturday the 10th instant, addressed to the Board of Guardians of the Huddersfield Union.

"To the Guardians of the Huddersfield Union.

"Gentlemen, Poor Law Office, London, 10th June, 1837.

'The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have received from your chairman an official report of the resolutions passed at your recent meeting of the 5th of June instant.

"It appears from that report that a majority of the Guardians have declined to proceed to the election of a clerk, and that the appointment of a superintendent registrar is contemplated in lieu thereof, and may probably take place at the next meeting of your Board.

"The Commissioners are therefore desirous of stating for your immediate information, that they are fully of opinion that your Board has no authority to proceed to the appointment of a superintendent registrar, under the present circumstances of the Huddersfield Union, but that the only legal course by which the Guardians can proceed to make the necessary arrangements under the Registration Act, is to elect their clerk, who will by virtue of his office become superintendent registrar of the Union, provided he chooses to accept that situation. It is only in case of his refusal to accept that situation, that the Guardians can appoint any other person than their clerk to be the superintendent registrar of the Union.

"The Commissioners desire also to point out to the Board of Guardians, that no act or resolution of a majority of their body, which is in direct contravention of the law, can be of any force or validity to prevent such portion of the Board as may be willing to act in execution of the law from proceeding effectually therein, provided that three Guardians be willing so to

Appendix (A.)
No. 7.
Huddersfield Union.

act, which number is sufficient to constitute a quorum under the 38th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

"The Commissioners entertain an anxious hope that the above explanation of the actual state of the law will induce a sufficient number of the ex-officio and elected Guardians of the Union to proceed in execution of the functions which have been distinctly assigned to them by the Legislature.

"Signed by order of the Board,
(Signed) "*E. Chadwick*, Secretary."

A copy of the above communication was forwarded to each of the ex-officio Guardians of the Union, together with a circular letter in the following terms:—

"Sir, "Poor Law Office, London, 10th June, 1837.

"I AM directed by the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales to forward to you, as an ex-officio Guardian of the Huddersfield Union, the accompanying copy of a letter addressed by them to the Board of Guardians of that Union, and to request the favour of your attendance at the meeting of the Board, which will take place at the Albion Hotel, Huddersfield, on Monday next the 12th instant, when it is hoped that that part of the order of the Commissioners of the date 21st January last, which relates to the appointment of a clerk of the Union, will be carried into effect by the ex-officio Guardians, and such portion of the elected Guardians as may be induced to act in execution of the law.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "*E. Chadwick*, Secretary."

Of the proceedings which took place at the meeting of the 12th of June we have received information to the following effect:—that several of the Guardians disposed to act in execution of the law were prevented by fear of violence from attending the meeting; that on the assembling of some of the Guardians in pursuance of the adjournment, several persons, not being Guardians, intruded themselves upon the meeting, asserting their right to be present at, and to witness the proceedings; that in the presence of these persons the Guardians proceeded to business; that although there were 25 Guardians present at the meeting, of whom it appeared that only 16 were opposed to the election of a clerk, yet no election of a clerk did in fact take place; and that a further adjournment to the 11th of September next was subsequently proposed and carried.

It appears further from our information that no ex-officio Guardian attended this meeting. From Joseph Armitage, Esq., one of the ex-officio Guardians, we have received the following letters, which appear to have been written—the former in the morning of Monday the 12th of June, and previously to the meeting—and the latter in the afternoon of the same day and subsequently to the meeting.

"Sir, "Huddersfield, 12th June, 1837.

"IN reply to your letter of the 10th, I regret that we did not receive it on Saturday, there having been on that day a bench of magistrates, and I might have had an opportunity of conferring with them thereon.

"Yesterday being Sunday I did not send for my letters, and consequently your communication was not delivered to me till this morning.

"With regard to my attendance as an ex-officio Guardian at the Board this day, I fear I shall be unable to be present, as I am called on by the Secretary of State to keep the peace of the town, and my services will be required elsewhere.

"Should any other magistrates attend, your communication shall be laid before them, and if I can be spared so as to assist the Guardians in carrying the law into effect, I will do so. I will write to you again after the meeting.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) "*Joseph Armitage.*"

"Sir,

"I HAD the honour of writing to you this morning, and now beg to inform you that the meeting of Guardians was held at the Albion Hotel, agreeable to adjournment. It was quite out of my power to attend as an ex-officio Guardian, as no other magistrate came into the town during the day. I, therefore, felt that the peace and safety of the town was intrusted to my care, and I remained at the George Inn, in communication with the civil and military authorities. I am informed the Guardians resolved not to elect a clerk; and adjourned the meeting for three months.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) "*Joseph Armitage.*

"Milnsbridge House, June 12th, 1837.
"To Mr. Chadwick."

From the four other ex-officio Guardians, viz.—Joseph Walker, Esq., Sir John Lister Kay, Bart., B. R. N. Battye, Esq., and W. W. Battye, Esq.,—to whom our letters of the 10th June were addressed, we have received no communication.

Your Lordship will perceive, on reference to the Order of the 21st January, that the immediate embarrassment produced by the non-execution of that Order by the ex-officio and elected Guardians of the Huddersfield Union, arises under the provisions of the Act for

Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and has no present connexion with the administration of relief to the poor. Under the provisions of the Registration Act, the Guardians of Huddersfield Union are the parties called upon to assign the registration districts, and to appoint the registering officers; and we are advised that in the present state of the law no other parties are competent, on occasions when this duty is neglected by the Guardians, to supply the necessary arrangements.

At the same time we are desirous of pressing upon your Lordship's attention our belief that the excitement now prevailing at Huddersfield and the immediate neighbourhood, is not connected with any hostility towards the provisions of the Registration Act, but is wholly attributable to those misrepresentations of the object and effects of the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act which have been industriously circulated among the inhabitants of that district. Hence it has occurred that the election of a clerk to the Guardians, although immediately essential to the working of the Registration Act, and although not intended to be followed up by regulations relating to the administration of relief to the poor until after a full investigation of the circumstances of the district, has been resisted as the first step to the exercise of our authority over the administration of relief in the several townships in this Union.

With reference to our future intended proceedings in this case, and in the cases of other Unions which have been established on a similar footing in Yorkshire and Lancashire, your Lordship will perceive that the Order of Union itself expressly provides for the future management of the relief of the poor of all the townships united by one Board of Guardians, and for a combination of the funds of the several townships on certain terms and for certain intents carefully and strictly defined by the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Called upon as we are by the 15th section of that Act to assume the control of the relief of the poor throughout every parish and place in England and Wales, we have been led, after much reflection, to consider that we could not exercise that control in any other way with so much advantage as through the medium of those representative Boards, and by the application of those Union powers which had been created for our adoption by the Legislature itself. Wherever this new method of local management has been applied the expedience of its application has been established by success; and in proceeding to assume, according to the terms of our commission, the control of the relief of the poor in the northern manufacturing counties, we have acted on the fullest assurance that the new form of local executive devised by the Legislature, which has been found so successful in other parts of the kingdom, is, at the least, equally applicable to the districts now in question. It is not possible that we should, in the present communication, pass into much detail on this subject; but we may state, that in the examination of this populous district there has been found already existing a voluntary tendency to elective boards of management, and a constant endeavouring to effect, sometimes with and sometimes without the aid of any provisions of the Legislature, a combination of funds for certain of the most important of the purposes defined in the 38th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, in a degree in which we have not found the same disposition existing in any of less populous and merely agricultural districts of the kingdom.

With reference to that part of the machinery of management, which may be considered to depend upon our future orders, and with reference to such rules as we may find it expedient to issue regarding the actual dispensing of relief, we may state that our desire is to introduce as much uniformity in the administration of relief throughout the kingdom as may be compatible with the differing circumstances of different districts. So far as our present information upon this subject extends, we have not found reason to think that any wide variation from the rules and regulations which have been ordinarily enforced in Unions would be necessary or desirable in the northern counties; and we judge from the much milder shape in which the evils connected with the administration of the Poor Law have manifested themselves in these districts, that an uniformity with the system of relief already introduced elsewhere would be effected here with far less difficulty or sense of change, under ordinary circumstances, than in any district to which our interference has been hitherto directed.

Under the influence of these convictions, we desire to state to your Lordship that the sense we entertain of our duty will not allow us to be turned aside from the course we had intended to adopt, by any resistance of a violent nature which may be offered to our proceedings, so long as we can assure ourselves the same co-operation and support which we have ever received from your Lordship and the other members of the Government, in our endeavours to fulfil the duties of our commission to the best of our ability and judgment.

We have thought it right to lay before your Lordship a detailed statement of the circumstances which have occurred in the present case of violent resistance to the law at Huddersfield; and we have further to assure your Lordship that our future measures in reference thereto will be taken with the full privity of your Lordship, and of her Majesty's Government.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's very obedient Servants,

(Signed) *T. Frankland Lewis.*
John G. S. Lefevre.
Geo. Nicholls.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix (A.)

No. 8.

Letter relating to Petition presented from Bury, in Lancashire.

—No. 8.—

LETTER to the Right Honorable Lord John Russell, from the Poor Law Commissioners, relating to the Petition recently presented to the House of Commons from *Bury*, in *Lancashire*.

My Lord, Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House, May 6th, 1837.

OUR attention has been drawn to the terms of a petition from certain of the inhabitants of Bury, in Lancashire, presented to the House of Commons by the Honorable Member for Oldham, from which the following passage, reported to be an extract, has appeared in the public papers of the 3rd of May :—

" Your petitioners have seen, with scorn and disgust, the same disregard to moral principle evinced in the low cunning and deceit with which the Commissioners, under the pretence of having no object in view but to carry into effect the Act for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, have attempted to foist the new poor law on those manufacturing districts in which there exists a general conviction that its enforcement will be destructive of the peace of society, and of the security of life and property. Your petitioners, convinced of the illegality as well as the moral turpitude of the proceedings of the Commissioners, and denying the right of executive officers to issue rules and regulations inconsistent with the law of the land, have determined not to pay the slightest regard either to their orders or any officers under their control."

As public functionaries, entrusted with the administration of an important branch of the civil service, we feel called upon, by the nature of the terms in which our public conduct has been characterized, to supply, for your Lordship's information, some account of those proceedings which are understood to be alluded to by the petitioners, and the actual motives by which we have felt ourselves influenced to the adoption of those proceedings.

It is already known to your Lordship, that at the point of time when the Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages received the Royal Assent, a large proportion of the parishes in England and Wales, comprising not less than two-thirds of the whole number, had already been formed into Union, under the 26th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

With the exception of a few extremely large and populous parishes, in which the more extended details of management appeared to recommend a different course, the system of uniting parishes together and combining their funds for the relief of the poor, had been invariably adopted by us, as preliminary to the exercise of that control which we have been called on to assume over the relief of the poor of every parish and place in England and Wales.

Fully prepared, as we are, to take upon ourselves the entire responsibility of having determined to apply the same system of uniting parishes for the administration of relief throughout the whole of England and Wales, we desire to call your Lordship's attention to the peculiar nature of some of the provisions of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, as they bear upon the Unions of parishes which have been formed for the relief of the poor.

By that Act, the provisions of which were in the first instance directed to take effect on the 1st of March, 1837, the Unions already formed under the authority of this Commission were adopted as main registration districts, to be subdivided by the respective Boards of Guardians into minor districts, and the appointment of the necessary officers was also placed in the same hands.

With reference to all parishes and places which should not be formed into Unions or placed under Boards of Guardians on the 1st day of October next after the passing of that Act, we, as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, were empowered to define temporary registration districts of such parishes and places, and to appoint to each such temporary district a registrar, which temporary arrangements were declared by the 11th section of the same Act to cease on the future establishment of Boards of Guardians, both with reference to the districts formed and the officers appointed.

In all cases in which we have found it necessary or expedient to exercise these powers, we have endeavoured as much as possible, in the arrangement of the temporary districts, to avoid the embarrassment which must inevitably ensue, as regards the business of registration, from any extensive change which might hereafter take place in the districts formed for immediate and temporary purposes.

With this view, the temporary registration districts have been so formed and grouped as to class together into main districts, whose boundaries should be identical with the boundaries of Unions formed for the administration of relief. By this means it appeared probable that the temporary districts so formed under our authority might best fall in with the districts hereafter to be formed by the Boards of Guardians, and the confusion be thus avoided which would otherwise arise from an extensive future change in the books and districts connected with registration.

Notwithstanding such precautions, there was reason to fear that where these temporary arrangements were made by us in the first instance, embarrassment would still arise from the new arrangements hereafter to be substituted by a body entirely independent of our control in this respect. By these considerations, as well as our unwillingness to divert the time and services of our officers more than we found requisite from the original scope and subject-matter of this Commission, we have been induced to avoid making temporary districts under the Registration Act, in all cases where it did not appear absolutely necessary and expedient to make them.

In the counties of York and Lancaster, including a vast proportion of the whole population of the kingdom, so few Unions had been formed at the time of the passing of the Registration Act, that we found ourselves in the position of being called upon to make temporary districts,

207

Appendix (A.)

No. 8.

Letter relating to Petition presented from Bury, in Lancashire.

and to exercise the power of appointing officers to an extent which we conceive could scarcely have been contemplated by the Legislature; and we anxiously availed ourselves of the interval which existed between the passing of the Act and the 1st of March to call into existence those representative bodies which had been singled out by the Legislature as the proper and permanent depositaries of the powers in question.

In accordance with this view, 31 Unions were formed in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, so as to enable the respective Boards of Guardians to prepare the machinery, and to appoint the officers necessary to conduct the process of registration before the 1st of March; and we are enabled to state, that these arrangements have already been made by the respective Boards of Guardians (excepting only three Boards out of the whole number, 31) with that degree of discretion and efficiency which might have been expected from the local knowledge and respectability of the parties into whose hands the business had been resigned; and with reference to the three excepted cases, we have reason to believe that the necessary registration arrangements will be completed before the 1st of July, the time now appointed for the Registration Act to take effect, by the parties called upon by law to act in that behalf.

We are not conscious of having been induced to the adoption of the course described by any other motives than those which will have suggested themselves to your Lordship in the perusal of the above statement; namely, the desire of exercising the powers devolved upon us as efficiently and beneficially as possible, without compromising any part of our public duty.

With reference to the imputation, that deceit has been used in the proceedings above described, we are at a loss to know to what part of those proceedings such an imputation is due. On this point we confidently refer your Lordship to the form of the official order which has been issued in the 31 Unions above mentioned, which clearly describes the Union as an Union formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act; which calls upon the Guardians to assemble and elect their clerk; to exercise the functions assigned them by the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and to suspend all proceedings relating to the relief of the poor until the averages of the several townships forming the Union can be ascertained, and until further orders should be issued by ourselves in that behalf.

The inquiry into the averages of the several townships in these Unions is now proceeding, and we have availed ourselves of the assistance of the Guardians in making such an investigation of the respective circumstances of the several Unions as may enable us to issue with confidence regulations for the relief of the poor applicable to each Union; and with the means which are now within our power of forming deliberate views on the most extended as well as the most minute local information, we feel confident of being enabled to promulgate regulations for the administration of relief suitable to the circumstances of the manufacturing districts.

With reference to that part of the petitioners' statement which evinces a disposition to resist the enforcement of the law, we have only to state to your Lordship, that so long as we are clothed with the authority of superintending the relief of the poor in every parish in England and Wales, we feel cast upon us the responsibility of exercising that control to the best of our discretion and judgment; and in following out our determination to proceed in the manner we deem most beneficial to the interests entrusted to our care, we feel confident that in every legal exertion of our authority we shall receive the support of your Lordship and His Majesty's Government, and also of the Legislature itself, should any sufficient occasion for demanding such support hereafter arise.

We have, &c.

(Signed) *Thomas Frankland Lewis.*
J. G. S. Lefevre.
George Nicholls.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

—No. 9.—

Correspondence between the Master Bakers of Bermondsey and the Poor Law Commissioners.

1.—*Letter to the Commissioners.*

" Gentlemen, 4, Parker's Row, Bermondsey, Oct. 25th, 1836.

" Being appointed a deputation to present to your Honorable Board a Memorial from the Master Bakers of Bermondsey parish (a copy of which is annexed), we have to request you will favour us with an answer, when it will be convenient to honour us with an interview.

Master Bakers' Communication.

And remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient and humble servants,

(Signed) *R. Reynolds,*
A. Baxter,
J. Green,
William Thomas Gordon.

Copy annexed to foregoing Letter.

" Gentlemen,

" We, the undersigned Master Bakers, inhabitant housekeepers, and rate-payers of the parish of Bermondsey, beg most respectfully to state, the system adopted by your Honorable Board, of affording to the out-door poor relief in bread, is so extensive in its operation, it most materially affects our consumption, lessens our trade, and places us in a situation of difficulty.

" The undersigned, in laying before you a statement of their case, have the satisfaction to inform your Honorable Board, the Guardians under your direction are apprized of our

Appendix (A.)

No. 9.

Master Bakers' Communication.

application, and cordially enter into our view, and place no obstacle in bringing our case under your consideration.

"As a body of master tradesmen seriously affected in their calling, and feeling the effect of supplying so large a portion of the community with an article of their trade by an individual out of the parish, and anxious at all times, as respectable parishioners, to meet any parochial engagement, we hope to be excused in soliciting your Honorable Board to allow the Guardians to distribute tickets instead of bread, which will enable the poor to obtain a better loaf of their accustomed tradesmen, and prove a source of satisfaction to them, and of grateful acknowledgment by your obedient and humble servants."

II.—Reply of Commissioners to the preceding communication from the Master Bakers of Bermondsey.

Poor Law Commissioners' Office, Somerset House, November 24th, 1836.

Gentlemen,

Commissioners' Answer.

The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have received your letter of the 25th ult., stating that you have been deputed by the Master Bakers of Bermondsey to present a memorial from them to the Commissioners (a copy of which you annex), and requesting to be informed when it will be convenient to the Commissioners to receive the deputation.

In reply, the Commissioners desire to state that, as they are in full possession of all the particulars of the case, and their opinion upon it is founded on the result of extensive experience beyond that of any single parish,—they do not conceive that any benefit can arise to the memorialists from the appointment of a time for an interview with you on the subject.

The Commissioners, however, wish to communicate to you, for the information of the master bakers of Bermondsey, their views on the several points which are presented to them in the copy of the Memorial which you have laid before them.

In the first place, it is stated by the memorialists that, "As a body of master tradesmen, seriously affected in their calling, and feeling the effect of supplying so large a portion of the community with an article of their trade by *an individual out of the parish*, and anxious at all times, as respectable parishioners, to meet any parochial engagements, we hope to be excused in soliciting your *Honorable Board to allow the Guardians to distribute tickets instead of bread, which will enable the poor to obtain a better loaf of their accustomed tradesmen*, and prove a source of satisfaction to them, and of grateful acknowledgment by your obedient and humble servants."

In reply to this statement, the Commissioners have to inform the memorialists that, having caused inquiries to be made on the subject, they are assured that the bread supplied to the out-door paupers from the stores of the workhouse, as provided by the contractor, is unexceptionable in the quality; and that it is supplied at such times as to admit of no reasonable ground of complaint as to its being too stale for use before the whole is consumed; but were it not so, the course which it would be the duty of the Guardians to pursue, would be to proceed against the contractor upon his bond for the breach of his contract in neglecting to supply the bread of a proper quality or at suitable times.

With respect to the party by whom the contract is at present held not being a resident in the parish, the Commissioners are also assured that the contract was duly advertised, and that several tenders were sent in by bakers resident within the parish; but that, notwithstanding any advantages which they might possess in point of proximity to the workhouse, as compared with the tradesman who must send in his supplies from a distance, no tender was so low as that of the present contractor, namely—to supply the parish bread at 13*s*. 2*d*. per cwt., which is at the rate of 5*d*. and 5-8ths of a penny, and a small fraction, for the 4 lb. loaf. It appears that the chief bakers of the neighbourhood have recently supplied householders with bread at 8*d*. for the 4 lb. loaf; and that, in some shops, the loaf of that size has been recently sold at 6½*d*., but none so low as at the rate at which the contractor has engaged to supply it. It appears, therefore, that by obtaining supplies in the manner proposed, namely, by the distribution of tickets to the paupers, entitling them to obtain bread from the several shops within the parish, the prevalent and increased charge beyond the contract price would have to be made on a supply of a considerable quantity of bread, which, for the last quarter, amounted to 52,038 lbs.

The Memorial further sets forth, "That the system adopted by your Honorable Board, of affording to the out-door poor relief in bread, is so extensive in its operation, it most materially affects our consumption, lessens our trade, and places us in a situation of difficulty."

The Commissioners apprehend that the master bakers of the parish of Bermondsey labour under a common error, on the part of tradesmen accustomed to sell supplies paid for out of the poor's-rates, in supposing that they must eventually be losers to the full amount of any diminution of the expenditure formerly maintained from that source. Until the present extent of out-door relief is reduced by the progressive operation of the new law, and the regulations of the Commissions, tradesmen, circumstanced as those in Bermondsey, will no doubt sustain some loss and inconvenience; but it is already found, in the dispauperized districts, that the tendency of the Act in discontinuing the practice of giving relief in aid of wages, and in throwing the able-bodied paupers upon their own resources, has by no means been imperious to the whole class of shop-keepers, though it may have disturbed or diminished the trade of some few individuals: those able-bodied persons who formerly purchased goods as paupers from the poor's-rates, having, upon the change of system, purchased goods from their own wages, as independent labourers. Employment having become steady and increased, and wages having risen in some districts in consequence of the increased industry and value of labour, more money has been spent as wages than has been heretofore spent

as rates. Although less money and time are spent at the beer-shop, or the gin-shop, it is stated in evidence that more money is spent in necessaries and comforts of life; and that many shop-keepers who were adverse to the law now perceive that their interests are concurrent with those of the community at large, and actually support the law, being aware that almost every individual who remains or who becomes a pauper is a customer lost.

The memorialists add, "The undersigned, in laying before you a statement of their case, have the satisfaction to inform your Honorable Board that the Guardians under your directions are apprized of our application, and *cordially enter into our views*, and place no obstacle in bringing our case under your consideration."

In reference to the statement—that the Guardians "*enter cordially into the views*" of the memorialists, the Commissioners feel confident that the courtesy and deference which the representatives of the parish may be expected to give to any representation from so large and influential a portion of their constituents, as the fifty master bakers of Bermondsey, have been mistaken by them for a decided acquiescence in their views; and the Commissioners cannot but repeat the expressions of their regret, that the abusive modes of administration which have spread discontent and immorality amongst the labouring classes, often for the profit of a few at the expense of a great body of the rate-payers, and of the community at large, should have prevailed to the extent of implanting the notion implied in the Memorial,—that a profit derivable from the relief of the indigent is the privilege of any class or of any place, and that such relief may properly be governed with a view to maintain or enhance that profit.

The Commissioners, however, feel well assured that the application of the parties to the Memorial in question has been made in perfect unconsciousness of its impropriety; and the frequency with which instances have been presented to the Commissioners of attempts to bring about the same ends by false representations of the hardship of the new law, and by other indirect and violent means, even to the excitement of breaches of the peace and to the commission of serious offences, induces the Board to appreciate highly the ingenuousness of the course which has been adopted by the memorialists.

The Commissioners moreover feel it due to the memorialists to point out for their information some of the ultimate and pernicious consequences which have been produced upon the labouring classes by the practice which they advocate.

The most prominent effect of the extensive distribution of out-door relief, or of the supply of food to the paupers in the workhouse, from amongst the tradesmen within the parish, is the interest which it is found to create on the part of many persons to obtain the management and control of the parochial rates, not for the public advantage, but for the sake of the patronage and influence acquired by the distribution of such supplies; which influence affords strong motives to the undue retention or extension of out-door relief, to the serious injury of the condition and morals of the labouring classes, amongst whom inducements to indolence, filth, and imposture, are thus maintained and diffused at the expense of the rate-payers.

Other parts of a train of evils appear in evidence, as resulting from the practice of distributing supplies amongst the tradesmen within the parish, or to support particular candidates; public-house clubs are formed, and local parties and animosities generated amongst the competitors for the management of the supplies of goods, or for the appointment of the officers. The members of these clubs predetermine at the public-house the measures which shall be carried at the open vestries, or at the elective Boards, from which the respectable inhabitants are driven by uproar and disorderly conduct.

All regulations which tend to frustrate these objects are decried and opposed, ostensibly on behalf of the paupers or of the labouring classes, to whose interests they are untruly represented to be injurious. In some instances a superior economy has been alleged as the pretext of opposition, and small improvements, which leave the great mass of supplies and of pauperism untouched, are made the pretext and the obstacles to improvements which are large and permanent.

By the operation of the sinister interests adverted to, the local management is frequently driven into the hands of active minorities opposed in effect to the interests of the majority of rate-payers, as well as to the interests of the poorer classes, of whom the clubs or minorities assume to be the advocates. The Commissioners are aware of but few instances of disturbances or of resistance to the law by the pauperised classes in which it has not been apparent that the prime movers were persons of another class, whose interests or influence in the management of the expenditure would be disturbed by the adoption of improved modes of administration.

Under these circumstances, and with such consequences before them, manifested by wide and painful experience, from an arrangement apparently of but little moment, except in a pecuniary point of view, the Commissioners conceive that an interview with this Board on the subject of the Memorial in question will be regarded as an unnecessary occupation of your own time, as well as that of the public: and they also trust that the memorialists will themselves see the propriety of withdrawing, in the present instance, what they may consider to be their own personal interests, in favour of the paramount interests and just claims of the rate-payers, the independent labourers, the paupers, and the public at large.

Signed, by order of the Board,

E. Chadwick, Secretary.

Messrs. R. Reynolds, A. Baxter, J. Green, W. T. Gordon,
4, Parker's Row, Bermondsey.

Appendix (A.)

No. 10.
Hatfield Union.

—No. 10.—

REGULATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE ON MENDICITY.

HATFIELD UNION.—Regulations with relation to the Relief of Casual and Mendicant Paupers, sanctioned by the Poor Law Commissioners.

1. TICKETS in the Form (A) annexed shall be issued to all the rate-payers within the Union, with a notification, requesting that they will give no money or food to any person who, on the plea of destitution, shall beg relief.

2. The tickets, so issued, shall be numbered consecutively, and signed by the Clerk to the Board, who shall keep an account of the numbers of the tickets issued to each rate-payer.

3. Every rate-payer shall be entitled to give a ticket, recommending relief to be given in the workhouse to any person who shall, by words or signs, intimate that he or she is in a state of destitution, has no means to get his or her living by, (Stat. of 43 Eliz. cap. 2) or who shall use no ordinary and daily trade of life.

4. So also every relieving officer, or other paid officer of the Union, and every churchwarden or overseer of any parish comprised in the Union, if he see such destitute person within the Union, shall either give to him or her a ticket for their admission to the workhouse, or shall conduct such person thither.

5. Every destitute person, who shall present any such ticket to the master of the workhouse, shall by the said master be received as casual poor; and after a compliance with the workhouse regulations provided for the admission of destitute persons, shall, if he or she be able-bodied, or partially disabled, be set on such work as may be provided for the able-bodied, or for the partially disabled.

6. After such person shall have performed a task of work proportioned to his or her capacity, he or she shall receive such a meal of food as is provided to be given to the regular pauper inmates of the workhouse; and thenceforth, on the performance of the prescribed work, shall receive the same diet, and be subject to the same discipline, as the other paupers in the workhouse.

7. The reception of such persons into the workhouse shall be duly notified by the master of the workhouse to the Clerk of the Union.

8. The Clerk shall, at the next meeting of the Guardians, take their order concerning the further relief, or the removal of such person to his or her place of settlement, or in such other respects as the case may require.

9. The master shall take an examination of the pauper, which examination shall be in the annexed Form (B), for a single person, or in the Form (C), on a separate sheet of paper, for families.

10. The proceedings taken in each case, and any accounts obtained respecting the pauper, shall be entered in the fly-leaf of the sheet on which the examination is taken.

11. All convenient care shall be taken by means of inquiries made by the master of the workhouse, and as to the facts ascertainable out of the workhouse by the relieving officer, to satisfy the rate-payers, giving such tickets, that each case is duly investigated; and for this purpose every examination so taken by the master of the workhouse shall, at all convenient times, be open to the inspection of the rate-payers, and the master shall take or send it to the rate-payer giving any ticket, if the rate-payer shall desire to be informed as to the results of the examination, or of the treatment given in the case, or if the Board of Guardians shall direct the said master so to take or send it.

12. The examinations so taken shall, at the end of each quarter, be bound up and submitted to the Auditor with the accounts of the Union.

13. The particulars of each such case so relieved upon tickets shall be duly entered in the Pauper Description List, under the proper heads.

14. If, in the course of the performance of his duties, any relieving officer shall see a person within the Union apparently in a state of destitution, and shall upon examination find him to be a common vagrant, then such relieving officer shall be authorized to suspend the performance of his other duties, and shall be at liberty, under the authority of the Act for the Punishment of Idle and Disorderly Persons and Rogues and Vagabonds, to take such vagrant before the magistrate.

Form of Notification to the Rate-Payers.

Hatfield Union, February, 1837.

I AM directed by the Guardians of the Hatfield Union to notify to the Rate-payers within the Union, that all wayfarers travelling through any part of the Union, who are really destitute, will receive relief and medical assistance in the Workhouse, be lodged and provided with an ample supply of simple but nutritious food, and set to work suitable to their condition until they can be passed home to their parishes, or until they provide otherwise for themselves. This being so, the Rate-payers should be informed, that every penny given to Mendicants operates as a bounty on filth and imposture, and an inducement to bring up poor children in miserable and wicked courses.

Any Rate-payer, by application to me, may receive Tickets, without expense, for the purpose of entitling to relief, persons travelling and at a distance from their homes; but this relief will not be afforded upon the authority of these tickets to persons having a fixed residence within the Union, or within a reasonable distance from it, as they may, by application to the Relieving-Officer of the Union in which they reside, be relieved, if necessary.

Signed, by order of the Board,

J. Rawley, Clerk.

Appendix (A.)

No. 10.
Hatfield Union.

(Form A.)—*Ticket to the Rate-Payers.*

HATFIELD UNION.

No.

The Bearer is to go to the Master of the Hatfield Workhouse,

(*Here insert the name of the place where the Workhouse is situate.*)

It is requested that this Ticket may be given to none but persons who, on the ground of destitution, are found mendicant in the Union.

(Signed) _____

Clerk of the Union.

(B.)— *Form of Casual Pauper's Examination, with Instructions.*

No.

HATFIELD UNION.

The Examination of

Ascertain whether Irish or Scotch, or of what other country, also the parish or place where born.

Aged | Height
Native of | Complexion
Referred to the Union, how, or by whom, the day of 183 | Eyes
| Hair
| Particular Marks

Husband or Wife's Name.	Children's Names.	Age. Yrs. Mts.	If can Read or Write.

Ascertain whether the parties are really street beggars, or whether they have been sent to the rate-payers without begging.

1.—Where were you begging when you received this Ticket, or did you by any sign express that you wanted relief?

Ascertain whether he has been in the neighbourhood, and find a place where inquiries may be made respecting the party.

2.—Where did you lodge last night?

Ascertain the place of settlement to which the person belongs.

3.—To what Parish do you belong, and how?

Obtain this, or other information, by which the truth of the party's statement may be tried.

4.—Have you or your family received any relief from any Parish, when, and how much?

Obtain the name of the last employer: if such employer lives within the Union, or within a walking distance beyond it, he should be seen; or if at a greater distance he should be written to for the person's character, but no dependence should be placed on written statements.

5.—What has been your usual occupation or employment?

The answer to this question is to serve as a subject of inquiry into the truth of the person's statement.

6.—What is the cause of your distress?

If the applicant says he has a prospect of support, ascertain from whom he expects it. A note should be got from the party giving the employment, stating what his intentions are. The applicant should be sent himself to obtain the note; when it is brought an inquiry should be made into its truth. The relief given in the interval of the work should always be given by way of loan.

7.—Have you any prospect of support?

The officers should be particular in obtaining characters from respectable referees, but implicit reliance should not be placed on their statements.

8.—Can you refer to any person to speak to your character?

9.—How long have you been in London?

Appendix (A.)
No. 10.
Hatfield Union.

(Master of the Workhouse or Relieving Officer's Report as to the character of the Applicant, and statement of the proceedings taken, and the nature and value of the relief given in the case.) | s. | d.

LETTER from the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury on the subject of the Relief of casual Paupers, and the suppression of Mendicity.

(Copy.)

My dear Sir, London, July 16th.

I TOOK the liberty some time since of desiring that the descriptions of the few trampers who consented to receive parish relief in the Hatfield Union should be forwarded to the Poor Law Commissioners, and I conclude that they have received them. My expectations of the result of the experiment which they permitted to be tried have been fully answered.

The trampers who pass through the Union have latterly, for the most part, combined the sale of some small articles with the trade of begging; their number is already less, and I have no doubt will materially decrease when they find that while their real wants are attended to, their impositions are no longer profitable. No inconvenience whatever has resulted from the experiment.

If the regulations under which the Poor Law Commissioners permitted trampers to be relieved in the Hatfield Union are universally adopted, it will no longer be possible that the cases of extreme distress, extending in some instances even to loss of life, the existence of which has hitherto been the greatest reproach to our system of parochial relief, should again occur. This in itself appears to be a sufficient recommendation: but I may add, that it will be no inconsiderable advantage if the impositions which are daily practised upon the charity of the country, and which divert it from its proper objects, are in any degree prevented. As far as we can judge from the limited experiment which has been tried, these results may fairly be anticipated from it, and I trust, therefore, that the Poor Law Commissioners will be encouraged gradually to extend its operation.

With many apologies for troubling you with this letter, I must request you to believe me,

My dear Sir,

Your very faithful humble Servant,

E. Chadwick, Esq. (Signed) *Gascoyne Salisbury.*

Copy of a Report from the Master of the Workhouse at Hatfield to the Marquis of Salisbury.

My Lord, Hatfield, 5th March, 1837.

I BEG leave to place before your Lordship how the relief ordered to be given to travelling mendicants has operated in Hatfield Union since the commencement of the last month. The first was a blind man, with a boy, whose office it was to conduct him, and having a large dog, applied to me on a Sunday, when I offered to give him something to eat, but objected to give him anything for the dog, and refused to let him depart until the next day, when he refused to accept of any relief and insisted on going away.

I have had twenty-five different persons since that time with tickets, and all refused to work with the exception of three; these three I gave barrows to, and put them to barrow manure on the land; after showing them where to place it, seeing the barrows filled, and sending them off with them, they barrowed it to the corner, out of sight of the house, and left the barrows and ran away.

The next were three soldiers returned from Spain, who had the tickets given them at twelve o'clock in the day, but did not make their appearance at the workhouse until dusk in the evening, and when informed they would have to work for their lodging and supper, they said no, for they must go off at daylight. I informed them I should prevent that by locking them up, and should likewise make them work in the morning before they left, and that I had a little employment for them before they had their supper, and that was to have a thorough good washing and cleaning, and that they should perform by candle-light; when one man spoke to the other and said it was no go, for that is an old hand, and they would go about their business. I then informed them that if they were seen begging anywhere within the Union they would be confined.

It is my opinion that with a strict attention to this mode, and when it becomes generally known, there will not be a beggar to be seen throughout the Union; and I beg leave to conclude by subscribing myself

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

John Bridgens.

(Copy.—Enclosure 1.)

Inquiry upon Arrangements proposed for the reception of Vagrants.

Sir, Spalding Union, 12th May, 1837.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians to inquire whether there will be any objection on the part of the Poor Law Commissioners to the Board appropriating one of the outhouses in the men s yard at the new poorhouse in Spalding for the nightly reception of vagrants, and

allowing such inmates a supper and breakfast of bread and water, only previous to their having the latter meal and being discharged, compelling them to work at the corn-mill for two hours. This plan is found to have been adopted in some of the neighbouring Unions, and the consequence is, that the town of Spalding and its neighbouring villages are overrun with the characters alluded to, the system being very obnoxious to them, and driving them away from those places where it is operated upon. Especial care will be taken that the parties in question are not allowed to mix with the regular paupers of the house; and as the benefit arising from the adoption of the scheme will obviously attach almost exclusively to the parish of Spalding, it is proposed to charge the small cost to be occasioned by it to that parish alone.

Vagrants are now provided for by the relieving-officer, but at a much greater expense, and an infinitely worse result than by the proposed plan. Objections, however, have been made to the carrying it into effect on the ground of illegality, and the whole question is therefore submitted for the consideration and decision of the Poor Law Commissioners, whose reply is particularly requested as early as convenient.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

A. Maples,
Clerk of the Spalding Union.

E. Chadwick, Esq.

Extract from Mr. Gulson's Report on the preceding Application:—

"This application from Spalding Union on the subject of mendicity, in some degree shows the working of the plan adopted in other Unions; vagrants and beggars will not go into districts where the money payments are restricted or lessened, and those localities in which no restrictive plan is brought into operation, will soon find out that they have a superabundance of this class of applicants. I have written to Spalding recommending the same mode as that adopted at Bourn.

"A large placard or printed notification is stuck upon the church, upon the blacksmith's shop, and every other public place in every village. It shows every person requiring relief, or desiring the assistance of the relieving-officer, where he may be found during the whole week; for although in the paper sent, his whole route is not stated, yet other handbills are stuck up in the other districts, which show where he may be applied to at any time of the day during the week. The relieving-officers are instructed on no account to depart from the days and times here set forth.

"This large bill being thus stuck up shows also to every one how vagrants may be relieved, and the proper mode of obtaining that relief. I send a ticket which is distributed to parish-officers and rate-payers desiring to have them, which on the face of it explains the mode of relief.

"I recommend the sticking up the notices relating to the relieving-officers in all the Unions under my superintendence, and the issue of mendicity tickets and instructions as soon as the workhouses are finished. In these workhouses two rooms are provided, one for males, the other for females. So far as the plan has had time to indicate results, they are most satisfactory; and where would be the evil, when the country is all in Union, and this mode of relieving vagrants everywhere adopted, by which, if travelling from place to place, they may be passed on from one workhouse to another—where the evil of a legislative enactment punishing beggars and vagrants for being out of their course? I would make every one of them state where they are going and what for; I would then pass them on to the next Union, and any person having once been furnished with a ticket, and deviating from his course for the purpose of begging, or without sufficient reason, I would commit. It would take time to work out this plan, but when once it became general, and every one knew the public provision for this class, we should 'stop the supplies,' and vagrancy would be at an end.

"There are many little improvements, like the putting up the notices, &c., which may be readily pointed out; but, as far as I am concerned, the more important business of the formation of new Unions, and putting them fairly to work, getting the houses erected, &c., engrosses such constant attention, that minor points are unavoidably too much overlooked.

"Every workhouse ought to be provided with two rooms, and straw beds for vagrants. A mill handle should be adjacent on the men's side. At Coventry we reduced an expenditure upon vagrants from many hundreds to a mere nothing. Very much the same plan is, I think, adopted at Birmingham."

The adoption of the proposed regulation in the Spalding Union received the sanction of the Board.

Appendix (B.)

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

—No. 1.—

Appendix (B.)
No. 1.
Spitalfields Weavers.

Copy of a Report by James Phillips Kay, Esq., M.D., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, relative to the Distress prevalent among the Spitalfields Weavers.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Gentlemen, London, April 27th, 1837.

In conformity with your directions, I have been engaged some days in an investigation of the condition of the Spitalfields weavers.

The district called Spitalfields contains a large population not connected with the silk trade. A portion of the casual population of London frequents either the lodging-houses or the rooms which commonly contain a household, and the rent of which is collected from week to week.

The Irish who are employed at the docks, or as bricklayers' labourers and porters throughout the city and town, together with a considerable number of Irish silk weavers, form another element of the population; and English, also employed as porters and labourers, together with shoemakers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, clockmakers, hawkers, and other similar trades, are mixed with the mass of the weavers.

The parishes in which the weaving population is chiefly found are Christchurch, Spitalfields; St. Matthew, Bethnal Green; Mile End New Town; St. Leonard, Shoreditch; and St. Mary, Whitechapel.

The condition of this population is pretty fully described in the evidence which I have the honour to present to the Commissioners, and I do not propose to condense that evidence into a general summary at this moment, but rather to exhibit what appear to me to be the chief practical indications deducible from the facts thus collected.

As respects the ordinary condition of the weavers, and their resources for ordinary casualties:—

1. The weaving population is satisfied with a very low amount of household convenience, and with meagre diet and scanty clothing, notwithstanding the resources of a family of silk weavers are usually greater than among many other classes of labourers who, by a more skilful economy of their means, obtain better diet and clothing, and superior household comfort.

2. The expenses attending the ordinary casualties of life—sickness and accouchement—are almost altogether provided by charity. The expenses of burials are sometimes defrayed by subscriptions among the weavers, who meet for that purpose, when required, at a public-house; and by contributions gathered from the shopkeepers; or by what are called Birmingham clubs, viz., burial clubs, the funds accumulated in which are divided every Christmas among the members; or by the parish; or lastly, the parish provides the coffin, shroud, and grave, and subscriptions from neighbours and contributions from shopkeepers supply a fund for other contingent expenses.

3. The weavers are ordinarily so destitute of resources beyond the immediate fruits of their labour, that the masters have usually advanced from week to week money to defray the current expenses of a weaver's family, on the supposition that he had accomplished a certain amount of work; and when the "cane" was finished, and the work brought home, have had to pay him any small balance which remained. A master has thus been frequently several hundred pounds in advance to his weavers.

If the resources of the weavers for ordinary casualties are so extremely meagre, it necessarily follows that, as a body, they are altogether unprovided for great commercial crises, which occasion a loss of employment to large numbers of operatives.

From the best information which I can obtain, the embarrassment now existing in the silk trade commenced in November, 1836, and has gradually gathered intensity from that period to the present.

It is now represented, that out of 14,000 looms, one-third are altogether disused, and that certain of the remaining looms are only partially employed. Thus the most intelligent manufacturers estimate that the decrease in work executed in the trade amounts to one-half the quantity ordinarily produced.

It becomes therefore interesting to determine what are the means with which the population described in the evidence meets a crisis of so formidable a nature.

1. The pressure occasioned by the loss of employment is considerably diffused. A weaver has generally two looms, one for his wife and another for himself, and, as his family increases, the children are set to work at six or seven years of age to quill silk; at nine or ten years to pick silk; and at the age of twelve or thirteen (according to the size of the child) he is put into the loom to weave. A child very soon learns to weave a plain silk fabric, so as to become a proficient in that branch. A weaver thus, not unfrequently, has four looms, on which

members of his own family are employed. On a Jacquard loom a weaver can earn 25*s.* a week on the average; on a velvet, or rich plain silk loom, from 16*s.* to 20*s.* per week, and on a plain silk loom from 12*s.* to 14*s.*, excepting when the silk is bad and requires much cleaning, when his earnings are reduced to 10*s.* per week; and, on one or two very inferior fabrics, 8*s.* per week only are sometimes earned, though the earnings are reported to be seldom so low on these coarse fabrics. On the occurrence of a commercial crisis, the loss of work commonly first occurs among the least skilful operatives, who are discharged from work; but the pressure is also greatly diffused, because the masters are desirous of retaining their connexion among the weavers, and for this purpose they avoid, as much as possible, discharging an entire family of good weavers from employment, but take the work from one or two looms, according to the number employed, or give out the work at somewhat longer intervals than usual.

The income of a family is thus reduced from the produce of four looms to two, or of two looms to one; but the loss thus experienced is, in some degree, compensated by the greater exertions of the weaver and his family in quilling and picking the silk, and upon the loom.

2. A considerable number of weavers are fellowship porters, and are employed in unloading vessels at the London Docks during seasons of distress. Others find similar employment though not fellowship porters, and many attend Billingsgate and other markets to carry fish and other articles of sale. A considerable number of the weavers are reported to be too feeble for great bodily exertion, and many of them scatter themselves over the town hawking fish, oranges, apples, and other matters comprised under the head of costermongery. The children at such periods are also hired at a market (held at Bethnal Green every Monday) by shopkeepers in all the adjoining parishes, as nurses of children, errand boys and girls, &c., and earn 2*s.* 2*d.*, or 4*s.* 2*d.* per week. The resources thus developed are probably slender when compared with the ordinary fruits of labour at the loom.

3. In a season of commercial embarrassment, necessity compels the weaver to a more rigid economy of his greatly reduced means. All superfluous enjoyments are cut off; the domestic indulgences described in the evidence are at an end, and the family is put, like a ship at sea, upon short allowance.

4. If this alternative is not sufficient to adapt the means to the absolute necessities of the family, the poor stock of furniture and clothing, which had been accumulated during a period of full employment, is gradually pledged or sold, frequently at a great loss, until this means fails, as in a very short time must inevitably be the case.

The chief manufacturers are of opinion that from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* per week are usually paid as the wages of the weaving population. At this moment it is supposed that the income from weaving is reduced to 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* per week.

The largest amount ever yet contributed by charitable subscriptions, or by gifts from the Government, must therefore fall very short of the wants of a population existing in such straits during several months. Such contributions have varied considerably in amount. In 1829 the subscriptions are estimated at about 10,000*l.* In 1825-6, during a period of privation of ordinary resources extending over six or eight months, these contributions exceeded 30,000*l.* This, which is stated to be the largest sum ever collected, does not amount to three weeks' wages, and, extended over a period of from twenty-four to thirty weeks, did not supply more than one-fifth, or one-sixth, of the usual resources of the population, even if its distribution had been confined to the weaving population, and if it had been then only distributed to those deprived of means. Such, however, was not the case, and the evidence of the Rev. William Stone and others proves, that these charitable subscriptions have not ordinarily been so managed as to procure the largest amount of good with the least admixture of evil.

It is therefore desirable to ascertain what are the objects of such charitable contributions, to what abuses they are liable, and by what principles their distribution ought to be regulated.

The subscriptions are intended to supply the means of subsistence to the families of weavers destitute of employment. Inefficient means are commonly adopted to secure this result. At the present moment, the distribution of the fund collected occurs in the following manner:—Tickets are given to the chief manufacturers in the trade, who become distributors of these tickets to such applicants as they may select as proper recipients of the charity. On these tickets the master certifies that the bearer is a silk weaver, who is out of work, and deserving of relief. Now a weaver may have three looms and work for three masters, each of whom may be quite unconscious that the weaver has more than one loom. Two of these looms may be at work, and the third disused, and the weaver may be successful in obtaining a ticket; or two may be out of work, and he may get a ticket from two masters, though the the third loom is at work; or having recently worked for one master, he may have obtained work from another, but may apply to the first master and obtain a ticket for relief on the ground of destitution. When two tickets are thus obtained, or when one ticket is obtained, which is not absolutely required for the relief of necessity, it is commonly lent to some neighbour or friend, and frequently to a person not connected with the silk trade.

Domiciliary visits are seldom or never made by the manufacturers who distribute tickets: such visits require a larger portion of time than manufacturers embarrassed with commercial difficulties could afford for this delicate and difficult duty; and even if domiciliary visits were made by the manufacturers, I may be permitted to doubt whether they are, as a body, so well acquainted with the manners, habits, and wants of the operative population, as to be fit almoners of the charity of the public.

In consequence of these defects in the mode of distribution, two evils arise:

1. The fund is not confined to the relief of those destitute of employment.
2. The fund is not confined to the relief of destitute silk weavers.

Appendix (B.)

No. 1.
Spitalfields Weavers.

The charitable subscriptions of 1825-6 were still further abused:

1. This fund was to a very great extent distributed in money, and consequently a large portion of it was expended in such a way as not to minister to the wants of distressed weavers' families.

2. The funds were not confined to the weaving population, and the distribution, therefore, attracted to Spitalfields a considerable number of casual applicants, who hired rooms, or lived in the lodging-houses during this period, in order that they might become recipients of the public bounty.

3. In consequence of the imperfection of the means adopted for the detection of fraud, a considerable portion of the funds were expended in the encouragement of imposture.

When the means adopted for the right administration of charitable subscriptions are so imperfect, a further evil necessarily ensues. The funds distributed in 1829 did not exceed 10,000*l.*, or were less than one week's wages. The distribution of these funds extended over a period of five or six months. They were, therefore, greatly inadequate to supply the place of the ordinary resources of the population, and they were squandered on casually resident strangers, or persons not connected with the trade, and were not given in such a way as to insure their application to the relief of the wants of the distressed families. Nevertheless, it may reasonably be doubted, whether the undiscriminating manner in which these funds were distributed did not impair, not only the extraordinary exertions which the weavers at such periods put forth, but even the common industry of a certain class of operatives. This impression generally prevails in the district, not merely among the manufacturers, but the shopkeepers and other residents. An ill-regulated distribution of charitable donations may, therefore, not only fail to relieve the class for whose benefit the funds were collected, but further diminish the resources they would otherwise have obtained by their own exertions.

That some extraordinary assistance is necessary in the present condition of the weavers of Spitalfields, during the pressure of a period of commercial embarrassment, few will be inclined to doubt; though many neglect to observe how inadequate such assistance must ever be to supply the place of the resources usually procured by the exertions of the population. The ordinary exertions of the weaving population alone develope an income of 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* per week; the extraordinary exertions of charity spread such a supply over six months of privation, and, as ordinarily administered, squander a large portion of the funds collected for the weavers who are out of employment on the casually resident population.

It may reasonably be supposed, that the extraordinary exertions put forth by the population in periods of commercial embarrassment, to supply the lack of their ordinary means, are more productive than the charity of the wealthy classes when most vigorously exerted. The same sympathies, therefore, which occasion this charitable interference, ought to prompt those in whom it originates to the most active exertions to procure the right application of the funds thus collected, and especially to prevent their being so applied as to diminish the more productive extraordinary exertions of the operatives themselves.

To this end, it appears desirable that these funds should be confined, as closely as possible, to the relief of actual destitution, and, for this purpose—

1. The Committee intrusted with the regulation of these funds should be composed of persons well acquainted with the habits, manners and resources of the population.

2. This Committee should be assisted by a sufficient number of officers accustomed to discriminate between real and feigned distress, and to make minute inquiries into the condition of the poorer classes by domiciliary visits.

3. The relief should be distributed chiefly in kind, and should, as far as possible, be consumed at the place of distribution.

4. The Committee should be furnished with a list of those who are in receipt of relief from the poor-rates, from week to week, in order to enable them to economize their resources so as to meet the actual existing wants of the population.

5. The relief distributed should be confined as closely as possible to those destitute of employment, and regulated in such a way as to render the extraordinary exertions, usually put forth in a period of great distress, preferable to dependence on charity.

By such means, the funds might be economized so as to afford effectual relief to the real distress of the silk weavers, by limiting their application to that class, and by diminishing the dissipation of the funds by fraud, or their mal-appropriation to other uses than the wants of necessitous weavers' families.

The amount of relief distributed from the poor-rates in each parish of the Spitalfields district, from 1813 to 1836, is exhibited in the annexed table. From this table it appears that the poor-rates between 1824 and 1826 increased about one-sixth, or from 38,084*l.* in 1824, to 43,981*l.* in 1826, the intervening period being a season of extreme commercial embarrassment. Nevertheless, between 1826 and 1828 they underwent a further increase (beyond the former increase) of about two-fifths, or they increased from 43,981*l.* in 1826, to 59,965*l.* in 1828, though the commercial crisis was at an end in 1826. The distress of 1829 appears to have been accompanied with a still further increased outlay from the poor-rate of 3,700*l.* only. A similar further increase occurs in 1830, and of 1000*l.* in 1831; since which period the expenditure has rapidly diminished.

The interference of charitable assistance deprives me of the means of estimating the real effects of the increased pressure of 1825-6 and 1829; but the increase of expenditure in those years is greatly less than in other years, where no such distress existed.

It is impossible, therefore, to derive any positive conclusion from the facts, either respecting the nature of the parochial administration, or the effects of charitable interference, on the

extent of existing pauperism. The prevalent impression is, that the increased parochial expenditure of the years succeeding 1825-6 was, to a large extent, a consequence of the mal-administration of the charitable funds distributed in 1825-6.

A general apprehension appears to prevail among the most respectable inhabitants, that a large fund collected for the relief of the real distress of the silk weavers may again be so applied as to increase the pauperism of the district, if due precautions are not adopted to prevent its mal-administration.

The administration of relief from the poor-rates in this district, during the existing crisis, will require the greater skill and caution, because, unhappily, the Board of Guardians of the parish of Bethnal Green, in which the largest body of weavers resides, is unprovided with any effectual screen against a fraudulent reliance on the poor-rate, or with any sufficient means to promote an increase in the number of those who are willing to make extraordinary exertions in a season of great commercial embarrassment.

It is to be regretted that the Commissioners' rules and orders respecting the relief of the poor in this district have been issued at a very recent period; and that the population have not therefore been prepared by a careful administration to meet a season of extraordinary need. The workhouse of the parish of Bethnal Green is unhappily totally unfitted to act as an efficient test of indigence, and my friend Mr. Mott informs me that he despairs of being enabled to render it so, by the greatest attention to the internal arrangements, on account of the deficiency both in the extent and nature of the accommodation provided for the inmates.

In a population such as the weavers of Spitalfields are described to be in the evidence I have the honour to present, the only effectual means of affording protection to a Board of Guardians against an undue reliance on the poor-rates must consist in the provision of sufficient relief in a well-regulated workhouse. Even in a period of great commercial embarrassment, no means can be adopted for the discrimination and effectual relief of real distress so useful as that which is afforded by the systematic arrangements of a well-regulated workhouse.

Such relief effectually removes privation: it has also the useful quality, that it does not impair the energies of the population, and thus, by a luckless, though charitable interference, increase the misery which it was intended to remove.

Provided a well-regulated workhouse should be found insufficient to relieve every case of actual distress which may be found to exist during a period of commercial embarrassment, and no subsidiary means be adopted to screen the Board of Guardians from an undue reliance on the poor-rates, the out-door relief administered at such a season might be much more usefully distributed, if the Board of Guardians of a district so situated were provided with the means of applying the workhouse as a test of need, even to a certain portion of the applicants only.

The subsidiary measures which have been adopted elsewhere with considerable success deserve a careful consideration.

1. The plan pursued by the Mendicity Society of Dublin is to provide relief within the walls of their establishment, but to require work in return for relief, and to permit the mendicants to return to their own lodgings at night.

2. The Board of Guardians of Stoke-upon-Trent have successfully adopted the plan of receiving the father or head of the family into the workhouse, and of relieving the other members of the family chiefly in kind at their own homes.

3. The Board of Guardians at Nuneaton have required a certain quantity of work at the hand corn-mill in return for relief. The hand corn-mill has been placed in a building or shed provided for that purpose. The applicants for relief are set to work in this building, they are required to continue at work during certain prescribed hours, and are permitted to return to their families at night, being chiefly relieved in kind.

4. Very recently the Commissioners have valuable experience of the plan of providing extensive subsidiary workhouse accommodation by hiring dwelling-houses, and (by means of increased superintendence) introducing as much of the workhouse discipline into these establishments as circumstances will permit. Mr. Gulson's Report on Nottingham exhibits the features of this plan of relief.

5. Task-work at stone breaking, quarrying stone, digging gravel, lowering hills, &c., &c., have all been tried with more or less success, in different places, at seasons of great pressure.

The task-work provided should have these qualities:

1. It should not require an expensive stock of materials or tools.

2. The work produced should not be so valuable as to render its wilful damage or destruction a source of serious loss.

3. The labour should be such as can be easily inspected, and its results easily ascertained.

4. It should have the quality of being less desirable than the usual labour of the workmen, but it should not unfit them for pursuing their usual occupation at any period.

Which of these expedients may be most suitable to the condition of the weavers of Spitalfields, as a subsidiary means, for discriminating the actual need of the applicants for relief, appears a subject on which it is desirable that further inquiry should occur.

I further propose to condense the evidence which I have collected concerning the condition of the Spitalfields weavers into a brief summary, and to inquire into the nature of the remedies which are required, for the removal of the more remote sources of their present distress.

I have, &c.

(Signed) *J. Phillips Kay,*
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

Appendix (B.)

No. 1.

Monies expended.

AN ACCOUNT of the MONIES expended in Relief and Maintenance of the Poor in the under-mentioned Parishes, from the Year 1813 to the Year 1836, inclusive.

Years.	Christchurch, Spitalfields.	St. Leonard, Shoreditch.	St. Mary, Whitechapel.	St. Matthew, Bethnal-green	Mile End New Town.	Totals.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1813	9,030	12,073	9,115	6,675	1,565	38,458
1814	9,441	12,968	9,920	9,288	1,615	43,232
1815	8,015	12,212	8,320	5,427	1,794	35,858
1816	5,710	14,407	7,891	5,278	1,193	34,479
1817	6,673	18,601	8,602	9,363	1,274	44,153
1818	7,231	18,291	10,962	10,552	1,306	48,342
1819	7,468	18,598	14,016	9,212	1,087	50,381
1820	7,901	19,305	10,530	9,212	2,039	48,987
1821	6,695	18,417	9,747	8,439	909	44,207
1822	5,240	17,469	9,036	8,122	784	40,651
1823	3,095	16,026	8,830	9,211	763	37,925
1824	4,094	15,753	8,213	9,085	939	38,084
1825	4,841	17,991	9,270	10,174	1,025	43,301
1826	4,236	19,539	9,948	9,023	1,235	43,981
1827	5,581	24,486	10,192	14,247	1,465	55,971
1828	5,787	25,514	11,491	15,767	1,406	59,965
1829	5,541	28,934	10,638	17,103	1,437	63,653
1830	7,848	31,735	9,681	15,766	1,754	66,784
1831	7,705	20,902	8,125	17,801	1,876	64,409
1832	4,671	26,905	8,961	22,428	1,957	64,922
1833	MS. burnt	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1834	4,588	23,803	7,984	17,939	1,789	56,103
1835	4,075	21,428	6,305	12,011	1,452	45,271
1836	3,153	18,479	6,362	9,126	1,251	38,371

—No. 2.—

No. 2.

Unions in Lancashire and West Riding of York.

AN ABSTRACT derived from certain Returns which were obtained previously to the 25th March, 1837, by the Guardians and Clerks to the Guardians of several Unions in Lancashire and the West Riding of York.

	Name of the Union.	Number of Townships.	Number of Assistant-Overseers.	Total Amount of Salaries to Assistant-Overseers, Clerks, and Collectors.	Number of Workhouses and Poor-houses.	Total capacity of Workhouses and Poorhouses.	Actual Number of Inmates of Workhouses and Poorhouses.	Number of Masters and Matrons.	Salaries of Masters and Matrons, with value of maintenance and lodging at £15 per head.	Observations.
				£					£	
In the County of Lancaster.	Ashton-under-Line	13	11	705	6	200	153	2	67	Only one of the six poor-houses is superintended; some of the townships send their poor to a distant workhouse.
	Bolton	26	26	1288	4	346	223	6	200	A great many of the townships in these Unions which have not workhouses, send their poor to neighbouring workhouses.
	Blackburn	24	24	766	5	1280	307	10	272	
	Bury	12	11	697	7	630	180	13	372	
	Burnley	26	24	600	4	470	147	8	222	
	Chorlton	12	12	1232	2	150	59	3	45	
	Chorley	25	*	*	5	490	231	10	259	* This Return not complete.
	Leigh	8	8	310	4	400	118	8	200	
	Preston	29	*	*	9	1170	529	18	483	* These Returns have not been obtained for this Union.
	Rochdale	6	6	508	6	360	148	4	116	Two of these poorhouses are without superintendence.
	Warrington	15	15	489	2	220	177	4	148	Many townships in these Unions send their poor to the workhouses of neighbouring townships.
	Wigan	20	20	812	3	360	149	5	150	
In the West Riding of York.	Bradford	20	18	880	6	400	97	8	202	
	Dewsbury	11	11	276	9	530	143	16	298	
	Halifax	20	20	685	11	668	231	19	482	
	Wakefield	17	10	248	6	329	120	8	231	
	Todmorden	6	6	155	6	124	46	2	43	The poorhouse at Todmorden is superintended by a pauper; and four of the other five poorhouses of this Union have no superintendence.

SUMMARY.

1. In 10 of the Lancashire Unions, containing altogether 162 townships, there are 157 assistant overseers, besides collectors of rates, and vestry or town clerks, which offices are frequently filled by distinct and separate persons. The total amount of salaries of all these officers is 7407*l.* per annum, exclusive of journeys where such charges are allowed.

Appendix (B.)

No. 2.

Unions in Lancashire and West Riding of York.

2. In 12 Unions of the same county, containing 216 townships, there appear to be 57 workhouses and poorhouses, capable of containing altogether 5976 inmates; the actual number of inmates at the time of inquiry being 2421. Of these 57 workhouses there are in the whole 91 superintendents, maintained and paid at an annual cost of 2536*l.* There is an average, therefore, of about 26 inmates to each superintendent; the cost of superintendence averaging considerably more than 1*l.* per head.

3. In five Unions of the West Riding of York, containing 74 townships, there are, besides collectors of rates and vestry or town clerks, 65 assistant overseers; the total amount of all the salaries, including those of collectors and vestry clerks, being 2244*l.*, exclusive of journeys.

4. In the same Unions there appear to be altogether 38 workhouses or poorhouses, capable of containing 2051 inmates; the actual number of inmates at the time of inquiry being 637. Of these 38 workhouses or poorhouses there are 53 superintendents, maintained and paid at a cost of 1256*l.* per annum; there is an average, therefore, of about 12 inmates to each superintendent; the cost of superintendence averaging very nearly 2*l.* per head.

5. Several of the poorhouses enumerated are without superintendence.

6. The greater part of the townships not having workhouses, use those of neighbouring townships.

7. Some inconsiderable portion of the townships are without resort to any workhouse.

(Signed) *A. Power,*
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

—No. 3.—

Report to the Poor Law Commissioners from E. C. Tufnell, Esq., Assistant-Commissioner, on the subject of Pauper Apprenticeship.

No. 3.

Pauper Apprenticeship.

Gentlemen,

I perceive by your report that though you have as yet abstained from issuing any regulations on the subject of pauper apprenticeship, you contemplate doing so; I therefore beg leave to address to you some observations on this topic.

The evils that seem to have arisen in Devon and Suffolk from this source are unknown in Kent, but a very injurious practice extensively prevailed of inducing persons to take parish children by giving small premiums, or by allowing weekly stipends to those who would agree to take parish children into their service. Many of the Unions were desirous of continuing this practice, on the ground that they thereby got children into service, who would otherwise remain on the poor-rate, and that the parish was a considerable gainer, as the premium or weekly payment, given with the child, was less than it would cost to maintain it in the workhouse. The Guardians were also influenced by the threat that was very generally made use of by those who were in the habit of taking the children, that without the accustomed gratuity they would not hire a single child from the parish.

I have been enabled to influence the Guardians to give up the practice of allowing a single farthing in money to the employers of parish children, by using a line of argument which I have never found to fail in producing conviction on their minds. Those who engage the children (I have argued) do so not to benefit the parish but themselves; they take the children because they want them; in fact, they must have them; consequently, if no assistance is given from the parochial funds they must and will take them without such assistance. The employers of the children, of course, try, by the use of threats and by every other means in their power, to induce the Guardians to continue the old practice. Persist in refusing and you will inevitably find that the children will get into service just as readily as formerly. But if, on the other hand (I continue) what you fear should actually take place; if the children should be prevented from getting places by the refusal of aid from the parish funds, the result is simply that a number of children of independent labourers, precisely equal to the number of parish children you would otherwise have got out, will be taken into service. That is, those who are independent instead of those who are pauperised, will get places, and surely this is a result rather to be wished for than lamented. I will take a particular instance:—a tradesman wants a boy as servant or apprentice; an honest hard-working labourer with a large family, living close by, knows this, and has been for some time looking out for this place for his child, and perhaps pinching himself with the view of fitting him out respectably; when, just at the moment when he thinks the long-expected prize is to be attained, in steps the parish, and at once overthrows his hopes by giving a premium with a pauper child utterly beyond his own means, and which, of course, induces the tradesman to turn a deaf ear to all his solicitations in favour of his own child. Now look at the result,—the parish congratulates itself on having got a pauper child into a good place, while an independent labourer is discontented at this sudden destruction of his just hopes, and perhaps is instantly made a pauper.

Now it is obvious that some such result as this must always follow the placing out of every pauper child by the aid of a premium, though it may not be always possible to trace out the particular person that is injured. The benefit is always apparent, but if you look closely into the matter you will see that this benefit is invariably accompanied by an injury somewhere; and further, that this injury is greater than the benefit, inasmuch as independence is directly discouraged by it. It is, of course, always extremely difficult to find out the actual labourer who is injured by this practice of inducing persons to take pauper children; but now and then I have discovered him, and I will give you an instance:—

The chairman of an East Kent Union took two pauper boys from the house to work on his farm, the parish paying part of their maintenance. A few days afterwards a labourer asked the chairman to employ two of his sons. No, replied the Chairman, I have just got two

Appendix (B.)
No. 3.
Pauper Apprenticeship.

parish boys. The applicant was on the parish next week, and from this degradation he would have been preserved had not the Union bribed off two parish boys by paying part of their maintenance.

By such an address I have been enabled to put an effectual stop to the practice in question. I should observe, however, that in certain circumstances I have counselled a departure from this strict principle, and that is in the case of orphan children brought up in workhouses. To such, when an offer of service is obtained, I have advised that one suit of clothes should be given, but no money nor anything else whatever. The reason for this relaxation is obvious.

Possibly the evils that have proceeded from the system of pauper apprenticeship in other counties, may require your direct interference, by laying down rules for its regulation, but it seems to me the best plan, and it is the object of this report to suggest it, for you to interfere no further than by throwing every obstacle in the way of the parish apprentice system, so that the thing itself may be completely annihilated. It seems to me important to maintain the doctrine that the parish is not to find work but relief; and that it is essentially a vicious principle to bribe persons to give work.

The Guardians should give the children moral and not temporal advantages; in imparting the former a labourer, by his conduct to his own children, can compete with them; but not in the latter. A good character will be a surer means towards getting a place and keeping it when got, than 100*l.* premium. To instil right principles into the children's minds is the best way to get them off in the world, and I suspect will be found more than adequate to secure their future welfare.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

E. Carleton Tufnell.

—No. 4.—

Report on Home Migration. By R. M. Muggeridge, Esq., Migration Agent.

Gentlemen, Manchester, July, 1837.

No. 4.
Home Migration.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions that I should report to you on the progress and results of migration in the district assigned to my superintendence.

The condition of the labourers who were induced to migrate under your sanction would, I am sure, at any time be a subject of great interest and anxiety to you; and at the present period this interest and anxiety cannot but be increased by the altered circumstances in which the district is placed compared with those which led to the introduction of migration.

Nearly every one of the possible causes anticipated as likely to lead to the ultimate ill success or defeat of this branch of the proceedings of the Commission have been suddenly and unexpectedly realised, but happily, as I trust I shall be able to show to you, without producing the injurious effects or extended mischief assumed by many as their inevitable results. The entire trade of the district was all at once paralysed, distrust and want of confidence suspended for a season almost all commercial operations, the demand for additional labour ceased; large numbers of the native work people were temporarily thrown out of occupation, and the extended preparations which had been made for increasing the means of employment were deferred or abandoned.

All these combining circumstances were eminently calculated to put the policy and efficiency of migration to as severe a test as could be devised, and it was impossible to regard the effects they might produce without much concern and anxiety.

The first blow migration sustained was the failure of an extensive manufacturer in the county of Derby, who had in his employment ten migrant families. All of these, however, immediately obtained fresh engagements either by my instrumentality or their own exertions; and the younger branches of several of them having acquired a knowledge of their occupations, obtained higher wages than they had previously been receiving.

A few other failures of employers have subsequently taken place, the difficulties of which have been overcome by temporary allowances from the parishes of the migrants until new engagements could be obtained for them. Three or four cases only occurred in which, in consequence, the families returned to their homes; a step that was taken by them without communication with, or the sanction of myself, and was more, I believe, the result of choice than of necessity.

The county of Suffolk having furnished a larger number of migrants than any other, I have selected that county as likely to afford the best practical illustration of the working of the migration system in all its bearings. With this object, through the several Union officers, I have obtained accurate returns—

1. Of the number of Suffolk migrant families.
2. Number of individuals comprised in them.
3. Amount of relief afforded them during the twelve months preceding their migration.
4. Number of individuals to whom this relief extended.
5. Amount of relief afforded since migration, beyond cost of outfit and journey.
6. Total cost of outfit and journey.
7. Number of individuals to whom this portion of the returns extends.
8. Number of migrated families in receipt of relief at the date of the returns (July, 1837).
9. Total number of individuals who, having migrated, had returned home.

The returns distinguish those who migrated with contracts procured for them through the instrumentality of the Poor Law Commissioners from those who migrated without contracts.

MIGRATED WITH CONTRACTS.

Name of Union from whence the Families Migrated.	No. of Migrant Families	No. of Individuals.	Amount of Relief afforded during the 12 months preceding Migration.	No. of Individuals to whom this Relief extended.	Amount of Relief afforded since Migration, beyond cost of Outfit and Journey.	Cost of Outfit and Journey.	No. of Individuals to whom this Return extends.	No. of Families now in receipt of weekly Relief.	No. of Individuals who have returned home.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Hoxne . . .	50	416	518 19 10	400	17 2 0	908 2 11	381	2	5
Sudbury . .	1	9	4 13 6	9	..	13 12 6	9	..	..
Stow . . .	12	106	91 16 9	86	..	163 17 1	96	..	..
Wangford .	6	53	28 6 4	46	6 19 0	96 5 5	53	..	..
Thingoe . .	3	23	6 2 3	23	..	31 0 0	23	..	..
Mildenhall .	1	9	8 7 5	9	..	18 6 3	9	..	..
Woodbridge .	18	164	116 8 0	105	..	371 4 11	164	3	8
Hartismere .	55	430	570 9 11	414	18 9 0	815 17 8	398	1	18
Cosford . .	10	94	14 18 8½	40	2 10 0	131 15 9	76	..	..
Blything . .	14	118	142 16 9	108	2 0 0	282 12 4½	118	..	..
Plomesgate .	28	222	101 10 0	203	2 9 0	457 0 9	214	6	11
Risbridge . .	5	16	4 16 3½	15	..	40 19 1	16	..	11
Totals . .	203	1660	1609 6 3	1458	49 9 0	3330 14 8½	1557	12	53

MIGRATED WITHOUT CONTRACTS.

Name of Union from whence the Families Migrated.	No. of Migrant Families	No. of Individuals.	Amount of Relief afforded during the 12 months preceding Migration.	No. of Individuals to whom this Relief extended.	Amount of Relief afforded since Migration, beyond cost of Outfit and Journey.	Cost of Outfit and Journey.	No. of Individuals to whom this Return extends.	No. of Families now in receipt of weekly Relief.	No. of Individuals who have returned home.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Hoxne . . .	8	26	73 15 4	25	1 2 0	10 0 0	8	1	17
Sudbury . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stow . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wangford .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thingoe . .	14	66	46 2 1	52	14 13 7	31 12 0	60	..	8
Mildenhall .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodbridge .	5	29	21 3 1½	26	..	73 8 7½	29	2	10
Hartismere .	4	26	28 7 6	18	..	16 6 0	18	..	5
Cosford . .	15	102	124 4 8	33	..	161 19 4½	93	1	1
Blything . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plomesgate .	7	25	1 17 0	8	..	1 16 0	8	..	..
Risbridge .	18	70	49 3 4	55	..	55 17 5	64	..	17
Totals . .	72	345	344 13 0½	217	15 15 7	350 19 5	280	4	59

SUMMARY—COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Total Number of Families migrated			275
Individuals comprised therein			2005
Amount of Relief afforded the Migrants during the 12 months preceding their Migration	£1953 19 3½		
Number of Individuals to whom the Relief extended			1675
Amount of Relief afforded since Migration, beyond cost of Outfit and Journey	£65 4 7		
Cost of Outfit and Journey	£3681 14 1½		
Number of Individuals to whom the above Return extends			1837
Number of Families now in receipt of weekly Relief			16
Number of Individuals who have returned to their Parishes, 53 in Families contracted for, and 59 who had no contracts			112

These returns prove the following very gratifying and incontestable results:—

1. The overstocked labour market in the county of Suffolk has been relieved of families comprising upwards of two thousand individuals.

2. Of this number 1675 were paupers in the receipt of parochial relief, all of whom, with the exception of the sixteen families, who from sickness or other causes are still needing and receiving assistance, have been rescued from a degrading state of pauperism to independent self-supported labourers.

3. The total amount paid in relief to these families for the twelve months preceding their

Appendix (B.)

No. 4.
Home Migration.

migration was 1953*l.* 19*s.* 3½*d.* The relief afforded since migration has been 65*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, showing a diminution of 1888*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.*

4. This has been effected at a cost for outfit and journey of 3681*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.* The latter (the journey) would, as nearly as I can calculate, amount to about 1500*l.*, certainly not to more than 1681*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.*; the remaining sum of 2000*l.* has therefore been positively expended in adding to the personal comforts of the migrants, in clothing, furniture, or other necessaries, and affords, I think, another proof that while *ultimate* benefit to the rate-payers has not been disregarded, *immediate* advantage to the migrants themselves has been the main object for which their migration has been encouraged.

5. The policy as well as the humanity of the interference of the Commission in providing for the employment of the migrants previous to their migration, is most clearly and forcibly evinced in the simple fact that out of 1660 individuals who migrated from Suffolk *with contracts*, but 53 have returned to their parishes, while out of only 345 who migrated *without contracts*, 59 have returned.

After perusing the above exposition of the working of the migration system as connected with the county of Suffolk, and which I feel confident, did my limits and your time permit it, could be shown to operate in producing similar results in all the other counties from whence migration has been carried on, the Board will remark with surprise and regret that it should have been so frequently made subject of public accusation that the Boards of Guardians of the southern Unions have been actuated by mercenary motives in promoting the migration of labourers; that they have looked only to the saving thereby effected in the amount of poor's rate, regardless of the future condition and welfare of those whom they have been instrumental in inducing to take work at a distance; that the old adage, "out of sight, out of mind," has been practically acted upon as regards them; and that as their distresses were unwitnessed they have been unalleviated or unrelieved.

Nothing can be more unfounded or more at variance with facts than such opinions. Undoubtedly, relief has not been afforded without previous full and minute inquiry into the causes and circumstances under which the application for it has been made; a course, the propriety of which will not, I apprehend, be questioned by any one who bears in mind the sources from whence poor rates are derived, and admits the responsibility under which they should be expended. In a communication to me on this subject, to which, on a former occasion, I called your attention, it was stated to me by a gentleman of high respectability and acknowledged humanity, the Rev. Sir Augustus Henniker, Bart., the chairman of the Hartismere Union, that many of the rate-payers in that Union were in much worse circumstances than their migrating paupers would be on first entering their employment. This very Union has, nevertheless, remitted through me whenever called upon, what I have deemed adequate for the assistance of their migrants, without, on any occasion, evincing the slightest inhumanity or indifference to the fair claims of suffering poverty.

The last winter was one of peculiar severity and of unusual duration, and was accompanied, it will be remembered, by an epidemic from which no district and few families were wholly exempted. The migrants sustained their share of the visitation, and necessarily participated in the inconveniences it produced, in addition to which many families suffered from the small-pox, and a few from fever. To these causes, rather than to any disappointment in the benefits reasonably calculated upon from migration, must be mainly attributed the demands which I felt it my duty to make on their behalf to their respective parishes.

I am sorry to be constrained to admit that the necessity of such appeals has been rendered much more frequent than they ought to or would have been, had the advice I have always tendered the migrants in pursuance of your instructions been more generally followed—"that they should while in health, and in the receipt of good wages, enrol themselves as members of sick clubs or provident institutions."

The far greater proportion of them still inexcusably neglect this essential and salutary act of prudence. The little repugnance which long habit and the moral debasement apparently inseparable from pauperism induces them to entertain against the receipt of parochial relief, whenever or wherever it can be obtained, appears to be entirely obliterated when sickness afflicts or overtakes them. "I should never have troubled you again, Sir," said many of the best disposed of the migrants, who when in health were earning the highest wages, "had it not been for this sickness in my family." Of all such opportunities I availed myself to enforce the views and advice of the Board, but I fear with very indifferent success. They all admitted the soundness of the recommendation; many meant, they said, to adopt it, but very few indeed I found had actually done so.

It is, I am afraid, indisputable, that however perseveringly, or with whatever purity of intention efforts may be made, emanating either from the philanthropy of individuals or the wisdom of the Legislature, to improve the social condition of the lower classes of this country, they will fail in producing this beneficent result unless accompanied by a system of education, on a wide and liberal basis. Such a system must aim at higher objects than imparting the mere elementary knowledge of reading and writing. Industrial acquirements are as essential to the welfare of the poor as literary attainments, and far more important than either in the inculcation of those religious principles, which correctly teaching the duty owed by every member of society to God and man, may reasonably be expected to bring forth, under the Divine blessing, habits of order, prudence, and forethought.

It could but be anticipated that the introduction of some thousands of persons of all ages and characters into new fields of employment, and into districts the habits and customs of whose inhabitants were strange to them, should, in some instances, have failed in producing the results hoped for; and this will be regarded with less surprise when the previous condition of many of the persons who migrated is taken into consideration. Few of them but

had been accustomed for periods of more or less duration to rely upon the parish for support,* entirely or partially, instead of seeking it by their own industry and independent exertions, others having at once exchanged the old misnamed workhouse, where all had been indolence and recklessness, for scenes of daily exertion and toil, had imbibed too strongly the debasing influences of their former state to appreciate or rest contented with the change offered them. A few such families abandoned or broke their contracts and returned to their parishes; but they were so small in number as to deduct but little from the good which I earnestly trust and believe has been effected.

The great body of the migrants, I may fearlessly assert, are still in the receipt of double the wages they ever earned previous to their migration, while many of them are receiving three and four times the amount. Undoubtedly, the unlooked for depression under which most branches of manufacture are now suffering, has, in several instances, lessened the amount of their earnings, and thereby occasioned inconvenience and disappointment. Where such cases have been brought before me or come to my knowledge, I have attentively investigated them, and whenever I have found the earnings of a family inadequate to their maintenance, I have represented the circumstances to the Board of Guardians of the Union from which they migrated, who have usually afforded adequate relief.

Spontaneous migration has proceeded to an extent almost, if not quite, commensurate with that which has taken place under the authority of the Commission. Relatives, or friends, or former neighbours have followed almost every family comfortably located. Others, particularly young single men, have sought employment for themselves; and in very many cases, are in constant and profitable work. I estimate the total migration that has taken place at upwards of 10,000 persons. Through my own agency, employment has been obtained for families comprising 4680 individuals, to which may be added, Mr. Baker's exertions in the West Riding of Yorkshire; a considerable number provided for by private influence, and the still greater proportion who have been "the architects of their own fortunes."

These numbers would have been considerably augmented had the supply at all times been equal to the demand which existed during the greater part of last year, but for several weeks I was frequently without eligible lists to offer to inquirers. This is not, however, perhaps now to be regretted. Enough has been done to excite in the breasts of the unemployed labourers a conviction that work may ordinarily be obtained, if not in one part of the country, in another. The barrier which confined the labourer to the locality of his settlement having been removed, it is very unlikely we shall again witness the anomaly of machinery standing still in one district of the island for want of hands to work it, while others are maintaining in idleness an imaginary surplus population.

Another important benefit derived through migration (of which I shall in the course of this communication afford you indisputable proof) has been the great stimulus it has given to self-exertion on the part of the labourers, to procure employment for themselves at home. Evidence of this satisfactory result is borne in letters from the East Ashford Union, Kent; the Cosford and Hoxne Unions, in Suffolk; and the Bedford and Buckingham Unions, which I shall presently lay before you; and the same opinions have been expressed to me personally by many gentlemen resident in the districts from whence the migration of labourers has been effected.

The minute and accurate Returns obtained from the county of Suffolk enable us also to ascertain exactly at what expense, per head, MIGRATION has been conducted. The Appendix to your Second Annual Report laid the same information before the public as regards EMIGRATION. A comparison of the one with the other is neither unimportant nor uninstructive.

It appears that the cost of *emigration*, last year, of 5141 individuals, mainly to Canada, was effected at an outlay of 28,414*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, giving the average of 5*l.* 10*s.* 6¼*d.* per head.†

Mr. Pinnock, then Agent-General for Emigration, despatched 847 emigrants to Canada and the United States, at a total outlay of 4634*l.* 13*s.*, being 5*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* per head. We may therefore reckon, as nearly as possible, 5*l.* 10*s.* as the expense of each individual's emigration.

The emigration of 10,000 persons would therefore cost 55,000*l.*

The *migration* of 2005 individuals from the county of Suffolk was effected at a total outlay, for journey and fitting out, of 3681*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.*, or 1*l.* 16*s.* 8½*d.* per head.

The migration of 10,000 persons (about the extent to which migration has been carried) would therefore be at a cost of 18,354*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, showing a difference in favour of migration of 36,645*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

This statement is neither offered, nor intended to prove, that migration promises greater advantages than emigration; on the contrary, I am decidedly of opinion, that either of these sources of relief may, under particular circumstances, command advantage over the other. When there exists a positive demand for labour at home, as was the case throughout the whole of last year, migration would appear to deserve the preference; when, as now, the demand at home has ceased, and the colonial markets are shown to be capable of receiving, with advantage to all interests, a large supply of labourers, emigration would seem to be the most desirable.

We now, for the first time, possess the means of ascertaining the exact expense at which each may be conducted.

* As an illustration of the pauperised condition of many of the migrant families previous to their migration, it may be stated, that from one Union only (the Hoxne) thus migrated—

1 Family that had been chargeable		30 years	1 Family that had been chargeable		18 years
1 Ditto	ditto	23 years	2 Ditto	ditto	16 years
3 Ditto	ditto	21 years	1 Ditto	ditto	14 years
2 Ditto	ditto	20 years	2 Ditto	ditto	12 years

Not one of whom has received assistance since migrating.

† Under the new regulations somewhat reduced.

Appendix (B.).

No. 4.

Home Migration.

In my last Annual Report I gave, in a tabular form, the terms of the contracts made for the employment of 100 families of migrants: all of these (and indeed a very considerable proportion of the whole body) are now in the second year of their engagements, and consequently receiving the stipulated advance of wages. Where the mills are, or have been working short time, a diminution of this amount has in some instances taken place; but as this arrangement has seldom or never affected the head of the family, being confined to the factory hands only, the deductions have not been to an extent to occasion serious distress or embarrassment. Many of the masters have made no abatement whatever in the wages for the diminished period of employment; and as but few of them, comparatively, are now working short hours, I trust that the worst part of the pressure may be considered as passed.

I have also deemed it important to endeavour to ascertain what has been the effect of the migration of labourers in the districts from which it has mainly proceeded. With this object I addressed the following letter to the Chairman of several of the Unions that had encouraged migration.

Sir, Manchester, 1837.

I SHALL be obliged by your favouring me with your opinion, whether any advantageous effects have resulted from the migration of labourers from your Union to the manufacturing districts? The points upon which I am very solicitous for information, are—

1st. Whether any advance in the price of labour of those remaining behind has accrued in consequence? and—

2nd. Whether pauperism has been diminished by the offers of employment in the manufacturing districts to a greater extent than by the direct assistance migration has afforded?

Any other points, in relation to this subject, upon which you may do me the favour to write, will be duly appreciated.

I have the honour, &c.

The replies I have received I here subjoin, in the order of dates.

No. 1.—Letter from J. G. Tatem, Esq., Chairman of the Wycombe Union.

Sir, Wycombe, June 2, 1837.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., which came to hand on the 1st instant. The Guardians of this Union meeting on the following day, I availed myself of the opportunity of consulting them, and learning their opinion, which entirely coincides with my own.

I now proceed to reply to your queries.

1st. Whether any advance in the price of labour of those remaining behind has accrued in consequence of migration to the manufacturing districts? To which I must answer, Certainly not.

2nd. Whether pauperism has been diminished by the offer of employment in the manufacturing districts to a greater extent than by the direct assistance migration has afforded? I would say that pauperism has been diminished only to the amount of the hands withdrawn by migration, and I am not aware that the opportunity of employment in the manufacturing districts has operated on the minds of the labourers.

The general effect of the New Poor Laws has been to throw the poor upon their own resources, and their condition and moral character have been evidently improved.

The parishes of Bledlow, Prince's Risborough, and Chinnor, have been those in this Union chiefly benefited by migration; and at present there is no superabundance of hands in them, as was the case some few years since.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) *J. G. Tatem*, Chairman of the Wycombe Union.

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq.

No. 2.—Letter from Edward Moor, Esq., Vice-Chairman of the Woodbridge Union.

Dear Sir, Woodbridge, 5th June, 1837.

YOUR letter of the 29th May, addressed to Mr. Shaw, President of this Union, has, in his absence in Gloucestershire, been opened, and I, Vice-President of the Union, proceed to reply to it.

Advantageous effects have, no doubt, resulted from the migration of labourers to the manufacturing districts, by diminishing the pressure of surplus labour.

In reply to your direct queries, I answer as to No. 1. More task-work is now put out, families of labourers are more employed, earnings are consequently greater since the Union. Opinion differs as to the positive advance of wages actually accrued from the Union.

No. 2. Pauperism may not have diminished perceptibly by the offer of employment in the manufacturing districts to a greater extent than by the direct assistance that migration has afforded. No other points occur to me in relation to this subject. Put any direct questions, and they will be answered with pleasure.

The Board are quite satisfied with what has been done by you touching the Widows Dawley, Neale, and their families. They ought not to have been sent.

Dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) *Ed. Moor.*

No. 3.—Letter from C. J. B. Hamilton, Esq., Chairman of the Thame Union.

Sir, Thame Park, June 5th, 1837.

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I beg to inform you that migration has only been carried to a very limited extent in this Union, and therefore I am unable to speak as to the effect it may have in advancing the price of labour. There has been so great a demand for labourers upon the rail-roads, that our paupers prefer going to them, as being nearer their parishes.

From the inquiries I have made among the respectable farmers, I am inclined to think that the price of labour has rather increased than otherwise; but I do not expect that this will be carried to any great extent, where the population is so numerous, and only agricultural labour to employ them.

There can be *no doubt* that migration must enhance the value of labour in this district. The parish of Sydenham, in which I am more directly interested, has certainly benefited by the migration of three families to Manchester; the labour which they might have performed is now done by others, and yet there is a surplus. At this time of year, of course, this is not felt.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) *C. J. B. Hamilton*, Chairman of the Thame Union.

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq.

No. 4.—Letter from the Rev. Sir Augustus Henniker, Bart., Chairman of the Hartismere Union.

Sir, Thornham, Stonham, June 6, 1837.

I regret that duties of a public nature have prevented my returning an earlier reply to your letter of the 29th ult.

I can have no hesitation in saying that the system of migration recommended by the Poor Law Commissioners has not only been highly beneficial in reducing the redundancy of population in parishes of this Union where such redundancy existed, or was supposed to exist; but also in removing the false impression so strongly imprinted upon the minds of the labouring classes by the administration of the old law, that they were not obliged to seek for employment elsewhere, but in their own parishes.

Query 1st.—Some difference of opinion may be entertained whether an advance in the price of labour has actually accrued from the migration of families, but I conceive there can be no doubt that more regular and more constant employment to those remaining is another benefit arising from that measure, and consequently,

Query 2.—Pauperism has been diminished by migration in a twofold manner—by *directly* giving employment to those willing to migrate, and *indirectly* creating it for those at home.

Any further information it may be in my power to furnish you, it will give me great pleasure at all times to forward. I am, dear Sir, &c.

(Signed) *Augustus B. Henniker.*

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq.

No. 5.—Letter from H. E. Blyth, Esq., Chairman of the Docking Union.

Sir, Burnham, June 6, 1837.

I am happy, in reply to your letter of the 1st instant, to state that considerable benefit has been derived in the Docking Union from the migration of labourers with their families to the manufacturing districts.

With regard to the particular points upon which you ask information—1st, as to any alteration in the rate of wages here; and 2nd, as to a diminution of pauperism, as consequences of migration, it may not be so easy to speak.

The improvement of the condition of the labouring population in this Union since its formation, has been so great, that I can hardly particularize any part of the general plan adopted under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act as more efficacious than another; but, *as an auxiliary*, migration has been most useful. There were in this Union a great number of able hands more than were required for the proper and fair cultivation of the soil; I think there are still more than are absolutely necessary: when it appears, therefore, that in one year, ending October, 1836, 495 individuals migrated and emigrated with the assistance of their respective parishes, it is evident that the field of employment must be more beneficial to those who remained—not only by the removal of a great number of competitors from the labour market, but by the inducement given to the employer to increase the amount of labour upon his occupation in proportion as the expenses of maintaining the unemployed were diminished. Of the above number, 100 were migrants, of whom 37 were adults. I should say, therefore, in reply to your second point, that pauperism has been diminished to a great extent by this means alone.

With regard to the increase of wages, I beg to observe that there are two points of view in which this must be considered: 1st, as regards the amount of daily wages; and 2nd, the gross amount of labour expended on a given quantity of land. The wages of labour upon the terms in this Union had not fallen so low as I perceive they had done in many other districts purely agricultural. The occupiers are for the most part men of enterprise and capital, and wages ranged high in proportion: these would establish a rate of payment which prevailed with tolerable uniformity through the Union, and I do not think that any advance has taken place which can be attributed to any other cause than the advance in the price of provisions, espe-

Appendix (B.)
No. 4.
Home Migration.

cially of bread. These are now 20 per cent. higher than when the Union was formed, and so are day wages. I know that a vast increase has taken place in the quantum of labourers employed in many parishes. I have no means of ascertaining the relative proportions, but I should venture to say that in many places, at certain seasons, the number is doubled.

If the amount of a day's wages has not increased, the gross amount distributed amongst the labouring poor has been augmented most materially, and migration has been one of the means by which the farmer has been enabled to make this increase.

I have been sorry to find that some of the parties who migrated last summer have lately returned. The only cases which have come before our Board have proved to be owing to the unsteadiness of the parties themselves, and not to an indisposition on the part of the masters to employ them. Will you allow me to ask how far the agreement of the master to employ a man and his family for three years (as was the case with most of our migrants) at certain wages, can be enforced? We receive letters and complaints from parties that they work only three or four days in a week, and consequently earn only that proportion of their original bargain. If this is the case, even through any failure of trade, it will fall hard not only on the labourers, but also on the parishes who incurred the expense to fit them out, and operate as a great check upon others desirous of changing their means of living.

I should likewise feel much obliged by your informing me whether the present depression in trade is such as that you would not recommend any more families being sent into the manufacturing counties, or whether it is partial, and likely to be only temporary.

I inclose a copy of the report I made at the Michaelmas quarter, which contains some of the statements to which I refer.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *H. E. Blyth,*
Chairman of the Docking Union.

Richard Muggeridge, Esq.

No. 6.—Reply from the East Ashford Union, Kent.

Sir, Ashford, June 7, 1837.

In reply to your letter to the Chairman of the East Ashford Union of the 30th ult., requesting his opinion whether any advantageous effects have resulted from the migration of labourers from the Union, I am requested by him to state,

1st. That so few cases having occurred, the advantages resulting therefrom have been trifling, producing certainly no increase of wages, which have hitherto been very high.

2nd. Pauperism has decreased, inasmuch as the offer of employment in the manufacturing districts has caused many to procure employment elsewhere who had hitherto failed to do so.

I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed) *Frederick Underdown,*
Clerk.

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq.

No. 7.—Letter from Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the Buckingham Union.

Sir, London, June 13, 1837.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and to state in reply, that I consider the migration of agricultural labourers from the neighbourhood in which I reside to the manufacturing districts, to have been on the whole advantageous.

The system is not liked by the farmers, because during our harvest they need as many labourers as they can obtain for getting in their crops; and further, the large amount of illness prevalent in the manufacturing counties has proved very unfortunate to many of our poor migrants. They have suffered from small-pox and other disorders. Several, I grieve to say, have died in consequence, and from being thus attacked by illness before they had the means of accumulating some small sum to meet such demands, they have in many cases been disheartened—some have returned home—some have applied to their parishes for pecuniary assistance—and great discredit has been thrown on migration.

Notwithstanding which, I am of opinion that its effects have been beneficial.

Labourers who knew of nothing beyond their own village, and who felt that sort of downheartedness which attends the feeling of inability to rise in the world, have now learnt that improved sources of employment may be obtained by resorting to distant parts of the country.

I went myself lately to Wolverhampton and Manchester, and found my own poor labourers gaining three times what they obtained at home. In one case of a labourer who with his family had obtained during the winter 13*s.* a-week at Steeple Claydon, I found that at Manchester he obtained 30*s.*, working only four days. My own carter's boy, who received from me 5*s.* a-week, I found obtaining 10*s.* weekly at Wolverhampton. Both these individuals expect to increase their earnings; both came home to see their friends at Claydon; and I need not say that their visits stimulated others to desire to obtain similar situations.

I ought to add that there is certainly a hardship in calling on parishes to aid in their going. The farmers are no gainers in a pecuniary point of view by the loss of those who desire to go, who are generally their best men. The gainers are *the men themselves,* and the manufacturers who want them.

With regard to your other point, as to whether pauperism has decreased. It certainly has to an enormous degree. It is owing partly to migration, partly to railway work, and partly to the improved administration of the Poor Law.

Before the new law, many an able-bodied young unmarried man was employed by the

parish at 8*d.* and 9*d.* a-day the whole winter through, but now hardly any get less than a shilling; and all know that by going elsewhere they may obtain double that sum.

You desire any further information on the subjects contained in your letter; I have only to add an observation which applies to the whole administration of the law.

The legislature contemplated the aid and attendance of both the *ex-officio* and the elected Guardians. The latter have done their duty remarkably well in the Union of which I have the honour to be chairman (Buckingham). They have given a degree of attention, and time, and impartial consideration, of which I cannot speak too highly, and which have fully convinced me that it was a grievous mistake ever to exclude from the administration of the law those who had so much more practical knowledge than we—the landlords and magistrates—and who were willing to devote themselves in such an eminent degree to the public service.

Still the administration of the law has materially suffered by the nearly total absence of *ex-officio* Guardians. Had they attended the meetings of the Board, I have no doubt that they would have done much to remove the difficulties and the just grounds of complaint that have proceeded from those on whom the sole performance of a painful and onerous duty has fallen; and at the same time the poor and the sick would have gained the assistance of benevolent gentlemen, who were better acquainted with their cases than the relieving officers.

I beg to suggest to the Commissioners, through you, that an urgent request be addressed to *ex-officio* Guardians, that they will not neglect this most important and interesting duty. A great improvement has taken place in the administration of the poor laws in this neighbourhood, but until it receives the sincere and cordial co-operation of the upper classes, as it has now of the respectable farmers and inhabitants of the town, it will not confer on the country that great benefit to which I have always looked.

I have the honour, &c.

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq. (Signed) *Harry Verney.*

Letter from the Rev. Frederick Calvert, Chairman of the Cosford Union.

Dear Sir, Whatfield near Hadleigh, June 13, 1837.

The Cosford Union derived very great advantages from the migration of large families into Lancashire, upon the introduction of the new administration of the poor laws, and still feels much benefit from your kind assistance in reducing the unemployed population.

With respect to your first question, "Whether any advance in the price of labour of those remaining behind has accrued in consequence of migration?" I am of opinion that migration has operated more beneficially in diminishing the burden of rates, and in withdrawing a number of children and others from the Union, who must here have remained unemployed, and perhaps inmates of the workhouse, rather than in increasing the price of labour. The effect of migration has not been, in fact, the subtraction of anything like the whole surplus of our agricultural labourers. We have still a considerable superabundance of labourers beyond the number required; and as long as that continues to be the case, any material rise of wages is not to be expected.

In reply to your next question, "Whether pauperism has been diminished by the offer of employment in the manufacturing districts to a greater extent than by the direct assistance migration has afforded?" I have no hesitation in stating, that pauperism with us was very much reduced by the offer of assistance in migration to many who chose rather to exert themselves at home than to accept the offer. A Guardian of the poor acts with a widely different feeling and spirit in administering the law, when he can tell a pauper with confidence and truth that by travelling over a few counties he may get work and better his condition, than when he knows the only alternative consequent upon the refusal of relief is, to the applicant, either to starve or to pass into the workhouse.

I am told that some few migrants *who engaged themselves without the intervention of the Poor Law Commissioners,* have returned into this neighbourhood since the stagnation which has lately occurred in trade. It is probable that in any long-continued pressure, a considerable number of the Suffolk migrants (Suffolk people being proverbially attached to their native county,) will find their way back again. At present, however, I have not heard of any who went away under your auspices having returned; and I fervently hope that a speedy revival in the manufacturing interests will make my apprehensions groundless.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) *Frederick Calvert,*

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq. Chairman Cosford Union.

Letter from Charles L. Higgins, Esq., Chairman of the Bedford Union.

Sir, Turvey Abbey, June 19, 1837.

I much regret that absence from home and arrears of correspondence should have caused so long a delay in the answer to your letter of the 29th of May.

The number of persons who have migrated from the Bedford Union has been so small, that no effect whatever has been produced, either upon the demand for, or price of labour.

I think that good has resulted, on the whole, even in those cases where no direct advantage has been taken of the work offered, by the manufacturing districts, inasmuch as knowing that an offer would be made to send them to a manufactory, the labourers have been more diligent in providing work for themselves. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) *Charles Lozquet Higgins,*

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq. Chairman Bedford Union.

Appendix (B.)

No. 4.

Home Migration.

Letter from the Rev. Henry Owen, Chairman of the Hoxne Union.

Dear Sir, Wilby Rectory, Eye, Suffolk, July 7, 1837.

I DULY received your communication of the 29th May last, relating to the subject of migration, and regret exceedingly that I have been prevented by a multiplicity of engagements from replying to it before.

I entertain no doubt whatever, notwithstanding the discouragement necessarily attendant upon the recent panic, of the advantageous effects which have resulted from the migration of labourers from the Hoxne Union to the manufacturing districts; and without entering in detail upon these effects, I may state generally, that migration has greatly tended in this Union to facilitate the employment of those remaining behind; and I am of opinion that the mere knowledge of the fact that employment could be obtained in the manufacturing districts has had a more beneficial effect than even migration itself; inasmuch as it has induced our labourers to exert themselves to a greater degree than they had ever done before to find employment at home.

There has been a good deal of sickness among the migrants themselves, but, with this exception, I think I may say that the reports from them have, upon the whole, been cheering and satisfactory. Believe me, Dear Sir, &c.

Henry Owen,
Chairman Hoxne Union.

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq.

Letter from the Rev. W. Blackley.

Dear Sir, East Brædenham, Shipdham, April 8, 1837.

I DID not observe till to-day that you had done me the honour of mentioning my name in your Report to the Poor Law Commissioners, and with praise.

What I did, was not from a motive of being made public, but simply to benefit the poor. Had I known that particular details would have been acceptable to you, I could have furnished you with many interesting extracts from letters which I have from to time received from the migrants whom I have sent away. Indeed, if you wish it now, I will, as I have leisure, draw up a sketch for you.

I have found situations which have taken off at least ninety persons, and full forty more have gone, through my advice and instructions. Not one of these has returned, neither do I hear of a wish from them to return. Some have been gone now more than twelve months.

Believe me, &c.

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq. (Signed) *W. Blackley.*

Letter from the Rev. James Beard.

Dear Sir, Cranfield Rectory, Woburn, June 10, 1837.

I HAVE been so engaged that I have not had time to answer your letter sooner.

Of course, the manufacturing districts being at this time depressed, makes the migrants from this parish not quite so contented. One man with his family has returned, but the reason is because we have just got an Act *for the inclosure of this parish,* and the labourers think that the work must necessarily be done by the men in the parish, which, of course, is quite a mistake.

Rogers, the man who returned, left 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, that is, 12*s.* regularly for himself, and 10*s.* 6*d.* for his children. The truth is, he was dissatisfied because some other men were getting 14*s.*, and therefore he said he would leave; upon which Mr. Clayton very properly ordered him away.

All the rest, as far as I have heard, are going on well, and getting double what they could here, but the inclosure has put thoughts into their minds that otherwise would never have occurred; besides which, I wish they had seen a little more of the working of the law ere they had left. This would have shown them, that they (the able-bodied) must depend upon their own exertions, which in many instances was not the case.

Good as I thought the law in principle, yet in practice it far surpasses my most sanguine expectations. It is impossible to describe the beneficial change that has been created through all these rural districts. Work is appreciated—civility and morality are inculcated—beer shops suppressed—our places of worship better attended—in fact, we are in a very comfortable state, and our aged and infirm much better off.

I shall always be ready to give you any assistance.

Believe me, my dear Sir, &c.,
James Beard.

Richard M. Muggeridge, Esq., &c. &c.

Letter from the Rev. W. A. Musgrave, *ex-officio* Guardian, &c.

Dear Sir, Chinnor Rectory, July 24, 1837.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. Most undoubtedly migration (as far as it has gone), coupled with the working of the Poor Law Amendment Act, has produced the most beneficial effects in this district generally, and in this parish more particularly. I hope the circumstances of the manufacturing districts in the North will admit of its being more extended.

In the year between March 25th, 1831, and March 25th, 1832, the expense of this parish,

exclusive of surveyor's charges, amounted to the sum of 2004*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, out of which there was one item of 752*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* charged in the overseer's account for superfluous labour alone. This year, between the 25th of last March, and the 25th March, 1838, I confidently expect and predict that the whole expense of maintaining and managing the poor of this parish, together with county and other charges, will not exceed 750*l.*

I consider the Poor Law Amendment Act to be the most beneficially important statute that has been passed in the memory of any living man; and it has been administered, I should say, in this Union, with judgment, consideration, and decided success.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

(Signed) *W. A. Musgrave.*

To R. M. Muggeridge, Esq.

The Replies from the Wallingford, Guiltcross, and Wangford Unions state no particular effect to have been produced by the limited migration from those districts.

I have only to add, in conclusion, that I have endeavoured on all occasions to follow as closely as practicable the instructions I have from time to time received from your Board. Whenever I have ascertained that in my neighbourhood the native hands were adequate to the supply of the demand for labour, I have suspended the introduction of families from a distance. By these means harmony and good understanding between the inhabitants of the district and the migrants have been uninterruptedly maintained. The benefits that the latter have acquired are not grudged them, nor regarded as having been obtained at the expense or to the injury of the former.

It is probable that to a limited extent the migration of English labourers to the manufacturing districts may have lessened the necessity of, and the demand for, the labour of the younger branches of Irish families in the factories, and this may, I trust, be received as an addition to the already overwhelming demands of that generous and enterprising people, for a legal provision for their sick and destitute.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) *Richard M. Muggeridge.*

—No. 5.—

(A)—Addresses from Boards of Guardians relative to the operation and effects of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Depwade Union.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Depwade Union, in the county of Norfolk, held at Pulham, on Monday, January 9th, 1837, at which thirty-four guardians were present, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. That this Board views with deep concern and regret the exertions which are now being made in various parts of the country to throw obstacles in the way of the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and to bring into disrepute with the public those who are concerned in carrying its provisions into effect, by the promulgation of statements founded neither on a correct representation of facts nor a right understanding of the true principles of the Act, and of which the tendency is to create feelings of insubordination and discontent in the poorer classes, and to influence public opinion against the measure.

2. That although this Union has not yet been incorporated for a year, the Board sees reasons for entertaining opinions completely at variance with those so industriously propagated: which reasons are founded upon the fact that great benefit has already resulted from the operation of the new poor-law, not only to the rate-payers of this Union, but also to the poor themselves.

3. That the reduction already effected in the poor-rate has been in great measure accomplished by a gradual withdrawal of relief from able-bodied paupers, and not in any degree by causing privations to the aged and infirm, who are in most instances receiving a greater amount of relief than was formerly allowed them.

4. That this Board regards with particular satisfaction the great moral improvement which the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act is gradually effecting in the habits and conduct of the working classes throughout the country, and the change from idleness and improvidence to industry and forethought which has already been, in many instances, produced.

5. That it is the opinion of this Board that uniformity of proceeding in the management of the poor throughout the various districts of the kingdom is essential to the success of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and that such uniformity can only be secured by means of the superintendence of a Board of Commissioners invested with sufficient authority to enforce its enactments: that the weight which must attach to the judgment of persons holding stations of such vast responsibility, divested of local interests and prejudices, renders them a tribunal of reference and appeal above all suspicion of partiality.

6. That it is the bounden duty of this Board to counteract, by its testimony and all the means in its power, the evil which may result from the misrepresentations of the opponents of the Act.

Appendix (B.)
No. 5.
Addresses.

7. That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Board, and communicated to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Frederick Paul Irby, Chairman.

To the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

My Lord,

Dorking Union.

The Board of Guardians of the Dorking Union having now been employed more than a year in carrying into effect the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, in a large agricultural district of West Norfolk, with a population of about 16,000 inhabitants, and having experienced, to a very great extent, the benefits resulting therefrom, both as regards the improvement of the condition of the poor and the reduction of the poor-rates, are anxious to convey to your Lordship their testimony to the great utility of the measure itself, and their admiration of the means by which it has been brought into operation. They are the more desirous of doing this because many individuals, by their writings or public speaking, and as it would appear for party purposes, have, by unfounded statements and misrepresentations, been endeavouring to mislead the public and inflame the minds of the lower orders against the promoters and supporters of the measure.

The Dorking Union was formed in August, 1835, but having no workhouse to facilitate the management of the poor, the attention of the Board was confined to a revision of the system of allowances to able-bodied and unemployed paupers, and the correction of abuses in general. Relief to the aged and otherwise impotent poor was continued as their only and necessary means of support; and, as an assistance to the able-bodied pauper, migration and emigration were encouraged.

It is an undeniable fact that the great body of the labouring class have been induced to seek actively for, and secure, by good conduct both at home and abroad, permanent employment, as the only means of insuring to themselves comparative independence; and this has consequently brought about a better understanding between master and labourer, and is rapidly restoring that respectful demeanour and respectable appearance which was formerly the boasted characteristic of the English peasant. A more economical and efficient arrangement as regards medical attendance on the poor, the more general establishment of medical clubs, the almost entire reduction of the heavy expenses attending the litigation of pauper settlements, and the expunging of improper charges often made by parish officers, are amongst the good effects of the new system; and as regards the poor themselves, no better proof can be furnished of their moral improvement than that the keepers of beer-shops complain of loss of trade on the one hand, and tradesmen find themselves better paid on the other. Limited and confined as the exertions of the guardians have thus been without the aid of a workhouse, the expenses of the Union have been reduced 39 per cent. this year. A house being now built, the Board of Guardians look forward with confidence to the results of a proper use of it, and doubt not but that, under a system of judicious management, it will be the means of much further improvement in the condition of the poor, and of reduction in parochial expenditure.

The Board of Guardians of the Dorking Union have, therefore, great pleasure in being able to lay so satisfactory a statement of their first year's experience before your Lordship, and, at the same time, in acknowledging that the above-mentioned important and beneficial results are derived from a close attention to the spirit of the Act, as directed by the Poor Law Commissioners, and to the Assistant-Commissioners, this Board is greatly indebted for most able and valuable assistance.

It is further the opinion of this Board, that authority being vested in a central Board of Commissioners is an advantage of the greatest importance. The Poor Law Commissioners being removed beyond the reach of local interest, partiality, or prejudice, and possessed of information from, and the concentrated experience of the whole country, are enabled to exercise a wholesome control over the proceedings of provincial Boards; who, on the other hand, being chosen from a class of intelligent men conversant with the habits, customs, and wants of their poorer neighbours, and therefore well calculated to do justice to all parties, are a sufficient guarantee, that whilst idleness and imposition are sure to be detected and punished, poverty and old age will not be treated as crimes.

(Signed) *H. E. Blyth*, Chairman.

To His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

My Lord,

Cosford Union.

We the Guardians of the poor of the Cosford Union, in the county of Suffolk, specially convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting an address to the Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, declaratory of the benefits accruing to the Union from the working of the Poor Law Amendment Act, beg leave to certify your Lordship,

That the Cosford Union comprises twenty-eight parishes, eighteen of which, previously to the formation of the Union in August, 1835, constituted the incorporation of the Cosford hundred.

That throughout the spring of 1835, the evils arising out of the old system of relief had grown up to an alarming height. The incorporated workhouse was then tenanted by many

able-bodied paupers, who refused to do any kind of work, and defied by turbulent insubordination both the rules of the house and the power of the magistrates. They broke all the windows within reach of their missiles, destroyed window-frames, doors, and door-frames; kept open apertures in the partition and outer walls of the workhouse; beat the governor, &c. &c.

From the disposition thus manifested by the paupers within the house, and shared by those without, it was quite evident that there was a design to demolish the workhouse, in order that thenceforward parochial relief might entirely cease to be measured by the necessity of the poor, but be yielded to lawless intimidation.

That in this state of things the acting Directors and Guardians, as well as the magistrates of the hundred, appealed earnestly to the Poor Law Commissioners for advice and assistance.

The Directors and Guardians, in the utter hopelessness of being able, by any application of the powers granted them by the Acts of Incorporation, to re-establish order and to guard against the danger which seemed to menace the security of persons and property, in conjunction with the rate-payers of the hundred qualified to serve as Guardians, petitioned the Poor Law Commissioners to dissolve the incorporation, and to extend to them the unrestricted benefits of their power and co-operation.

That in compliance with such application, the Poor Law Commissioners dissolved the incorporation, and formed the Cosford Union, with an addition of ten parishes, the population of the new Union being more than double that of the disincorporated hundred.

That barely fifteen months have transpired since the new measures came into operation, yet the success which has attended them has in every respect been such as to excite the surprise and admiration of all who have had an opportunity of appreciating the change.

The management of the workhouse is now conducted with regularity and decorum. Profligacy and idleness and insolence among the poor have been replaced by sobriety, industry, and civility. Not only the paupers themselves, but the labourers above that class, and persons still farther removed from want, have become in a marked degree more frugal and prudent. Under the workhouse system permanent employment has become general, where it was before but casual: both the rate and sum total of wages have consequently greatly increased, and although the poor-rates have been diminished 54 per cent. (from £19,223 per annum to £8823) we have it in evidence that the general condition of the labouring population throughout the Union is improved, as it regards their means of subsistence and domestic comfort.

That the following are some among many proofs of this improvement:—The demeanor of the labouring population is more cheerful and contented; there is a greater demand for such articles of food and clothing as are consumed by the poor; independent medical clubs are supported by them in almost every parish of the Union; many new members have been enrolled in benefit societies, one of which, having been established at Hadleigh about six months, has already more than 100 members on its list; the rents of cottages have been more punctually paid this year than they have ever been known to be paid before; the number of small depositors in the savings' bank at Hadleigh is on the increase, and the deposits of the two months succeeding Michaelmas this year are greater than they were two years ago, when upwards of 400*l.* was advanced out of the poor-rates of the Union in aid of cottage rents due at the Michaelmas of 1834.

That although the population of the Union is more than double that of the old Incorporation, the average number of inmates in the workhouse is reduced from 190 to 140.

That the advantages which the Union has derived from the singular ability and discretion with which the Poor Law Commissioners have exercised their important trusts, and from the unwearied activity and anxious watchfulness of their Assistant Commissioner, are such as no powers delegated to local authorities, and no exertions of private individuals, could possibly have supplied.

That any substantial reform of the old Poor Laws must necessarily have proved detrimental to some interests, where others were to be benefited. But in the change which is now taking place it is consolatory to perceive that almost the only interests which suffer are those which formerly profited at the expense of the moral habits and domestic comforts of the poor, such as those of brewers, publicans, keepers of beer-shops, and some small tradesmen, whose profits depended mainly upon the abuses of the old practice of giving relief.

That without pronouncing the present law to be perfect in all its minor details, we believe it to be sound in principle, and in practice we know that it has produced beneficial results, far beyond the highest calculations and hopes of its most sanguine friends.

It is with feelings of sorrow and apprehension, therefore, that we observe a determination to decry the Poor Law Amendment Act manifested, not only by interested parties, and by many whose inexperience of the true effects resulting from it, or whose mistaken but honest prejudices may claim excuse, but by many persons also who holding the extremes of opposite political opinions, seem only to be running a race for popularity, in a course of violent and injurious vituperation of this measure, which, if fairly tried, we deem to be eminently calculated to promote that relationship of mutual benefits and obligations, which ought to subsist between the rich and poor of all classes.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(*Signed by thirty-three Guardians, including eight* ex-officio).

Semer, Hadleigh, 20th December, 1836.

Appendix (B.)
No. 5.
Addresses.
Hoxne Union.

Hoxne Union.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Hoxne Union, in the county of Suffolk, held at Stradbroke on Monday the 12th day of December, 1836, it was moved, seconded, and unanimously resolved, that the following Address (to be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Board) be forthwith forwarded to the Right Honourable the Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department:—

That this Board views, with deep concern and regret, the exertions which are now being made in various parts of the country to throw obstacles in the way of the operations of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and to bring into disrepute with the public those who are concerned in carrying its provisions into effect, particularly its chief functionaries, the Commissioners. And that statements founded neither on correct representations of facts, nor a right understanding of the true principles of the Act, are promulgated, not only by a portion of the press, but by speeches made at public meetings, tending to agitate the poorer classes and influence public opinion against the measure.

That the many and great benefits which have already resulted from the operation of the new poor law in this Union, not only to the rate-payers but to the poor themselves, have caused this Board to entertain opinions completely at variance with those so industriously propagated at the present moment.

That the sentiments of this Board, as respects the beneficial operation of this measure, are founded upon the following facts.

That the average annual expenditure of the parishes comprising the Hoxne Union, during the three years preceding its formation, amounted to 19,930*l*. That the total expenditure of the Union during the year since its formation (including heavy migration expenses) has been reduced to 12,000*l*.

That this reduction has not been accomplished by causing the aged and infirm, or the sick, to suffer any privation, but by gradually withdrawing all out-door relief from the able-bodied male paupers.

That previous to the formation of this Union there were usually in the winter season upwards of 800 paupers of this class without employment, receiving out-door relief in the several parishes. That in the course of the first quarter after the adoption of the workhouse system in this Union, viz., the quarter ending 25th March, 1836, fifty-two abled labourers accepted temporary relief within the Union workhouse. That at the present time there are but two able-bodied men within its walls, and that the whole of this class, with those exceptions, are now maintaining themselves and families by their own industry, instead of as heretofore, frequenting the tavern and beer-shop, and receiving the wages of idleness at the parish pay able.

That the aged and infirm are in many instances receiving a greater amount of relief, and in cases of sickness and accident the pauper obtains more minute attention and more efficient assistance, under the provisions made by this Board, than under the old system.

That this Board regards with particular satisfaction the great moral improvement which the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act is gradually effecting in the habits and conduct of the working classes, and the change from idleness and improvidence to industry and forethought, which it has already produced.

That this Board cannot but strongly express its sense of the advantage and assistance it has derived from the guidance and control of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the privilege of consulting them in all cases of difficulty or difference of opinion.

That the authority vested in the Commissioners secures uniformity of proceeding throughout the various districts of the kingdom, and affords a protection against inexperience or mismanagement on the part of the Guardians, whilst the weight that must attach to the judgment of persons holding stations of such vast public responsibility, divested of local interests and prejudices, makes them the best tribunal of reference and appeal that can be devised.

That this Board deems it its bounden duty, as far as its testimony may have influence, to counteract the hostility of the opponents of the law by this expression of its sentiments.

Signed and sealed, on behalf of the Board,
Henry Owen, Chairman.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Hartismere Union, held at Eye the 7th day of February, 1837, it was unanimously resolved,—

Hartismere Union.

That the Board of Guardians of this Union have observed with regret the various attempts of a portion of the daily press to excite a spirit of hostility against the New Poor Law Amendment Bill, and they have noticed with still deeper concern the proceeding of a meeting called together in one of the principal towns in this county to petition the Commons House of Parliament against the Bill, where, by a garbled statement of facts, and the admixture of truth with a great deal of inaccuracy, a false and erroneous impression was sought to be made upon the public mind.

That this Board of Guardians having long been accustomed to hold their meetings, amidst the continued attacks of local opposition, of wilful misrepresentation, and slanderous abuse, they have learned how to appreciate the outcry raised against the law by individuals either very imperfectly acquainted with its principles, or who are actuated by motives of sordid and selfish interest. They, therefore, in their official capacity as Guardians, consider it a duty they

owe to themselves and the country to endeavour to counteract this opposition to the law by stating the effects of its operation in the Union for which they have been appointed to act.

That for this purpose they conceive it unnecessary to enter into a minute and statistical detail of the several classes of paupers brought under the control of the Board; but they can confidently affirm, that since the formation of the Union, and by the gradual and temperate enforcement of the regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, the condition and moral character of the labouring classes have been improved, indolence and profligacy been checked, industry encouraged, more regular and constant employment obtained, and the parishes where a redundancy of population existed, or was supposed to exist, that redundancy has been reduced by the judicious arrangement for facilitating emigration and migration made by the Poor Law Commissioners.

That previous to the introduction of the new system of relief into this district, the agricultural interest was suffering under an excessive burden of rates, which was rapidly bringing both the employer and employed to the same level of poverty and distress.

That the aggregate assessment of rates for the thirty-two parishes comprised in the Union amounted at its commencement, on an average taken for the three preceding years, to £18,874, in the past year (the first of the Union) the amount has been, including establishment expenses, only £11,321 7*s.* 6*d.*; showing a saving of £7642 12*s.* 6*d.* or more than 40 per cent.

That this reduction has been made chiefly among the class of able-bodied paupers who are now earning their livelihood by the wages of independent labour, instead of subsisting upon the degrading and demoralizing wages of pauperism, by the abolition of the flagrant abuses of the former system, and by the exposure of imposition and extortion.

That the Board of Guardians can therefore refer to this diminution of parochial rates with feelings of honest satisfaction; for while the idle and improvident have been taught the necessity of adopting different habits, the assistance to the aged and to the infirm has been generally increased, and the wants and comforts of the sick more liberally attended to. And they, the Guardians of the Union, would deem it a lasting reproach to them as men and as Christians had they ever knowingly or willingly endeavoured to accomplish this reduction by any single act of oppression towards the really destitute and deserving poor.

That the Board of Guardians, in viewing the progress of the law throughout this and the adjoining hundreds, feel bound to acknowledge that they consider its success is mainly to be attributed to the great advantages derived from the establishment of a Central Board of Commissioners, to whom can be referred all questions of difficulty and doubt, and whose authority prevents those deviations from the Act which would probably otherwise arise from conflicting opinions and local partialities. At the same time they must be permitted to express their high sense of the temperance and firmness with which the power vested in the Commissioners has been exercised, as well as their obligations for the ready assistance and active co-operation of the Assistant Commissioner appointed to superintend this district.

That under the fullest conviction that the benefits accruing from the new law, both as to the system of administering relief, and the authorities constituted for carrying the law into effect will prove to be of incalculable and permanent advantage to the community at large, but especially to the industrious and labouring classes of society, the Board of Guardians confidently trust that whatever alterations or improvements may be suggested in its minor details, his Majesty's Ministers will determine with the sanction of Parliament that the principles of the Bill shall be strictly and firmly adhered to.

That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Board, and forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Aug. B. Henniker, Chairman.

St. Saviour's Union.

Board-Room, 1st December, 1836.

Gentlemen,

St. Saviour's Union.

Impelled by a sense of duty, we, the undersigned, Guardians of St. Saviour's Union (who, with one exception, have served the office of overseer under the old system), have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the beneficial operations of the new Poor Law Bill, during the time we have been deputed to carry out its principles.

Respecting the supplies of provisions for the house by public contract, we readily give our unqualified approbation to that system, having found it work efficiently, both as to economy and quality; and we feel confident, that unless the Commissioners perseveringly apply it, the public money would be wasted in favouritism and jobbing. With respect to out-door relief, we have in practice modified the strict provisions of the Bill in various cases which have been presented to the Board for its decision, with the view of ultimate compliance with a law which, although in its details occasionally wears the aspect of severity, and in a few exceptions may draw upon the sympathies of the Guardians, effectually guards against impositions, and drives the dissolute or idle to the necessity of getting a livelihood by honest industry.

We deem the powers vested in the Guardians, to exercise their humanity and kindness by the exceptions allowed in the Commissioners' instructions, to be fully adequate to meet the wants occasioned by sudden illness or distress of the out-door poor who need temporary assistance, which in many cases the Board has acted upon with considerable benefit to

Appendix (B.)
No. 5.
Addresses.

St. Saviour's Union.

deserving and industrious families. The advantage of confining out-door relief to cases of emergency, and to such aged persons as have heretofore been accustomed to receive aid residing within the Union, has been found to work well, as it gives the officers of the Union the means of reporting the state of each case to the Guardians weekly; thus guarding against the imposition so largely practised under the old system. Whilst the comforts of the deserving poor have never been lost sight of by this Board, we are happy to say that a considerable reduction has been effected for the rate-payers.

In regard to the new diet, no complaints have been made by the inmates of the workhouse; and we are of opinion that it is an improvement upon the former, as it includes a greater quantity of solid and fluid nutritives, also tea and sugar to the aged.

The spiritual duties of the chaplain, and the kind visits of a Dissenting clergyman, have been gratefully appreciated, especially by those inmates whose infirmities prevent their attendance on public worship.

Allow us, in conclusion, to present our grateful acknowledgments to the Commissioners for their attention and urbanity of manners when we have found occasion to consult them upon cases of doubt or difficulty; and also to express our obligation to Mr. Mott, the Assistant-Commissioner, by whose experience and friendly advice we have been aided in carrying out the various details of the new Poor Law Bill, we hope not only to the satisfaction of the rate-payers, but to the improvement of the condition of the industrious population of the Union.

We are, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) *Hugh Bowditch*, Chairman,
Andrew Clark, Vice-Chairman,
and *thirteen Guardians.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

Ampthill Union.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Ampthill Union, held in the Board-room of the Ampthill Union Workhouse, at Ampthill, on Thursday, the 15th December, 1836, it was Resolved,

That the Ampthill Union having been formed nearly two years, the Board of Guardians have no hesitation in declaring the peculiar satisfaction with which they regard the operation of the new Poor Law Act.

That the Guardians having heard and read of several statements made by parties, who either through ignorance or party spirit are adverse to the principle of the new Poor Law, and who have circulated reports, which, upon inquiry into the facts, have been found utterly at variance with truth and sound principle, deem it a duty they owe not only to themselves but also to the numerous body of rate-payers whom they represent, thus fearlessly to acknowledge that the mode of administering relief to the poor by the establishment of Boards of Guardians has, under the guidance of the Central Board, proved one of the greatest blessings which has been conferred upon the community at large by any Act of the Legislature, during the nineteenth century.

That no less than 1086 poor persons have within the last twelvemonths personally had an opportunity of stating their situation to the Board, and thereby had an unprejudiced tribunal to adjudicate upon each particular case.

That a reduction in the poor-rates has been effected to the extent of 45 per cent. and this not by depriving the aged and infirm or helpless widow of any comfort, but rather, as can readily be proved, by conferring upon them many important benefits, and, in truth, increased allowances; while, on the other hand, the habitual sturdy able-bodied pauper's habits of idleness have been put to the test by the offer of a well-regulated workhouse, where a comfortable maintenance is provided.

That in several of the parishes of the Union an extraordinary favourable change has been made in the morals and habits of many who formerly appeared to be incorrigible. That the Board have no reason to condemn the repeal of the former bastardy laws, and can with safety state that not a case of infanticide or desertion of spurious issue has come to their knowledge. That the Guardians feel it to be their duty unfeignedly to express the great advantage they have derived from the able manner in which the Poor Law Commissioners have assisted them in every point of difficulty which has been submitted to them, and consider that they are bound to uphold the benefits which they have derived from appealing to the Central Board, divested as it is of local interest and party feeling.

That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, and that they be requested to lay the same before the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

(Signed) *Henry M. Musgrave*, Chairman, J.P.,
T. W. Overman, Vice-Chairman,
and *twenty-one Guardians.*

Royston Union.

Moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed, That the following Address be forwarded to the Right Honourable *Lord John Russell*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

My Lord,

We, the Guardians of the poor of the Royston Union in the counties of Hertford, Cambridge, and Essex, having observed with regret the virulent and unjustifiable attacks which are systematically made by several of the public papers on the operation and tendency of the Poor Law Amendment Act, feel it a duty incumbent upon us to endeavour to counteract the false impressions which these publications may create, and to afford to his Majesty's Government the testimony of our experience in favour of a measure so calculated to rescue the character of the humbler classes of this country from degradation, and the property of the more wealthy from destruction.

The Union which we represent contains 29 parishes, and a population of about 16,000 persons, depending almost wholly upon agriculture. Our first meeting was held on the 3rd of July, 1835, but it was not until the following Michaelmas that the machinery of the new system could be considered as fairly at work, and then our operations were chiefly confined to watching over and directing the administration of out-door relief, as we had no workhouse capable of containing more than 20 persons. The average annual amount of money expended in the relief of the poor for the three years immediately preceding the formation of the Union was 10,231*l.*; and though in the first year a saving of 3,145*l.* was effected, we consider this of far less importance than the great improvement which has been produced in the habits, feelings, and general conduct and condition of the working classes. This has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and is daily extending. It is a change from improvidence and idleness to carefulness and industry, from turbulence and rudeness to quietness and civility, though from its nature less capable of demonstration than the pecuniary results of the measure; and we can with pleasure look back upon the means by which these effects have been produced, and sincerely assure your Lordship that they have not resulted from harshness or oppression, from diminishing the comforts of the aged and infirm, or withholding relief from the really necessitous; but from a vigilant economy, an undeviating determination to give no relief to the able-bodied except in exchange for their labour, and to eradicate entirely the mischievous practice of making up wages out of the poor-rates.

In the winter immediately preceding the formation of this Union, there were within its limits at one time 1,945 persons receiving parochial relief, and generally there used at that period of the year to be about 300 able-bodied men unemployed. Last season (almost without the aid of the workhouse) this number was reduced to 146; and during the present winter there have been only 19 applicants of this class who have accepted admission into the workhouse, and few of these have remained there more than three or four days; and we believe that scarcely any men who are really desirous of finding work are without employment in their own immediate neighbourhood.

The total number of paupers relieved during the last quarter has been 816. Of these 465 were aged and infirm; and it does not appear that there was any greater number of this class comprised in the year, 1,945 who received relief in the winter of 1834, so that the great reduction has been effected in the class of casual paupers, and not in that of the aged and infirm.

In the month of September last, we commenced the occupation of a newly-erected workhouse capable of accommodating 300 persons; and the largest number of inmates at any one time has been 115. These consist chiefly of old men, the former inmates of parish workhouses, and orphans, deserted and illegitimate children. They all appear comfortable, and many of the former class declare that they are now better taken care of than they have been for many years. The children are under the care of an intelligent schoolmaster and mistress, and we feel assured that their prospect of future happiness and usefulness is far brighter than it would have been had they been permitted to remain in their late state of destitution and neglect. There has been in this Union but one instance of separation of husband and wife, and that in the case of a young and athletic, but idle and dissolute agricultural labourer, who might have had work if he would in his own parish. No complaint has been made by either husband or wife on the ground of their separation; but the wife remonstrated against not being allowed tea and sugar. We feel certain that few of these cases will occur in practice, and that when they do, they will in general result from the bad conduct of the parties themselves.

The effect of this system of in-door relief upon the able-bodied paupers has been most salutary. It has almost caused a cessation of their applications for "money or work," and converted the abusive labourers on the village green, and the poachers who congregated in the gravel-pit, into active and industrious labourers; it has taught them the advantage of civility to their employers, and diligence in their work, and to some extent created among them a feeling of self-respect and a solicitude for their own reputation, to which previously they were almost strangers. It may be added, that the able-bodied pauper has not been deterred from remaining an inmate of the workhouse by severity or ill usage, but merely by his disinclination to submit to the restraint of wholesome regulations and strict discipline.

We have also peculiar satisfaction in testifying from our observation and experience, that the operation of the new system has been in various ways beneficial to the independent labourer; and among others, by converting the saving in the amount of rates into a progressively-increasing fund for the employment and encouragement of profitable labour; it has

Appendix (B. No. 5. Addresses. Royston Union.

also discouraged early and improvident marriages, heretofore a fruitful source of pauperism and misery.

The alteration in the law of bastardy has likewise been found to work well, and to operate as a check upon this growing evil, not a single instance of mischief has at present occurred, nor do we anticipate any such result; on the contrary, we feel assured that much incitement to evil will be thereby removed, and female chastity greatly promoted.

The alteration in the law of settlement, and the great facilities afforded for avoiding the expenses of litigation, are entitled to our warmest approbation, and another feature of the system which we consider highly beneficial is, that it has brought together men of various grades in society, of different views, habits, and modes of thinking, who were comparatively little acquainted with each other, and thus imparted to the Boards of Guardians the advantage of each individual's ability, knowledge, and experience. It has united them in the performance of a common and important duty, shown them how nearly allied are the interests of all classes of the community, and how usefully and successfully all may combine in promoting the temporal welfare and moral improvement of their poorer brethren; and, lastly, it has secured for the poor and afflicted an intelligent, unbiassed, and almost disinterested tribunal, by which every application for relief is humanely and dispassionately considered and determined.

In conclusion, we feel it our duty to express to your Lordship our high sense of the advantages we have derived from the guidance and assistance of the Central Board of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the Assistant Commissioner of the District, who have been unremitting in their exertions to promote and secure the success of the measure, and by whose judicious superintendence alone, can uniformity of procedure and sound principles of action be established and maintained.

Signed and sealed, by Order of the Board,

Royston, January 27, 1837. *Henry Thurnall*, Clerk.

Highworth and Swindon Union.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians held at Highworth, on Wednesday the 11th of January, 1837, the following Resolutions were moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

Highworth and Swindon Union.

That the Board regard with peculiar satisfaction the working of the Poor Law Amendment Act, during the twelve months it has been in operation in this Union of sixteen parishes, and 12,611 population.

That the pecuniary savings of the rate-payers since the formation of the Union, as compared with the average expenditure of the three preceding years, is upwards of 54 per cent. per annum.

That this large reduction has not been accomplished by causing privation to the aged or infirm, or the really necessitous and deserving poor, but by economy in the general management, and by the removal of those opportunities for impostion which existed under the old law; and this pecuniary saving is also attended with decided symptoms of returning industry among the labouring poor, and it is evident that the new law is working a great moral improvement in the habits of this class of the people.

That this Board not only appreciates the benefit derived from the advice of the Central Board in all difficult cases, and in saving of law expenses, but they also recognise in the Central Board the only tribunal that is divested of local or party feelings, and capable, from their daily accumulating experience, of securing the ultimate management of the poor throughout the kingdom, on sound principles.

That therefore whatever differences may exist on particular parts of the Poor Law Amendment Act, this Board are decidedly of opinion that, as a whole, it has been highly beneficial to this Union, and they should hear with much regret and alarm of an intention to make any material alteration in its provisions, convinced as they are from the experience they have already had of its effects, that the most beneficial results to the poor themselves, as well as to the community at large, may be confidently anticipated from it.

Signed, by Order of the Board,

A. S. Crowdy, Clerk of the Union.

Moved, seconded, and carried, that the above Resolutions be forwarded to the Poor Law Commissioners, through Colonel à Court, the Assistant Commissioner, and be inserted in one London and two country newspapers.

Oliver Cally Codrington, Presiding Chairman.

Statement of Expenditure in the Highworth and Swindon Union, since the formation in December 1835, to December 1836.

1836.	First Quarter.	£.	s.	d.
March 25.	Bishopstone	14	8	3
,,	Blunsden St. Andrew	18	14	1¾
,,	Castle Eaton	39	0	3½
,,	Chisledon	121	5	5¼
,,	Draycot Foliat	5	18	2¾
,,	Hannington	56	10	11¾
,,	Highworth	359	10	11
,,	Hinton Parva	31	14	5¼
,,	Inglesham	10	14	0½
	Carried forward	£ 647	16	8¾

1836.		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	657	16	8¾
March 25.	Liddington	82	17	9
,,	Rodborne Cheney	58	12	0
,,	Stanton Fitzwarren	52	1	10
,,	Stratton, St. Margaret	99	1	7¾
,,	Swindon	209	0	8¾
,,	Wanborough	131	5	10¾
,,	Wroughton	204	5	4
		£ 1545	1	11

1836.	Second Quarter.	£	s.	d.
June 24.	Bishopstone	60	3	7
„	Blunsden St. Andrew	11	3	2¾
„	Castle Eaton	38	7	6
„	Chisledon	91	14	5
„	Draycot	5	8	6
„	Hannington	60	9	0½
„	Highworth	301	3	6½
„	Hinton	25	11	2¼
„	Inglesham	10	6	7¼
„	Liddington	63	3	5¼
„	Rodborne	41	4	3
„	Stanton	31	11	1¾
„	Stratton	89	5	7½
„	Swindon	167	12	6¾
„	Wanborough	100	14	0¾
„	Wroughton	147	15	5
		£1245	14	1¼

1836.	Third Quarter.	£	s.	d.
Sept. 24.	Bishopstone	46	11	9
„	Blunsden	8	1	4½
„	Castle Eaton	32	14	10½
„	Chisledon	93	0	5¼
„	Draycot	5	5	1¾
„	Hannington	55	7	4½
„	Highworth	255	5	1¾
„	Hinton	25	0	2½
„	Inglesham	10	0	2¾
Carried forward		£531	6	6½

		£.	s.	d.
1836.	Brought forward	531	6	6½
Sept. 24.	Liddington	58	4	7½
„	Redborne	37	7	7¾
„	Stanton	34	13	9
„	Stratton	73	2	4
„	Swindon	152	10	9½
„	Wanborough	79	10	8¼
„	Wroughton	141	16	4
		£1108	12	8½

	Fourth Quarter.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 24.	Bishopstone	50	0	5½
„	Blunsden	9	19	2½
„	Castle Eaton	40	9	0
„	Chisledon	108	4	8½
„	Draycot	6	13	3¼
„	Hannington	56	18	3
„	Highworth	301	13	0¾
„	Hinton	35	14	6¼
„	Inglesham	11	4	2
„	Liddington	70	7	5¾
„	Rodborne	46	3	3
„	Stanton	37	2	5¾
„	Stratton	85	17	0
„	Swindon	153	9	10½
„	Wanborough	99	18	10¾
„	Wroughton	182	19	3¼
		£1296	13	10½

For the whole Year.	£	s.	d.
Bishopstone	221	4	0¼
Blunsden St. Andrew	47	17	11½
Castle Eaton	150	11	8
Chisledon	414	5	0
Draycot Foliat	23	5	1¾
Hannington	229	5	7¾
Highworth	1217	12	8
Hinton Parva	118	0	4¼
Inglesham	42	5	0½
Liddington	274	12	5½
Rodborne Cheney	183	7	1¾
Stanton Fitzwarren	155	9	2½
Stratton, St. Margaret	347	6	7¼
Swindon	682	13	9½
Wanborough	411	9	6½
Wroughton	676	16	4¼
Total	£5196	2	7¼

First Quarter	£1545	1	11
Second ditto	1245	14	1¼
Third ditto	1108	12	8½
Fourth ditto	1296	13	10½
	£5196	2	7¼

Average Annual Expenditure for last 3 years	£11,387	0	0
„ of first year since Union formed	5,196	2	7
Saving	£6,190	17	5

Leighton Buzzard Union, 10th February, 1837.

Moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the following Address be forwarded to the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, through the Assistant-Commissioner, *D. G. Adey*, Esq.

Gentlemen,

Leighton Buzzard Union.

Having been now formed into a Union under the Poor Law Amendment Act for England and Wales nearly eighteen months, this Board consider themselves not only competent, but called upon to state their opinion as to the practical operation of the measure.

On the formation of the Union by D. G. Adey, Esq., many of the Guardians entertained some prejudice against the system, but all acknowledging that a change was necessary, they considered it their duty to give to the plan of the Legislature a fair and impartial trial.

They commenced operations with the determination to act as Guardians in the most extensive sense of the word—not only as the pockets of the rate-payers might be affected, but that

Appendix (B.)
No. 5.
Addresses.
Leighton Buzzard Union.

every case of application for relief should be thoroughly investigated and decided upon sound, tenable, and clearly-recognised principles. This searching investigation occupied much valuable time and close application, which the Guardians, however, cheerfully devoted; the effect was, in some instances, to increase the allowance to aged persons, which had been previously administered without a sufficient investigation, and in no case to abridge their comforts; the able-bodied and young were rather persuaded than coerced to rely on their own energies, than to be dependent on parishes.

The working of the system has by this means obtained, in a considerable degree, the co-operation of the poor, and their assent to the correctness of the principle; and whilst the greatest firmness has been exercised by the Board, it has been blended with the utmost caution not unnecessarily to wound the feelings of those whose applications were refused. The result is, the peaceful progress of the measure, and a success far exceeding the Board's most sanguine expectations.

The expenditure of the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, as compared with the average of the three years preceding the establishment of the Union, shows a saving of upwards of 70 per cent. The saving, great and valuable as it is, the Board conceive to be the least part of the advantages, when they observe that the torrent of evil and profligate expenditure ever increasing under the old system, has been stemmed by the succession pauperism cut off, the quality of labour greatly improved, and the moral tone of society much elevated.

The more experience this Board have had of the principles on which the Act is founded, and their practical application, the more they are convinced that they were framed with great caution, and that considerable pains must have been taken in digesting and deciding upon them; and whatever difference of opinion may exist on particular parts of the Act, they are decidedly of opinion that the most beneficial results to the community, and to the poor themselves, may be anticipated from it; and they feel confident that, with the continued attention of the Central Board, the aid of its Assistant Commissioners, and the general co-operation of society at large, a new and highly-improved era will be introduced, alike beneficial to the proprietor, the intermediate occupier, and the labourer on the soil, as well as highly conducive to the general interests of every class of society.

Signed, by order of the Board,

Jos. Woodman, Clerk of the Union.

Barnet Union.

It was moved, seconded, and carried,—

Barnet Union.

THAT this Board has observed with regret the systematic attempts made by writers in certain public journals to bring into discredit the Poor Law Amendment Act, by statements altogether unsupported by facts.

That they in consequence feel called upon, as well in justice to themselves as to the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, to endeavour to counteract the mischievous tendency of such attempts by the following expression of their honest conviction (the result of an experience of eighteen months) as to the practical effects of the new law.

That although, under the old system, the pressure upon the rates in the parishes comprising this Union was never so great as in more pauperized districts, the pecuniary saving as compared with the three years previous to the introduction of the amended law, has been equal to 15 per cent. per annum.

That the saving has not been effected at the expense of the aged and helpless poor, but by a strict and patient investigation of the cases of the able-bodied applicants, and by a proper economy in the expenditure generally.

That one great object of the Poor Law Amendment Act being the removal of the opportunities for the practice of imposition, and that encouragement to idleness and dependence upon the parish purse (in a degree influencing all classes of the able-bodied) which it was the defect of the old law to foster. This Board has great satisfaction in testifying, that in this respect the Act has been eminently successful, and that a decided check has been given to the importunity of the idle and improvident.

That, therefore, however individuals may differ in opinion upon particular provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the members of this Board are anxious thus to express their belief in its general usefulness, as even now participated in by all classes within this Union; and at the same time to record the full confidence they entertain, that, aided by the daily growing experience and judicious superintendence of the Commissioners, much real benefit will result to the community at large, relief will be secured on sound and uniform principles, and a great permanent improvement be effected in the moral character of the labouring poor.

Sealed, by order of the Board,

W. Norris Franklyn, Clerk.

Bath Union.

Gentlemen, Walcot, September 24, 1836.

Bath Union.

I BEG to enclose you a copy of an Address, unanimously agreed to at a meeting of the Board of Guardians of this Union, on Wednesday last; and which has been forwarded to Lord John Russell, M.P., Secretary of State for the Home Department.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

C. Brown, Clerk to the Union.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, London.

Bath Union.

Moved, seconded, and carried unanimously,—That the following Address be forwarded to the Right Honourable *Lord John Russell*, Secretary of State for the Home Department :—

That this Board regard with peculiar satisfaction the working of the New Poor Law in the Bath Union, and anticipate the most beneficial results to the community at large, and especially to the poor themselves.

That when the Bath Union was incorporated there were in its various parishes 1758 paupers (heads of families) receiving out-of-door relief, this number is now reduced to 875. The annual payment to out-of-door paupers was 10,311*l.*, it is now reduced to 5360*l.* The sum paid for 100 illegitimate children in the parish of Walcot was 500*l.* a-year, there is now not a single instance of out-of-door allowance for illegitimate children in the whole Union.

That this reduction has not been accomplished by causing deserving persons to suffer any privation, but by offering the workhouse to those paupers of whom there was reason to believe that they had been receiving pay merely because they were too idle to work; the pay of the deserving poor being still continued to them, and in about one hundred instances having been actually increased.

That notwithstanding the diminution in the number of out-of-door paupers, the number of inmates in the Union Workhouses is rather less than the total number in the workhouses of the respective parishes prior to the formation of the Union; for although greater attention has been paid to cleanliness, ventilation, and every reasonable comfort, yet the new system not permitting the use of intoxicating liquors, or the privilege of going out at pleasure, which privilege was commonly abused by their begging in the streets, all those who have no relish for sobriety and decorum have departed.

That in various parts of the Union there are favourable symptoms of returning industry and good conduct, even amongst those who formerly appeared to be incorrigible; and during the last three months the unprecedented number of fifty-three persons have enrolled themselves members of that excellent institution, the "Bath Friendly Society."

That the Board reflect with pleasure upon the grand moral effects now producing upon the habits of the working classes, in the change from idleness and improvidence to industry and forethought; and especially when they consider that in the partial evils which must attend every general good, the worst that can happen, is the offer of a workhouse where a comfortable maintenance is provided, the aid of able medical men, the spiritual superintendence of a chaplain, and the unremitting attentions of a schoolmaster and schoolmistress to the children.

That it is with feelings of honest pleasure that the Board look forward to the speedy diminution of the parochial burdens, hitherto so oppressive to the rate-payers; for the non-payment of which so many persons were annually summoned before the magistrates, their goods seized, and themselves reduced to poverty.

That this Board cannot adequately express their sense of the great advantages they derive from the guidance and the control of the Central Board in London; the privilege of consulting the Commissioners in all cases of difficulty, and of referring to their authority when there exists a difference of opinion amongst themselves, has been found to be one of the greatest benefits conferred upon them by the new system.

That not only by official correspondence have the Board derived advantages from the concentrated intelligence and enlarged experience possessed by the Commissioners, but also by the frequent presence of an Assistant-Commissioner; who, with the greatest urbanity, has answered questions put to him by the Board, explained doubtful points of the law, and given most valuable advice on whatever measures were in contemplation.

That whilst a large discretionary power is vested in the Board of Guardians in deciding the cases of paupers, and in electing officers, the general rules issued by the Commissioners, and their sanction of the persons and salaries of the officers, afford a well-devised safeguard against the ignorance and inexperience of the Guardians themselves.

That the authority of the Central Board can alone secure uniformity of proceeding in the various districts of the kingdom, and prevent that discontent which inevitably arises amongst the poor of a well-regulated parish, when the management of the poor in a neighbouring parish is at variance with sound principles.

That in all matters, connected with the conduct or character of any of the officers of the Union, the Board do not merely appreciate the weight that must ever attach to the judgment of persons holding stations of such vast public responsibility, but they recognize in the Central Board the only tribunal of appeal that is divested of local interests and party passions.

That it would not have occurred to the Board to make the present declaration of their sentiments, had they not seen in some of the London papers reports of speeches delivered at public meetings, convened for the purpose of addressing the Secretary of State against the New Poor Law, some of which speeches, purporting to come from Guardians of Unions, contain statements utterly at variance with fact and sound principle.

That as the danger attendant upon such mischievous declarations arises entirely from the lamentable ignorance of the people, as to the true nature and intent of the New Poor Law, and of the real character and conduct of its chief functionaries, the Commissioners,—this Board deem it their bounden duty to counteract the evil, as far as the weight of their testimony may have influence, by this expression of their sentiments; and by asserting the deep conviction of their minds, that the New Poor Law, under the judicious superintendence of the Commissioners, will promote prudent and moral habits amongst the working classes, and the prosperity of all.

Signed and sealed, by order of the Board,
C. Brown, Clerk.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Appendix (B.)
No. 5.
Addresses.
Colchester Union.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the Colchester Union in the county of Essex, consider it their duty to address your Lordship and to state generally that the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act have operated beneficially in the Union under their administration.

They consider it their duty to make this statement at the present time when the opponents of that measure, partly from interested motives and partly from mistaken apprehensions as to the results of the law, are endeavouring by many unjustifiable proceedings to mislead the public mind, and to influence the Legislature to a repeal of the enactments of the new Poor Law.

The Colchester Union is almost wholly a town Union, and as it included very few instances of able-bodied labourers paid from the poor-rate, the pecuniary saving under the new law is not likely to be so considerable as in country districts, but it has already been found that by the provisions of the new law many cases of deception and fraud have been detected and put an end to, and also a considerable amount of improper, and in some cases illegal expenditure, in the conducting the old law has been controlled and discontinued.

The Guardians of the Colchester Union wish to express their full and firm conviction that humanity can be shown towards the destitute, disabled, and really deserving pauper to a greater extent now than could be extended under the old law, whilst a proper check is placed upon the unprincipled and profligate, and they do not hesitate that such results have already been experienced in their Union, and will be more fully developed as the misapprehensions under which many persons are labouring upon the subject are removed.

The system of in-door relief in a properly-regulated workhouse establishment, where due attention can be paid to the aged and infirm, and destitute children, they are persuaded will be found very beneficial, as while an asylum is thereby offered under proper regulations to all who are really destitute, a proper and necessary line of discrimination between the pauper and independent labourer is drawn, and the latter is encouraged to perseverance in active and salutary exertions to maintain an honest and respected independence.

So far as the Guardians are able to express an opinion of the rules and regulations issued by the Commissioners, they would state their conviction that they are well calculated to produce the great object in view, of affording sufficient comfort to the really deserving, and also necessary restraint to those whose conduct is improper, and they have full conviction that under the present system of administering the law, such variations or modifications as may be found needful can and will be effected.

They also consider it due to the Commissioners to state that in every case of difficulty which has arisen in the Union they have always received full and proper attention from the Central Board, and that in no instance has the opinion expressed by the Guardians been treated with discourtesy or neglect, and their personal interviews with the Assistant Commissioners always have been very satisfactory and useful.

In conclusion, they would state their opinion, that a return to the old system would be attended with ruinous consequences to this town and district, and would express their hope that if any alterations in the detail of the measure are considered advisable, the Legislature will leave the principles of the Act unchanged, and the Guardians would further state their opinion, that they are not aware of any neccessity for a repeal of any part of the law as it now stands.

In testimony whereof we have caused our common seal to be affixed hereto at a weekly meeting of the Board, and by Resolution passed thereat, this 21st day of February, 1837.

Witness—*F. G. Abel*, Clerk of the Union.

To the Right Honourable *Lord John Russell*, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Wayland Union.

WE, the Guardians of the poor of Wayland Union, in the county of Norfolk, feel it to be a duty which we owe to ourselves and to the public, to address your Lordship at this time, for the purpose of expressing our opinion, grounded on the experience of fifteen months, as to the present system of administering the laws relating to the relief of the poor.

It is a matter of deep regret to observe that systematic attempts have been, and continue to be, made in various quarters, to render the present law unpopular, by holding it up as harsh and oppressive towards the poor, without any corresponding advantage being produced to the rate-payers; the apparent saving being principally absorbed in the payment of numerous newly-created and expensive officers.

We will not take upon ourselves to attribute motives to the persons engaged in this attempt. At the same time, we cannot but express our surprise that any one, possessing the slightest practical acquaintance with the respective workings of the law under the old, and under the present system should be found to join in this clamour.

In an economic point of view, the saving effected by the Union has been considerable; being after the rate of 45 per cent. in the first year, compared with the average annual expenditure of the several parishes for the three years ended on the 25th of March next before the declaration of the Union. This saving has been effected, not by the diminution of the pittance allowed to the aged and infirm, many of whom are now receiving a more liberal allowance than they were accustomed to receive under the old system, but to a gradual and steady reduction, amounting now almost to an abolition, of the allowances to able-bodied labourers.

It is, however, not merely in a pecuniary point of view that we estimate the advantages derived from the Union. We take our stand on other and higher grounds; so far from the

condition of the poor being generally deteriorated by the alteration of the law, we do not hesitate to assert that, though there may be some few cases of apparent hardship arising from the peculiar circumstances of the individuals, and some such have always existed, on the whole their condition is progressively improving, and affords every prospect of continuing to improve.

Wayland Union.

In proof of this assertion, it is sufficient to state that between Michaelmas and Christmas, 1835, there were not fewer than 150 able-bodied labourers out of employment; whilst in the corresponding quarter of the year just ended, with the exception of two or three who have been discharged by their employers on account of their own misconduct, there has not been a single application to the Board on that account.

It is, however, in a moral point of view, that the advantages of the present system appear most prominent. No one can witness without satisfaction the alteration which has taken place in the habits of the labourers, as regards their desire to obtain employment for themselves and their families, their industry when employed, and their conduct and demeanour, both towards their employers and generally; and this alteration has taken place in a direct ratio to the degree in which the parishes had become pauperized.

In conclusion, we beg to assure your Lordship, that whilst on the one hand we trust we shall never be found to turn a deaf ear to any tale of real distress; on the other, we shall never be deterred by clamour or by fear of personal unpopularity from conscientiously performing our duty in the exercise of those functions which the Legislature has intrusted to us.

Signed, on behalf of the Board of Guardians,

Thomas B. Beevor, Chairman.

Board Room, Rockland, All Saints near Attleborough,
Norfolk, January 9th, 1837.

Freebridge Lynn Union, in the county of Norfolk.

At a Meeting of Guardians of the above Union, held this 27th day of January, 1837, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Freebridge Lynn Union.

1st. That this Board having now had twelve months experience in the working of the New Poor Law Act, think it is incumbent upon them to declare their decided conviction that its results have been beyond their most sanguine expectations, beneficial to all parties who have come within the sphere of its operations.

2nd. That the improvement in the general character and conduct of the agricultural labourers is most obvious and satisfactory; many who have long been notoriously improvident, idle, and dissolute characters, are now becoming industrious, steady, and well-behaved workmen. The condition of the families of those who were formerly subsisting the greater part of the year upon parish pay is greatly improved, the money they were accustomed to receive as the wages of idleness, and squandered in beer shops and bad company, while their families were reduced to a state of the greatest wretchedness and destitution.

3rd. That the operation of the Poor Law has evidently had the effect of convincing the poor man that his main dependence for the comfortable support of his family, is upon his own character and conduct; it has shown him the value of industrious habits, it has made him desirous not only to seek work, but to secure a continuance of it when obtained, and, consequently, has increased the facility of obtaining and securing employment, because the master now finds he is more readily remunerated for his outlay for labour, and beyond measure more comfortable in the superintendence of those employed.

4th. That these satisfactory results have been obtained without any undue harshness in the application of the provisions of the new law. In all cases of old age, sickness, and infirmity, and of distress from accident or unavoidable misfortune, the Board have invariably treated the applicants with the most favourable consideration,

5th. That the source from whence they have derived a considerable saving upon the average of the preceding three years' expenditure, has been in the strict and searching scrutiny into every case of suspected imposition, and in withdrawing all allowance from able-bodied labourers whenever the Board were well assured that their own misconduct only prevented their obtaining employment, and in such cases the offer of the workhouse has been found a certain and satisfactory test.

6th. That this Board are induced to offer these observations upon the effect of the New Poor Law, from learning that it is the intention of some parties to petition for its repeal. With the motives of these parties the Board have nothing to do; but as men of some practical experience in the management of agricultural labourers, and of intimate acquaintance with their general habits and manners, they cannot but express their surprise that any parties or persons should evince such a decided hostility against a law which has been, and must continue to be, so greatly conducive to the interest, the comfort, and the happiness of society in general, and to the respectability and well-being of the poor man in particular.

Sir Wm. Folkes, Chairman.

Farringdon Union.

Farringdon Union.

On the 31st of January, 1837, the following Address to the Poor Law Commissioners was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously by the Board of Guardians of the above Union:—

This Board having witnessed with much concern the repeated endeavours of some of the public journals to prejudice the minds of the people against the operation of the New Poor Law, by encouraging erroneous impressions of its severity, deem it their bounden duty thus

Appendix (B.)
No. 5.
Addresses.
Farringdon Union.

publicly to testify their conviction of the great moral as well as pecuniary advantages already derived by the inhabitants of this Union from the existing administration of relief.

This Board has much satisfaction in recording its conviction that whilst the rate-payers of this Union have been relieved of 44 per cent. of their contributions towards the maintenance of the poor as compared with the averages of years antecedent to the formation of this Union (a reduction which they are persuaded has arisen from improved economy, from the prevention of litigation, and from the removal of those opportunities of imposition which existed under the old law), the comforts of the aged, the sick, the infirm, and the friendless orphan, have been increased rather than diminished; the industry and frugality of the labourer have been cherished; reciprocal good will between master and servant has been promoted; and drunkenness, idleness, improvidence, and unchastity have been materially checked.

Though doubtless there are instances in this Union in which the parents of large families feel severely the sudden transition from a state of dependence and parochial alms for the maintenance of a portion of their offspring, to that of an entire reliance on their own exertions; and though there exists a difference of opinion amongst the members of this Board as to the propriety of a discretionary power on this head being vested in them, still they are satisfied that the resolution of the Central Board to deny in all such cases out-door relief, will eventually promote an improvement in the wages of the meritorious labourer, and stimulate him to increased exertions.

This Board, in the full knowledge of the important benefits already derived from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and in anticipation that when its fruits are matured it will prove the poor man's best friend, gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of earnestly deprecating any material alteration in its provisions.

Signed, on behalf of the Board,

Barrington, Chairman.

(B.)—List of Boards of Guardians from which similar Addresses have been received.

1.—Address to the King.

Blything Union.

2.—Petitions to Parliament.

Abingdon	Maldon	Stow-on-the-Wold
Bromsgrove	Milton	Wangford
Chailey	River	Wantage
Hartismere (2 petitions)	Thanet, Isle of	Windsor

3.—Addresses to Lord John Russell.

Aylsham	Faith, St.	Rugby
Bath	Guiltcross	Stow
Blean	Hailsham	Swaffham
Bourn	Hartismere	Tendring
Bradfield	Henstead	Thanet, Isle of
Colchester	Hoxne	Thetford
Cookham	Ives, St.	Thingoe
Cosford	Mitford and Launditch	Walsingham
Depwade	Nuneaton	Wayland
Docking	Okehampton	Weymouth
Downham	Risbridge	Woodbridge
Erpingham	Royston	

4.—Addresses to the Poor Law Commissioners.

Alban's, St.	Docking	Melton Mowbray
Ampthill	Eastry	Pershore
Andover	Farringdon	Richmond
Aylesbury	Freebridge Lynn	Saviour's, St.
Barnet	Grantham	Stoke-upon-Trent
Barnstaple	Hemel Hempstead	Uckfield
Bedford	Highworth and Swindon	Uxbridge
Biggleswade	Ives, St.	Wimborne and Cranborne
Bosmere and Claydon	Kidderminster	Wincanton
Bradfield	Leighton Buzzard	Woburn
Camberwell	Luton	Wokingham
Cuckfield	Malling	Wycombe

5.—Addresses to the Poor Law Commissioners from Parishes not in Union.

Ethelburga, St.
Lawrence, St., Jewry, and St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street;
Michael, St., Wood Street, City of London.

—No. 6.—

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Charles Lacy, of Tring, Herts, relative to the effect of the Bastardy Clauses of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

My Lord, Tring Parsonage, 27th March, 1837.

In addition to the Address on the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, which has this day been ordered to be sent to your Lordship by the Board of Guardians of the Berkhamsted Union—in which Address, as an ex-officio guardian, I fully concurred—I beg leave to say a few words on a subject on which, as the clergyman of by far the largest parish in the Union, I have perhaps more opportunities than many of the other guardians of forming an opinion;—I mean the effect of the bastardy clauses on the moral character of the poorer class of females. The good effects of those much calumniated clauses in my parish have fully realized the expectations formed of them. From the best inquiries I can make, the number of illegitimate children born in the parish during the last year is much less than it usually was before the passing of the Act, and in the appearance of females of the lower class at the time of marriage the difference is peculiarly striking. There are generally more than five-and-twenty marriages from that class at my church in a year; and I can truly say, that before the passing of the new law, there was rarely an instance among such marriages where the appearance of the female did not indicate a previous want of chastity; and I can say as truly, that in the last year, though the number of such marriages was fully equal to the usual average, there were not more than three or four cases where previous immorality could be suspected.

I also feel great relief as a minister of religion, by being freed from the necessity of officiating at those compulsory marriages, which were so frequently had recourse to by parish officers, under the old law, to get rid of the chargeability of the female. I have repeatedly known instances of men being apprehended under a bastardy warrant, carried off immediately to a surrogate for a license, and brought to the church, all in the same morning, to be married. I have seen the handcuffs removed from the man at the church-door as I approached; and then with the constable and overseer as witnesses to the marriage, I have been compelled, in the discharge of my ministerial duty, to pronounce over such person the words of a service, which breathes nothing but the spirit of a free and sanctified affection.

Independently, therefore, of the moral improvement of the female character among the labouring classes, which I am quite sure the new enactment is producing, I consider that every clergyman has personally much reason to be grateful for being relieved from the necessity of performing those revolting duties to which he was before exposed.

I have, &c. (Signed) *Chas. Lacy.*

The Lord J. Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix (C.)

TABLES, &c.

—No. 1.—

Statement of the Number of Unions formed, with the Agency of each Assistant-Commissioner; the Number of Parishes united; the Population; and the Average Amount of Poor-Rates.

Appendix (C.)
No. 1.
Number of Unions, Parishes, Population, &c.

Name of Assistant-Commissioner.	Up to July 15th, 1837.					
	County.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes united.		Population.	Total amount of average rates included.
						£.
Mr. Mott	Suffolk		213			
,,	Wilts		25			
,,	Gloucester		35			
,,	Middlesex		182			
,,	Surrey	39	138	618	1,588,620	862,872
,,	Somerset		1			
,,	Kent		11			
,,	Essex		1			
,,	Hertford		1			
,,	*Boards of Guardians.*	11				
Mr. Power	Hertford		68			
,,	Essex		422			
,,	Cambridge		97			
,,	Huntingdon		28			
,,	Suffolk		7			
,,	Norfolk	62	5	1248	1,965,128	595,030
,,	York, W. R.		233			
,,	Lancaster		368			
,,	York, E. R.		9			
,,	Chester		10			
,,	*Board of Guardians.*	1				
Mr. Gilbert	Bucks		190			
,,	Berks		4			
,,	Oxford		4			
,,	Herts		1			
,,	Surrey	37	2	866	880,156	410,790
,,	Devon		441			
,,	Dorset		6			
,,	Cornwall		216			
,,	*Boards of Guardians.*	2				
Mr. Gulson	Berks		150			
,,	Oxford		189			
,,	Hants		1			
,,	Bucks		10			
,,	Gloucester		140			
,,	Warwick		24			
,,	Wilts		8			
,,	Northampton	43	3	1515	871,608	402,486
,,	Worcester		30			
,,	Nottingham		251			
,,	Lincoln		597			
,,	Leicester		2			
,,	Derby		18			
,,	York, W. R.		101			
,,	*Board of Guardians.*	1				
Mr. Weale	Gloucester		194			
,,	Worcester		159			
,,	Hereford		2			
,,	Somerset		452			
,,	Dorset	36	3	837	807,589	333,338
,,	Wilts		3			
,,	Devon		7			
,,	Salop		10			
,,	Stafford		6			
,,	Warwick		1			

Appendix (C.)

No. 1.

Number of Unions, Parishes, Population, &c.

Name of Assistant-Commissioner.	Up to July 15th, 1837.					
	County.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes united.		Population.	Total amount of average rates included.
						£.
Col. A'Court	Hants		280			
,,	Wilts		294			
,,	Somerset	38	1	578	443,872	317,935
,,	Berks		1			
,,	Dorset		2			
Mr. Earle	Northampton		297			
,,	Oxford		2			
,,	Bucks		3			
,,	Bedford		3			
,,	Huntingdon		30			
,,	Lincoln		1			
,,	Warwick		205			
,,	Stafford	33	111	681	618,755	276,207
,,	Derby		1			
,,	Leicester		5			
,,	Gloucester		4			
,,	Worcester		11			
,,	Salop		3			
,,	Hereford		5			
Sir F. B. Head (resigned Nov. 22, 1835.)	Kent	24		346	281,016	270,522
Dr. Kay	Suffolk		222			
,,	Essex		24			
,,	Norfolk	14	326	574	290,994	255,504
,,	Cambridge		1			
,,	*Board of Guardians.*	1				
Sir John Walsham	Dorset		43			
,,	Somerset		2			
,,	Northumberland	28	533	890	526,363	177,463
,,	Durham		268			
,,	York, N. R.		44			
Mr. Hall	Berks		45			
,,	Oxford		79			
,,	Wilts		9			
,,	Bucks		2			
,,	Huntingdon		1			
,,	Leicester		201			
,,	Northampton	16	25	462	284,661	174,100
,,	Warwick		7			
,,	Nottingham		35			
,,	Rutland		47			
,,	Derby		10			
,,	*Board of Guardians.*	1				
Mr. Adey	Hertford		71			
,,	Bedford		129			
,,	Bucks		13			
,,	Huntingdon	17	73	296	246,357	173,528
,,	Cambridge		7			
,,	Middlesex		3			
Mr. Hawley	Sussex	13	146	147	132,401	141,531
,,	Surrey		1			
Mr. Day	Salop		214			
,,	Stafford		12			
,,	Worcester		3			
,,	Hereford		9			
,,	Monmouth		1			
,,	Montgomery		47			
,,	Denbigh	24	15	475	368,522	138,261
,,	Cardigan		1			
,,	Merioneth		35			
,,	Flint		9			
,,	Anglesey		74			
,,	Chester		1			
,,	Carnarvon		54			

Appendix (C.)

No. 1.

Number of Unions, Parishes, Population, &c.

Name of Assistant-Commissioner.	County.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes united.		Population.	Total amount of average rates included.
		Up to July 15th, 1837.				
Mr. Pilkington .	Sussex . . .		125			£.
(resigned Feb. 22, 1836.)	Hants . . .		2			
,,	Lincoln . .		115			
,,	Northampton .	12	14	272	159,275	134,012
,,	Rutland . .		9			
,,	Huntingdon . .		1			
,,	Leicester . .		6			
Mr. Clive . . .	Monmouth . .		143			
,,	Hereford . .		7			
,,	Gloucester . .		10			
,,	Glamorgan . .		159			
,,	Brecknock . .	18	7	541	412,876	128,030
,,	Carmarthen . .		72			
,,	Pembroke . .		131			
,,	Cardigan . .		12			
Mr. Revans . .	York, N. R. . .		451			
,,	York, E. R. . .		337			
,,	City of York . .	21	31	826	300,330	113,718
,,	Ainsty of the City of York . .		7			
Mr. Neave . .	Chester . .		466			
,,	Flint . . .	14	30	594	337,424	112,154
,,	Denbigh . .		82			
,,	Carnarvon . .		16			
Sir E. Parry . .	Norfolk . .	10	269	281	123,261	104,262
(resigned Feb. 15, 1836.)	Suffolk . .		12			
Mr. Head . . .	Hereford . .		237			
,,	Gloucester . .		3			
,,	Worcester . .		14			
,,	Radnor . .		61			
,,	Brecknock . .		84			
,,	Salop . . .	21	10	517	245,820	101,876
,,	Monmouth . .		2			
,,	Cardigan . .		84			
,,	Pembroke . .		17			
,,	Carmarthen . .		5			
Mr. Tufnell . .	Dorset . . .		230			
,,	Somerset . .	14	7	289	159,635	88,328
,,	Kent . . .		52			
Mr. Voules . .	Westmorland . .		109			
,,	Lancaster . .	9	27	246	151,954	51,804
,,	Cumberland . .		109			
,,	*Board of Guardians.*	1				
Mr. Stevens . .	Leicester . .		7			
,,	Berks . . .		3			
,,	Gloucester . .	6	1	172	144,291	39,000
,,	Derby . . .		115			
,,	Nottingham . .		6			
,,	Stafford . .		40			
Col. Wade . . .	Cambridge . .		9			
,,	Essex . . .		1	12	6019	4010
,,	Norfolk . .		1			
,,	*Board of Guardians.*	1				
	Total . .	568	13,264	13,264	11,336,018	5,404,900

—No. 2.—

List of Unions, with the Names of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Clerk, and Auditor, respectively, of each

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
DFORD	Ampthill	H. M. Musgrave	T. W. Overman	George Robinson	Charles Austin
,,	Bedford	C. L. Higgins	Captain Bell, R.N.	Samuel Wing	D. G. Adey (Asst.-Com.)
,,	Biggleswade	C. Barnett	R. Lindsell	Edward Argles	William Smith
,,	Leighton Buzzard	Rev. W. B. Wroth	S. Reeve	Joseph Woodman	J. P. Kipling
,,	Luton	Marquis of Bute	H. B. Morris	T. E. Austin	Charles Austin
,,	Woburn	George Pearse	T. Bennett	W. Cole	R. A. Reddall
RKS	Abingdon	Rev. N. Dodson	J. C. Neale	R. Ellis	W. Graham
,,	Bradfield	Wm. Stephens	M. G. Thoyts	Thomas Beall	J. S. Pidgeon
,,	Cookham	Charles Sawyer	E. G. C. East	W. J. Ward	James Smith
,,	Easthampstead	Sir H. W. Rooke, K.C.H.	Col. T. Kenah	Charles Cave	W. Mellish
,,	Faringdon	Viscount Barrington	Geo. Dyke	John Haines	R. W. Crowdy
,,	Hungerford	G. H. Cherry	W. H. Halcomb	W. Rowland	James Jelfs
,,	Newbury	W. Mount	B. Hawkins	John Tanner	G. Barnes
,,	Reading	C. Blundy	T. Havell	T. G. Curties	John Fowler
,,	Wallingford	F. J. Skilliard	W. Toovey	Hedges and Son	H. T. Birkett
,,	Wantage	B. Wroughton	R. Sherwood	W. Ormond	J. Brooks
,,	Windsor	T. H. Ward	G. Kimberley	W. C. Long	T. W. Martin
,,	Wokingham	H. Clive	R. J. T. Perkin	J. R. Wheeler	John Bryan
CKS	Amersham	W. T. Drake	John Rolfe	Thomas Marshall	J. Charsley
,,	Amesbury	Rev. G. P. Lowther	R. Hughes	R. M. Wilson	W. D. Whitmarsh, jun.
,,	Aylesbury	G. G. Pigott	John Dell	Acton Tindal	T. S. Chapman
,,	Buckingham	Sir H. Verney	J. Loveridge	Thomas Hearn	J. W. Cowley
,,	Eton	John Bent	G. J. Penn	C. P. Barrett	John Charsley
,,	Newport Pagnell	W. Swabey	Henry Lucas	W. Powell	John Garrard
,,	Winslow	Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bt.	John Hale	D. T. Willis	J. W. Cowley
,,	Wycombe	J.G. Tatem	James Grace	Chas. Harman	John Parker
MBRIDGE	Cambridge	Richard Foster, jun.	T. Hoodnson	Jos. Fotch	P. Bays
,,	Caxton and Arrington	The Earl of Hardwicke	Thos. St. Quintin, jun.	H. Mortlock	F. Barlow
,,	Chesterton	Peter Grain	J. M. Witt	F. Barlow	J. D. Fetch
,,	Ely	William Layton	Chas. Moseley	W. Marshall, jun.	George Legge
,,	Linton	W. Bryant	Rev. J. Bullen	D. P. Linton	C. T. Master
,,	Newmarket	J. P. Allix	W. Bryant	W. P. Isaacson	H. Rance
,,	North Witchford	Rev. A. Peyton	C. Addison	John Sewell	John Woodward
,,	Whittlesea	Chas. Smith	Jas. Read	John Peed	H. J. Bellars
,,					
HESTER	Altrincham	Earl of Stamford	E. J. Lloyd	J. Roscoe	J. Goodier
,,	Congleton	R. Wilbraham	R. Wilbraham, jun.	W. Latham	John Hall
,,	Macclesfield	Rev. E. Stanley	Rev. J. Thornycroft	Thos. Parrott	Samuel Higginbotham
,,	Nantwich	Viscount Combermere	Rev. J. Tomkinson	J. Broadhurst	R. Leversage
,,	Northwich	Lord Delamere	G. Wilbraham and E. Corbett	T. R. Barker	R. T. Beckett
,,	Runcorn	Sir R. Brooke, Bart.	D. Ashby	D. Ashby, jun.	H. White
,,	Stockport	J. Thornhill	R. Gee	H. Coppock	....
,,	Wirrall	Sir T. S. M. Stanley	R. Congreve and Rev. R. Moseley	J. Mallaby	T. Cottingham
ORNWALL	Camelford	T. P. Rosevear	John Brown	C. C. Hawker	J. C. Braddon
,,	St. Columb Major	H. Willyams	F. Rogers	T. Collins	T. Whitford
,,	St. Germans	Earl of St. Germans	F. Glanville, jun.	E. H. Pedler	G. N. Oxenham
,,	Launceston	T. J. Phillips	John K. Lethbridge	W. Shilson	W. T. Morgan
,,	Stratton	John Davies	H. James	E. Shearn	H. Badcock
UMBERLAND	Alston with Garrigill B. of G.	J. Wilson	Thos. Dickenson	W. Bainbridge	J. Watton
,,	Penrith	Sir G. Musgrave, Bart.	T. Scott	T. Hebson	W. Maychell
ERBY	Derby	H. Mozley	John Sanders	John Moody	John Corden
EVON	Axminster	Sir J. Talbot, K.C.B.	A. H. D. Acland	Charles Bond	John Tyrrell
,,	Barnstaple	J. P. B. Chichester	A. S. Willett	J. S. Clay	C. W. Johnson
,,	Bideford	L. W. Buck	Rev. J. L. Harding	H. A. Harvie	C. W. Johnson
,,	Crediton	J. W. Buller	J. Sillifant, jun.	Thomas Pring	J. Tyrrell
,,	East Stonehouse, B. of G.	C. Burrows	Thos. Gardner	F. P. Wingate	G. N. Oxenham
,,	Holsworthy	J. Vowler, jun.	L. S. Hawkey	Chas. Kingdon	R. W. Cock, jun.
,,	Honiton	Sir J. Kennaway	E. S. Drewe	P. Mules	John Tyrrell
,,	Kingsbridge	W. J. Clark	J. Allen	T. Harris	R. Sucker
,,	Newton Abbott	W. Largmead	Jos. Garrow	John Alsop	Robert Tucker
,,	Okehampton	C. P. Hamlyn	Rev. W. Ponsford	H. Hawkes	John Tyrrell
,,	Plympton St. Mary	Viscount Boringdon	D. Boger	N. Lockyer	John S. Arscott
,,	South Molton	Viscount Ebrington	Rev. W. H. Karslake	J. E. J. Riccard	C. W. Johnson
,,	Tavistock	Sir A. Buller	John Benson	R. Long	J. Phillips
,,	St. Thomas	Earl of Devon	S. T. Kekewich	J. G. Bidwell	J. Tyrrell
,,	Tiverton	J. N. Fazakerley	J. W. Clarke	T. L. T. Rendall	C. W. Johnson
,,	Torrington	Baron Clinton	J. H. Furse	W. G. Glubb	C. W. Johnson
,,	Totness	J. Parrott	W. F. Windeatt	C. Edwards	R. Tucker
ORSET	Beaminster	Samuel Cox	Rev. G. Cookson	George Cox	B. Fox
,,	Blandford	J. J. Farquharson, jun.	M. Fisher	T. Oakley	J. T. King
,,	Bridport	H. Weld	J. Pope	J. Pitfield	J. Templer
,,	Cerne	J. J. Smith	J. T. Hart	J. Frampton	W. Beach
,,	Dorchester	J. Floyer	H. Williams	T. Abbott	J. Stone
,,	Poole	R. Easton	R. Pinney	R. H. Parr	J. Barter
,,	Shaftesbury	Rev. W. Patteson	H. Cotton	C. E. Buckland	T. B. Chitty
,,	Sherborne	J. Goodden	E. Penny	J. P. Melmoth	W. Fooks
,,	Sturminster	G. T. Jacob	H. Taylor	C. C. Foot	S. W. Long
,,	Wareham and Purbeck	Rev. N. Bond	H. Hammond	C. O. Bartlett & F. Filliter	G. Filliter
,,	Weymouth	John Cree	J. Williams	J. Henning	R. C. Phillips
,,	Wimborne & Cranborne	H. T. Bartlett	W. Burt	H. Rowden	William Low
URHAM	Auckland	Henry Stobart	Rev. G. Fielding	W. Trotter	T. Bowman
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	A. Thomson	John Hogarth	W. and E. Willoby	D. Sinclair
,,	Chester-le-Street	Thomas Fenwick	J. Cookson	James Gray	T. C. Maynard
,,	Darlington	John Allan	J. B. Pease	J. Robinson	T. C. Maynard
,,	Durham	J. Brooksbank	J. H. Francwalgate	J. W. Hays	T. C. Maynard
,,	Easington	R. Burdon	Rev. H.G. Tiddell	T. Baker	T. C. Maynard
,,	Gateshead	G. K. Ramsay	W. Rowntree	J. Lowthin	J. Charlton

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
DURHAM, *continued*.....	Houghton-le-Spring	Rev. E. S. Thurlow	G. Robinson	W. Archbold	J. R. Legge
,,	Lanchester	W. T. Greenwell	R. Balleny	J. Hutchinson	T. C. Maynard
,,	Sedgefield	R. Wright	Benjamin Ord	R. F. Middleton	G. Y. Wall
,,	South Shields	R. Shortridge	T. W. Roxley	C. Bainbridge & L. G. Spurrier	T. Jackson
,,	Stockton	T. Cartwright	John Grey	J. R. Wilson & Thos. H. Faber	T. Randyll
,,	Sunderland	A. White	T. Reed, Jun.	Messrs. Reed & Brunton	Robert Smart
,,	Teesdale	Ven. Archdeac. Headlam	W. L. Witham	G. Brown	John Gibson
,,	Weardale	Rev. W. N. Darnell	G. Crawhall	T. H. Bates	J. Crawhall
ESSEX.....	Billericay	P. Skipper	T. A. Oates	J. V. Penfold	C. C. Lewis
,,	Braintree	S. W. Savill	J. F. Barnes	J. Cunnington	F. Smoothy
,,	Chelmsford	T. Chalk	J. Candler	R. Bartlett	H. S. Gilson
,,	Colchester	G. Stokes	J. Thorogood	F. G. Abell	G. Chisholm
,,	Dunmow	Rev. J. P. H. Cheshyre	J. Barnard	W. T. Wade	F. Smoothy
,,	Epping	J. Philley	E. Goodwin	J. Windus	T. Unwin
,,	Halstead	Rev. C. J. Gooch	O. Johnson	O. Hustler	D. Sewell
,,	Lexden and Winstree	C. G. Round	T. Marshall	W. Howard	Samuel Tillett
,,	Maldon	C. C. Parker	J. Payne	W. Codd, jun.	E. Hance
,,	Ongar	Capel Cure	T. Horner	W. Baker	W. Gibson
,,	Orsett	Rev. T. Hand	Sam. Westwood	N. Surridge	T. Bird
,,	Rochford	T. Brewitt	G. Wood	M. Comport	J. Asplin
,,	Romford	W. Pearce	J. Bearblock	E. Griffin	T. W. Twyford
,,	Saffron Walden	Lord Braybrooke	W. G. Gibson	R. D. Thurgood	C. S. Master
,,	Tendring	J. M. Leake	R. C. Salmon	W. Angell	J. W. Webber
,,	West Ham	J. Pardoe	W. C. Streatfield	S. Richardson	A. Lancaster
,,	Witham	Lord Rayleigh	W. W. Luard	J. H. Blood	E. W. Banks
GLOUCESTER	Cheltenham	R. Capper	J. Fisher	W. H. Gyde	John Lewis
,,	Chipping Sodbury	Joseph Barker	J. Matthews	C. Wilson	John Dowding
,,	Cirencester	J. Cripps	G. G. Blackwell	John Bevir	Wm. Viner
,,	Clifton	Rev. W. Mirehouse	T. White	Robt. Mercer	James Marmont
,,	Dursley	P. B. Purnell	J. Wallington	A. Jackson	B. W. Hickes
,,	Gloucester	R. H. Carter	J. Burrup	J. F. Lesingham	J. Carter
,,	Newent	O. Ricardo	Rev. J. Simons	A. Lander	Samuel Wood
,,	Northleach	H. E. Waller	Thomas Wells	F. Herbert	H. Stiles
,,	Shipston-on-Stour	Lord Redesdale	W. Dickins	J. H. Clark	W. Jusoll
,,	Stow-on-the-Wold	Rev. F. E. Witts	Robt. Beman	Geo. Pearce	R. G. K. Brooke
,,	Stroud	E. P. Carruthers	J. W. Partridge	Thomas Bond	W. W. Kearsey
,,	Tetbury	T. H. Kingscote	W. M. Paul	W. Maskelyne	J. T. Paul
,,	Tewkesbury	J. Longmore	John Moore	Samuel Ricketts	W. Moore
,,	Thornbury	W. J. Ellis	W. Ralph	R. Scarlett	J. Watts
,,	Westbury-on-Severn	Rev. C. Crawley	S. Coleman	S. R. Strode	P. Robinson
,,	Winchcombe	Lord Ellenborough	C. Marshall	D. Frenfield	J. Sandford
HEREFORD.....	Bromyard	J. Barneby	Rev. W. P. Hopton	Thos. Griffiths	T. W. Davis
,,	Hereford	R. B. Phillips	W. Humfrys & J. Benbow	N. Lamvarne	Jas. Fowler
,,	Kington	J. Davis	J. Cheese	B. Bodenham	W. P. Edwards
,,	Ledbury	T. Heywood	W. Biscoe	W. Reece	T. W. Davis
,,	Leominster	E. Evans	T. Edwards	J. Husbands	T. W. Davis
,,	Ross	Kingsmill Evans	W. Bridgeman	H. Minett	T. Edwards
,,	Weobly	Samuel Peploe	Rev. W. E. Evans	P. S. Parker	T. W. Davis
HERTFORD	St. Alban's	G. R. Marten	T. Oakley	R. G. Lowe	D. G. Adey, (Asst. Com.)
,,	Barnet	Rev. T. H. Elwin	Rev. A. Lendon	W. N. Franklyn	E. Taplin
,,	Berkhamsted	Rev. D. Jenks	F. J. Moore	W. Smith	J. M. Mills
,,	Bishops Stortford	J. A. Howblon	J. Fairman	J. D. Taylor	W. T. Wode
,,	Hatfield	Marquis of Salisbury	W. Franks	J. H. Binyon	F. Osbaldeston
,,	Hemel Hempstead	Hon. G. D. Ryder	Alexander Fraser	C. E. Grover	F. Day
,,	Hertford	Sir C. E. Smith, Bart.	Hon. G. F. Hotham	Thos. Sworder	E. R. Spence
,,	Hitchin	Rev. F. Sullivan	Thos. Hailey	W. Stevens	W. Bentley
,,	Royston	H. Hawkins	J. G. Fordham	H. Thurnall	T. Wortham
,,	Ware	G. J. Bosanquet	D. Hankin	C. E. Dampier	Geo. Moore
,,	Watford	N. Stibbert	J. Goodwin	R. Pugh	T. Fellows
,,	Welwyn	W. Blake	Robt. Dering	J. Hewlett	D. G. Adey, (Asst. Com.)
HUNTINGDON	Huntingdon	G. Rust	John Butt	C. Margetts	Jas. Balfour
,,	St. Ives	J. C. Daintree	J. Tebbutt	G. G. Day	J. Constable
,,	St. Neot's	M. Welstead	T. Hawkins, and J. B. Squire, jun.	N. Day	W. Medland
KENT	Ashford, East	J. B. Wildman	Edw. Hughes	F. Underdown	R. Farley
,,	Ashford, West	J. Wightwick	E. Strouts	A. Briggs	W. Norwood
,,	Bridge	Robt. Lake	C. F. Dowsett	H. Collard	R. Pilcher
,,	Bromley	Viscount Sydney	G. W. Norman	R. B. Latter	J. F. Madox
,,	Blean	W. Hyder	T. Rammell	W. M. Smithson	S. Greaves
,,	Cranbrook	Giles Miller	J. Hilder	J. E. Wilson	C. Willis, jun.
,,	Dartford	J. Solomon	T. W. Parkhurst	T. B. Tooks	A. Russell
,,	Eastry	William Henderson	Thos. Collett, jun.	E. Grey	F. Laslett
,,	Elham	R. Jones	T. Mount	R. Thompson	W. Bowes
,,	Faversham	J. Rigden	A. Cobb	M. T. Irish	J. G. Shepherd
,,	Gravesend and Milton	R. Oakes	H. Ditchburn	F. Southgate	D. T. Langton
,,	Hollingbourne	Joseph Oliver	William Hobbs	W. James	W. Beale
,,	Hoo	W. H. Nicholson	H. Everist	H. Wickham	Thos. Patten
,,	Lewisham	Rev. Thos. Bowdler	Col. G. Tead	T. Parker, jun.	W. Fossett
,,	Maidstone	W. Barnes	C. G. Whittaker	W. N. Ottaway	W. Beale
,,	Milton	Sir J. M. Tylden	Chas. Lake	R. Hinde, jun.	R. Bathurst
,,	Malling	James Woodbridge	Geo. Goodwin	J. N. Dudlow	R. Baker
,,	Medway	H. Prentis	J. G. Bryant	R. Hearnden	M. S. Stephens
,,	North Aylesford	T. Bentley	W. Edmeades	J. S. Ballard	T. Patten
,,	River	Rev. A. B. Mesham	W. Mowell	W. Cross	J. Worsfold
,,	Romney Marsh	David Denne	J. Walker	W. Harrison	J. Robinson
,,	Sevenoaks	Samuel Love	J. A. Selby	W. D. Knowles	T. Carnell
,,	Sheppey	G. B. Chambers	John Pratt	E. Eastman	R. Edmeades
,,	Tenterden	Capt. Tweedie	T. Kingsnorth	J. Exall	C. Willis
,,	Tonbridge	Rev. H. Bishop	W. Saxby	J. Scoones	Rev. W. Ramsden
,,	Isle of Thanet	J. M. Cramp	Saml. Sackett	W. Freeman	Martin L. Daniel
LANCASTER	Ulverstone	Earl of Burlington	W. Gale	J. Postlethwaite, jun.	R. F. Yarker
LEICESTER.....	Ashby de la Zouch	Benj. Cheatle	J. Simmonds	J. Davenport	T. Piddocke
,,	Billesdon	H. Greene	Benjamin Kirby	T. Ingram, jun.	J. H. Miles
,,	Blaby	T. Hind	R. Fulsham	W. Gregory	T. Ingram

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
LEICESTER, *continued*...	Hinckley	J. S. Needham	Thos. Farmer	Benj. Law	E. K. Jervis
,,	Leicester	R. Rawson	J. Chamberlain	H. W. Riley	R. Luck
,,	Market Harborough	L. Rokeby	T. Lynes	T. Abbott	J. L. Douglass
,,	Market Bosworth	Earl Howe	H. Chamberlaine	J. Bodin	J. Edwards
,,	Melton Mowbray	Richard Norman	Rev. G. E. Gillett	E. Batty	W. T. Taxford
LINCOLN.....	Boston	Rev W. Roy	R. Calthrop	J. G. Calthrop	G. J. Cuckow
,,	Bourn	Benjamin Handley	John Osborne	W. D. Bell	W. Hopkinson
,,	Caistor	George Skipworth	J. G. Dixon, and J. Grantham	Geo. Morris	Geo. Babb
,,	Gainsborough	C. H. J. Anderson	John Tidd	T. Oldman	H. Spurr
,,	Glanford Brigg	Sir R. Sheffield, Bart.	J. Uppleby	John Hett	C. H. Holgate
,,	Grantham	Earl Brownlow	Sir W. E. Welby, Bart. and Chas. Allex	R. H. Johnson	G. White
,,	Holbeach	Rev. J. Morton	Rev. T. Clark	Edw. Key	R. B. Hoff
,,	Horncastle	The Hon. the Champion Dymoke	J. H. Short	E. Babington	T. Walesby
,,	Lincoln	The Hon. A. L. Melville	T. Wood	R. Cooke	T. Dudding
,,	Sleaford	C. Chaplin	R. A. Christopher	C. Clements	C. Pearson
,,	Spalding	Rev. W. Moore	T. F. Johnson	A. Maples	C. Bonner
,,	Stamford	Earl of Exeter	Sir J. Trollope, Bart., F. Eagleton, Rev. B. V. Layard, Jos. Phillips.	J. Clapton	J. Torkington, jun.
MIDDLESEX.....	Brentford	T. Clitherow	H. Pownall	G. Clark	J. H. Mitchiner
,,	Edmonton	H. P. Powys	E. T. Busk	T. Sawyer	A. M'Math
,,	St. George in the East, B. of G.	J. Massingham	G. Gibson	R. Willey	R. D. Drury
,,	Hackney	J. R. D. Tyssen	W. Dudley	C. H. Pulley	J. Butt
,,	Hendon	Rev. T. Williams	Jas. Garrard	W. S. Tootell	W. Flower
,,	Holborn	R. Baldwin	W. R. James	J. S. Taylor	J. H. Mitchiner
,,	St. Martin in the Fields	Robert Cuff	R. Cobbett, jun.	P. H. Le Breton	J. H. Mitchiner
,,	Staines	Sir J. Gibbons, Bart.	G. Thackerah	R. Horne	J. H. Mitchiner
,,	Strand	E. Willoughby	Sir F. M. Ommanney	Jas. Corder	J. H. Mitchiner
,,	Poplar	J. Garford	S. Knight	T. W. Townsend	R. D. Drury
,,	Stepney	G. F. Young	J. G. Hammack	W. Baker, jun.	R. D. Drury
,,	Uxbridge	Sir W. S. Wiseman	Rev J. Addison	C. Woodbridge	J. H. Mitchiner
,,	Whitechapel	J. S. Smith	T. Brushfield	T. Smith	R.D. Drury
MONMOUTH.....	Abergavenny	Rev. W. Powell	F. H. Williams	W. Powell	T. Hughes
,,	Chepstow	C. Bathurst	G. Omerod	W. E. Toye	W. Cooper
,,	Monmouth	C. Marriott	P. T. Ducarrell	W. F. Powell	J. G. George
,,	Newport	Lieut.-Col. D. Mackworth	Rev. R. A. Roberts	H. Spratt	J. Williams
,,	Pont-y-pool	E. H. Phillips	S. Churchill	C. T. Edwards	H. Mostyn
NORFOLK.....	Aylsham	Rev. W. J. Blake	J. Warner	H. Pike	Sir T. B. Beevor
,,	Blofield	H. N. Burroughes	B. H. Baker	W. H. Codling	G. K. Wilson
,,	Depwade	Hon. F. P. Irby	C. Etheredge	F. Holson	W. C. Hotson
,,	Docking	H. E. Blyth	George Bate	F. Oakes	G. K. Wilson
,,	Downham	C. B. Plestow	J. L. Milnes	E. Kett	G. K. Wilson
,,	Erpingham	Lord Suffield	G. B. Ballarkey and W. H. Windham	John Crowe	Sir T. B. Beevor
,,	St. Faith's	J. Longe	W. Howard	F. J. Blake	G. K. Wilson
,,	Freebridge Lynn	Sir W. J H. B. Folkes, Bt.	J. Beck	B. Aldham	G. K. Wilson
,,	Guiltcross	H. N. Palmer	J. Coulson	Sam. Caley	G. K. Wilson
,,	Henstead	J. S. Muskett	Rev. E. Postle	T. Waters	G. K. Wilson
,,	King's Lynn	R. Clifton	C. Willett	J. J. Coulson	G. K. Wilson
,,	Loddon and Clavering	J. Kerrick	W. Carpenter	J. Copeman	W. C. Hotson
,,	Mitford and Launditch	F. W. Keppel	B. Francis	S. King	Sir T. B. Beevor
,,	Swaffham	H. F. Day	W. Pearson	R. Sewell	G. K. Wilson
,,	Thetford	G Gill	J. Chambers	W. Clarke	G. K. Wilson
,,	Walsingham	T. W. Coke	R. England	J. Overton	Sir T. B. Beevor
,,	Wayland	Sir T. B. Beevor.	J. W. Swan	S. Caley	G. K. Wilson
NORTHAMPTON....	Brixworth	Earl Spencer	J. Nethercoat and Rev. R. Harington	R. Hewitt	R. Howes
,,	Daventry	T. R. Thornton	G. Mallaber	E. S. Burton	B. W. Palmer, jun.
,,	Hardingstone	Marquis of Northampton	E. Bouverie	C. Markham	W. Flesher
,,	Kettering	Rev. Sir G. Robinson, Bt.	R. Salmon	W. J. F. Marshall	H. Lamb
,,	Northampton	Rev. R. J. Goldart	Rev. T. W. Barlow	W. Tomalin	C. Britten
,,	Oundle	Lord Lilford	J. W. Smith	S. Tibbits	H. Roper
,,	Peterborough	Earl Fitzwilliam	Earl of Aboyne	T. Atkinson	J. Broughton
,,	Pottersbury	W. Vincent	J. Brafield	J. Congreve	T. Worley
,,	Thrapstone	J. Yorke	R. Wilson, & S. E. Eland	J. Archbould	H. Greene
,,	Towcester	Lord Southampton	J. Elliott	J. H. Sheppard	W. G. Elliott
,,	Wellingborough	C. Hill	R. L. Arlebar	H. M. Hudson	W. Murphy
NORTHUMBERLAND	Alnwick	E. Dale	Rev. L. S. Orde	W. Dickson	W. Johnson
,,	Belford	Sir T. Haggerston	P. J. Selby	G. Selby	M. F. Steele
,,	Bellingham	W. H. Charlton	N. Wright	J. Crawford	J. Dixon
,,	Castle Ward	E. Collingwood	J. Colbeck	R. R. Dees	J. Robson
,,	Glendale	Geo. Darling	G. H. Hughes	G. W. Howey	C. Moffatt
,,	Haltwhistle	L. Manney	R. Carrick	W. Carrick and J. Lee	G. Makepeace
,,	Hexham	J. C. Jobling	J. Kersopps	J. Ruddock	W. Donkin
,,	Morpeth	C. W. Bigge	A. R. Fenwick	G. Brumell	T. Swan, jun.
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	R. Plummer	H. Ingledue	T. Brown	R. Usher
,,	Rothbury	W. Orde	J. Storey	W. Woodman	W. Cowans
,,	Tynemouth	J. Finley	C. Hunter	Messrs. R. & J. L. Barker	R. Simpson
NOTTINGHAM.....	Basford	H. Smith	G. Farrand	W. Ashton	J. Riley
,,	Bingham	Rev. R. Lowe	W. Taylor	W. Huckerly, jun.	J. Strong
,,	East Retford	Earl Spencer	G. H. Vernon and J. Lee	T. Rigsby	G. Marshall
,,	Mansfield	John Neal	E. Union	W. Goodard, jun.	G. Sanderson
,,	Newark	Sir R. Heron	T. T. Godfrey	G. Tallents	R. Caparn
,,	Nottingham	T. Wakefield	S. Fox	A. Barnett	T. H. Smith
,,	Radford	M. Needham	W. Wilson & R. Morley	S. Cresswell	J. Ashwell
,,	Southwell	Lord Manvers	W. H. Barrow	T. Marriott	P. Bansor
,,	Worksop	Duke of Portland	Rev. G. Mason	J. Whall	J. Hickson
OXFORD.....	Banbury	Rev. J. Ballard	G. Warriner	G. Moore	W. Walford
,,	Bicester	Viscount Chetwynd	Edmund Creek	E. W. Jones	R. Maley
,,	Chipping Norton	J. H. Langston	W. Davis	A. L. Rawlinson	W. Aplin
,,	Headington	R. Weyland	Rev. T. L. Cooke	P. Walsh	R. Wood
,,	Henley	T. Stonor	J. Dixon	C. H. Chapman	N. Mercer

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
Oxford, *continued*.....	Thame	C. J. B. Hamilton	W. Wall, jun.	J. Hollier	R. Bignell
,,	Witney	L. Pickering	D. Rutter	T. Whitaker	T. Edginton
,,	Woodstock	S. F. Cox	T. Creek	B. Holloway	J. C. Deddington
RUTLAND.....	Oakham	J. M. Wingfield	Rev. T. Kaye	H. Hough	W. Robinson
,,	Uppingham	S. R. Fydell	T. Brown	W. Gilson	C. A. Welby
SALOP	Atcham	Sir B. Leighton, Bart.	{Mr. John Richards & Mr. Dickinson}	T. Everest	R. Loxdale
,,	Bridgenorth	W. W. Whitmore	R. H. Gwyn	A. T. Sparkes	J. Trevor
,,	Church Stretton	W. Pinches	T. Robinson	T. Belton	J. Hinton, jun.
,,	Cleobury Mortimer	W. L. Childe	T. L. Hall	W. C. Turner	W. L. Jones
,,	Clun	J. Brown	W. Oakley	G. H. Dansey	C. Rhodes
,,	Ellesmere	R. A. Slaney	J. K. Mainwaring	A. Bickley, jun.	W. A. Mealove
,,	Ludlow	C. Walker	Rev. C. Walcot	W. Tench	T. Pritchard
,,	Madeley	W. Anstice	R. Darby	G. Potts	W. R. Anstice
,,	Market Drayton	T. Twemlow	Rev. T. Lee	W. M. Wilkinson	J. Stanley
,,	Newport	F. Cotes	T. Boultbee	H. Heane	R. Fisher
,,	Shiffnall	Duke of Sutherland	T. Whitmore	G. A. Moultin	A. Phillips
,,	Wellington	W. Turner	W. Lawley	G. Marcy	H. Harriss
,,	Wem	Sir R. Chambre Hill	R. Wycherley	W. Owen	T. Walmsley
SOMERSET	Axbridge	T. S. Kmifton	F. H. Synge	R. Trew	H. Hope
,,	Bath	G. H. Anderson	C. Batsford	C. Brown	J. Taylor
,,	Bedminster	Rev. G. T. Seymour	{J. Whetham & R. H. Bean}	J. H. Bower	H. Hope
,,	Bridgewater	G. Warry	Rev. S. Starkey	R. Underdown	Rev. H. Barker
,,	Chard	Rev. W. B. Whitehead	J. James	W. Fowler	Rev. H. Barker
,,	Clutton	G. T. Scobell	F. B. Wright	J. R. Mogg	R. F. Wright
,,	Dulverton	Rev. B. Mitchell	Rev. G. B. Warren	S. H. Warren	Rev. H. Barker
,,	Frome	Rev. G. Rous	W. H. Sheppard	L. Hagley	C. Moresby
,,	Keynsham	Rev. J. Gaskin	C. Bush	R. J. Mason	J. L. Simmons
,,	Langport	T. B. Uttermore	T. W. Bagehot	J. F. H. Warren	Rev. H. Barker
,,	Shepton Mallet	Hon. J. Talbot	Rev. E. Dighton	R. Norton	A. C. Phipps
,,	Taunton	F. Popham	G. Stevenson	J. Chorley	Rev. H. Barker
,,	Wellington	Rev. W. P. Thomas	P. Broadmead	W. Rodham	Rev. H. Barker
,,	Wells	Col. R. B. Coles	T. Barnes	J. S. Churchill	H. Hope
,,	Williton	F. F. Luttrell	T. Pulman	H. White	Rev. H. Barker
,,	Wincanton	F. Rogers	U. Messiter	R. Clarke	E. W. Fitzherbert
SOUTHAMPTON	Alresford	W. S. Beare	J. Roberts	E. Rous	J. Forder
,,	Alton	C. Trimmer	T. Jobbing	M. H. Moss	R. Caffall
,,	Andover	Rev. C. Dodson	T. B. Northeast	T. Lamb	H. A. Loscombe
,,	Basingstoke	W. L. Sclater	E. W. Blunt	G. Lamb	C. Headeach
,,	Catherington	H. Padwick	R. C. Blendworth	H. Glasse	C. Stevens
,,	Christchurch	G. O. Aldridge	J. Peerman	H. Pain	H. Humby
,,	Droxford	R. H. Stares	H. Wooldridge	H. C. Smith	C. H. Roberts
,,	Fareham	J. Martin	R. Wooldridge	B. P. Rubie	T. F. Kilsall
,,	Fordingbridge	Sir C. Hulse, Bart.	G. T. Brice	G. C. Rawlence	J. G. Reade
,,	Hartley Wintney	W. Seymour	T. Monk	J. Brooks	G. Hewett
,,	Havant	Rev. W. Morris	G. A. Shawe	C. B. Longcroft	C. Stevens
,,	Hursley	Sir W. Heathcote, Bart.	W. C. Younge	J. Fowlie	J. Soffe
,,	Kingsclere	Rev. J. H. Ashworth	Rev. R. Pole	W. Holding	J. Holding
,,	Lymington	Capt. Blakeston	Capt. Symonds	A. Guy	J. H. Richman
,,	New Forest	Rev. W. J. G. Phillips	F. C. Wilson	E. Coxwell	G. B. Footner
,,	New Winchester	J. Young	J. Theobald	J. Ventham	G. Woodward
,,	Petersfield	C. J. Hector	W. Coulthard	W. Albery	W. Mitchell
,,	Portsea Island	Capt. Travers	G. T. Scale	T. Moorman	T. Wade
,,	Ringwood	J. E. Ridout	J. Cranston	H. St. J. Neale	G. M. Hutton
,,	Romsey	J. George	W. Randall	J. Lordan	W. Stead
,,	South Stoneham	N. N. Jefferys	Rev. W. Waring	A. F. Patterson	T. Morgan
,,	Stockbridge	Rev. R. Cropp	P. Emmott	W. Busigny	J. Andrews
,,	Whitchurch	T. Longman	C. Edney	H. Earle	W. Sprent
STAFFORD	Lichfield	E. Grove, Esq.	Rev. W. Gresley	T. P. Dyott, jun.	T. Cooke
,,	Penkridge	Rt. Hn. Baron Hatherton	E. Monckton	J. Hay	J. Davidson
,,	Seisdon	Sir J. Wrottesley, Bart.	W. Mosely	W. Callum	Capt. Dickins
,,	Stafford	Earl Talbot	Hon. & Rev. A. C. Talbot	P. Lowe	J. Davison
,,	Stoke-upon-Trent (B. G.)	J. Smith	J. Tittenson	T. Griffin, jun.	W. Dutton
,,	Walsall	Sir E. D. Scott, Bart.	P. Potter, & G. B. Stubbs	H. Deignan	T. Mason
,,	Wolverhampton	J. Barker	T. Banks	H. N. Payne	T. S. Simpkiss
SUFFOLK	Blything	Rt. Hn. Earl of Stradbroke	Sir T. S. Gooch, Bart.	H. White	W. C. Hotson
,,	Bosmere & Claydon	Sir W. F. F. Middleton	T. K. Moore	T. P. Bray	C. Gibbs, jun.
,,	Cosford	Rev. F. Calvert	R. Newman	T. Plum	J. Last
,,	Hartismere	Sir A. B. Henniker, Bart.	H. Case	H. W. Buchanan	F. W. Ellis
,,	Hoxne	Rev. H. Owen	W. Trever	G. A. Carthew	G. Pearl
,,	Ipswich	W. Rodwell	Rev. E. Woolnough	T. Grimsey	F. W. Ellis
,,	Mildenhall	H. S. Waddington	G. Gataker	W. Isaacson	E. R. Buchanan
,,	Plomesgate	W. A. Shuldham	J. P. Barclay	D. Pollard	F. W. Ellis
,,	Risbridge	S. Y. Benyon	Rev. T. B. Syer	J. H. Jardine	C. Punchard
,,	Stow	J. E. Rust	J. H. Heigham	R. Marriott	C. Gross, jun.
,,	Sudbury	H. Logan	R. Mapleloft	E. Stedman	E. R. Buchanan
,,	Thingoe	J. H. Powell	J. M. Rodwell	J. Sparke	E. R. Buchanan
,,	Wangford	Rev. G. Sandby	Rev. J. Littistone	R. Beales	W. C. Hotson
,,	Woodbridge	R. N. Shawe	E. Moor	B. Moulton	F. W. Ellis
SURREY	Bermondsey	S. Elkington	G. Bayley	B. Drew	J. C. Meymott
,,	Chertsey	Sir E. Curry, K.C.H.	Sir H. Fletcher	H. G. Grazebrook	T. C. Pickering
,,	Croydon	D. R. Warrington	R. G. Loraine	J. Andrews	C. Mott, Assist. Comm
,,	Dorking	E. Kerrick	....	G. Hills	J. White
,,	Epsom	H. Gosse	J. Bonsor	W. Everest	J. Pickering
,,	St. George the Martyr	J. Roberts	W. Griffiths	J. Fitch	J. C. Meymott
,,	St. Giles, Camberwell	Rev. J. G. Storie	C. Dodd	T. W. Gilbert	W. Fossett
,,	Godstone	W. L. Gower	C. H. Turner	A. G. Davidson	C. Mott, Assist. Comm
,,	Guildford	Right Hon. Lord King	J. Haydon	G. S. Smallpiece	J. Rand
,,	Hambledon	R. S. Webb	J. Jones	C. J. Woods	H. Marshall
,,	Kingston	C. Devon	J. M. Strachan	R. F. Bartrop	T. Pickering
,,	{Lambeth Board of Guardians}	W. Shadbolt	J. M. Rosseter	R. Watmore	J. C. Meymott
,,	St. Mary, Newington	C. Pugh	J. E. Johnson	J. Inville	T. B. Fleming
,,	St. Mary, Rotherhithe	Rev. E. Blick	R. A. Morgan	M. Nottingham	W. Skeggs
,,	St. Olave's	J. Ledger	H. Smith	Corner and Doughney	J. C. Meymott

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
—continued	Reigate	Right Hon. F. J. Lord Monson	J. Sperling	T. Hart	C. Mott, Assist. Commis.
,,	Richmond	E. Penrhyn	Rev. J. Jeffreys	W. Chapman	H. Bidstead
,,	St. Saviour's	A. Clarke	T. Fort	R. C. Smith	W. Turner
,,	Wandsworth and Clapham	Rev. W. Borradale	L. Higgs	B. Field	J. W. Harris
EX.....	Battle	T. C. Bellingham	W. Ticehurst	T. Ticehurst	N. P. Kell
,,	Chailey	R. W. Blencowe	J. Ingram	W. Cramp	W. P. Kell
,,	Cuckfield	R. Trotter	J. M. Norman	S. Waller	J. Blaker
,,	Eastbourne	A. Denman	W. Rason	G. Whiteman	F. H. Gell
,,	East Grinstead	Lord Colchester	R. Crawfurd	C. N. Hastie, jun.	W. A. Head
,,	Hailsham	S. Martin	D. Lade	H. Isted	G. Whiteman
,,	Hastings	H. E. Wyatt	H. Beck	F. C. Inskipp	B. Breeds
,,	Horsham	R. Aldridge	T. Sanctuary	W. Stedman	P. Medwin
,,	Lewes	W. Thompson	G. Adams	W. P. Kell	J. W. Woolgar
,,	Midhurst	H. Hollist	W. Fisher	R. Wardroper	W. Mason
,,	Newhaven	N. Willard	H. Croft	C. Plumer	W. P. Kell
,,	Petworth	J. Napper	J. L. Ellis	A. Daintrey	W. Knight
,,	Rye	T. Cooper Langford	S. Selmes	H. E. Payne	J. Mills
,,	Steyning	H. Fuller	T. Blaker	J. Tribe	W. Mason
,,	Thakeham	C. Tubbs	J. Hampton	A. Mant	W. Mason
,,	Ticehurst	J. Baldock	H. Noakes	R. Tournay	E. W. Gilbert
,,	Uckfield	Earl of Liverpool	T. V. Shelley	W. A. Rooke	W. H. Newnham
,,	Westbourne	W. Poslethwaite	D. Padwick	D. Smart	W. Mason
,,	West Firle	J. Ellmann	J. Putland	G. Webb	F. H. Gell
,,	Westhampnett	Duke of Richmond	C. S. Dickins	R. Raper	W. Mason
WICK.....	Alcester	Sir C. Throckmorton	H. Humphrey	C. Jones	J. Murrell
,,	Aston	J. Webster	W. Gammon	E. Pearson	G. Wilmot
,,	Atherstone	C. H. Bracebridge	Rev. S. B. Heming	J. J. Baxter	H. Power
,,	Foleshill	G. Wheeldon	W. W. Brown	R. Dewes	W. Wilmot
,,	Meriden	Earl of Aylesford	Hon. C. Finch	J. Clark	W. Wilmot
,,	Nuneaton	Lord Viscount Lifford	W. Warner	J. and G. Craddock	J. Buchanan
,,	Rugby	H. Grimes	G. H. Scott	Harris and Son	B. M. Holbeche
,,	Solihull	E. B. King	Rev. P. M. Smythe	G. T. Harding	E. Short
,,	Southam	H. T. Chamberlayne	T. Gardner	P. P. Saunders	H. A. Horner
,,	Stratford-on-Avon	Sir J. Mordaunt, Bt.	J. B. Freer	R. H. Hobbes	T. Lane
,,	Tamworth	Lieut.-Col. Dickenson	T. Bramale	F. J. Hamall	S. Hanson
,,	Warwick	H. C. Wise	Rev. T. Beudier	E. Draper	J. C. Dew
TMORELAND ..	East Ward	W. Crackenthorpe	M. Irving	M. Hewitson	I. Bell
,,	Kendal	W. D. Crewdson	W. H. Baldwin	R. Remington	J. J. Rawlinson
,,	West Ward	E. W. Hasell	Rev. W. Jackson	F. Weyms	W. Maychell
TS.....	Alderbury	Earl of Radnor	G. Matcham	W. D. Whitmarsh	C. W. Squarey
,,	Bradford	J. Spackman	G. Watts	W. Timbrell	W. Merrick
,,	Calne	W. Atherton	W. Wayte	J. Broxholm	J. N. Ladd
,,	Chippenham	T. Clutterbuck	W. Gundey	W. Awdry	W. Wilmot
,,	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	H. N. Goddard	Rev. Giles Daubeny	J. Pratt	J. Bradford
,,	Highworth & Swindon	T. Vilett	O. C. Codrington	A. S. Crowdy	J. Montford
,,	Malmsbury	Earl of Suffolk	W. Ody	B. C. Thomas	J. T. Handy
,,	Marlborough	J. Goodman	Capt. H. H. Budd	T. B. Merriman	W. W. Lucy
,,	Melksham	W. H. L. Bruges	J. Fowler	P. Phelps	J. Read
,,	Mere	Rev. W. F. Grove	J. Lush	F. Seymour	C. E. Buckland
,,	Pewsey	G. W. Wroughton	R. Stratton	T. White	N. Strong
,,	Tisbury	T. Grove	C. Wyndham	E. V. Clarke	J. Richardson
,,	Warminster	J. Ravenhill	T. Davis	J. Boor	J. E. White
,,	Westbury and Whorwelsdown	T. H. H. Phipps	W. Matravers	S. Brown	H. Pinniger
,,	Wilton	A. Powell	W. Seagrim	T. Thring	W. A. Sarjeant
CESTER	Bromsgrove	G. F. Jadins	Rev. J. Clayton	J. Granger	W. Doogood
,,	Droitwich	J. S. Pakington	J. H. Galton	T. Laurence	T. Richards
,,	Dudley	P. Williams	G. Barrs	T. Shorehouse	J. Darby
,,	Evesham	J. Ashwin	C. Burlingham	J. B. Saunders	C. Best
,,	Kidderminster	Earl of Mount Morris	A. Turner	H. Saunders	W. Talbot
,,	King's Norton	R. E. E. Mynors	J. Y. Bedford	R. Docker	J. A. Edgebasten
,,	Pershore	Lieut.-Gen. T. Marriott	Rev. Dr. Grove	Woodward Annesley	F. D. Woodward
,,	Stourbridge	G. H. H. Foley	G. Bate	W. B. Collis	H. Saunders
,,	Tenbury	Sir C. S. Smith, Bart.	Rev. C. Turner	W. Trumper	T. W. Davies
,,	Upton-upon-Severn	T. C. Horngold	Rev. H. J. Taylor	J. Skey	T. W. Walker
,,	Worcester	H. B. Tymbs	T. Thomas	W. Thomason	T. H. Wheeler
,,	West Bromwich	Earl of Dartmouth	I. Spittle, and S. Lloyd	J. Marshall	J. Puckle
K, E. R.....	Beverley	C. Grimston	Rev. W. R. Gilby	J. Boyes	J. Wharton
,,	Bridlington	Y. Greame	Rev. J. W. Bower	R. Millner	G. Furby
,,	Driffield	J. Grimston	Rev. J. Blanchard	T. Scotchburn	A. R. Pickering
,,	Howden	T. Clarke	Rev. T. Guy	G. England	R. Sugden
,,	Patrington	Rev. C. Sykes	Rev. R. Metcalf	J. Little	W. Carlin
,,	Pocklington	R. Denison	S. W. Surny	H. Powell	N. Holmes
K, N. R.....	Easingwold	E. S. Strangways	Rev. W. Lockwood	J. Haxby	R. Rowntree
,,	Guisbrough	Hon. Sir R. L. Dundas	R. Ord	W. Walker	G. Pierson
,,	Helmsley Blackmoor	Lord Feversham	Rev. G. Dixon, & Rev. T. Simpson	W. Rowland	R. Ward
,,	Leyburn	T. V. Stranbenyce	C. Other	H. T. Robinson	G. Emerson
,,	Malton	H. Willoughby	W. Allen	A. Simpson	C. Tagger
,,	Northallerton	Rev. W. Dent	J. W. Smith	J. S. Walton	J. Reid
,,	Pickering	T. Mitchelson	Rev. J. D. J. Preston	F. D. Parkinson	T. Grundon
,,	Richmond	S. Cradock	G. Hartley	C. Hammond	J. Heniton
,,	Stokesley	R. Hildyard	J. Richardson	J. P. Sowerby	W. Garbutt
,,	Thirsk	J. S. Crompton	T. Smith	J. Rider	W. Johnson
,,	Whitby	R. Moorsom	T. Fishburn	R. Breckon	J. Buchannan
RK, W. R.	Bradford	H. Leak	W. Hardcastle, and G. Anderton	J. R. Wagstaff	
,,	Halifax	G. B. Browne	G. Binns	C. Burstow	
WALES.					
CON.....	Brecknock	J. L. V. Watkins	Rev. H. Bold	W. Churchey	E. Williams
,,	Builth	Rev. C. Price	Rev. D. Evans	E. Vaughan	E. Williams
,,	Crickhowel	W. H. Bevan	W. Williams	E. Davies	E. Williams
,,	Hay	Tomkins Dew	Hon. H. Devereux	T. Lewis	E. Williams

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
CARDIGAN.....	Aberayron	A. T. J. Gwynne	Hon. Capt. G. Edwards	G. J. Wigley	....
CARMARTHEN	Carmarthen	J. Evans	W. Davies	T. Spurrell	J. Brown
,,	Llandilofawr	D. Protheroe	D. H. T. G. Williams	J. P. Lewis	T. Richards
,,	Llandovery	J. Johnes	D. T. Lewis	R. Williams	W. Goode
,,	Llanelly	W. Chambers	J. H. Rees	W. Rees, jun.	F. L. Brown
DENBIGH	Llanrwst	W. Hanmer	Rev. T. G. Roberts	W. Griffith	....
,,	Ruthin	J. Ablett	G. Adams	W. Cole	T. Overton
FLINT.....	Holywell	Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn	R. J. Mostyn and Col. Phillips	J. Oldfield, jun.	W. Williamson, jun.
,,	Wrexham	Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart.	H. W. Meredith and Rev. G. Cunliffe	T. Edgworth	C. Townshend
GLAMORGAN.....	Bridgend and Cowbridge	J. Nicholl	J. E. Bickeres	W. Edmonds	E. Bassett
,,	Cardiff	Hon. W. B. Grey	T. B. Rous	T. Watkins	R. Evans
,,	Merthyr Tydvil	J. J. Guest	D. W. James	J. W. Edwards	W. Davies
,,	Neath	H. J. Grant	Rev. H. Hey	A. Cuthbertson	E. Thomas
,,	Swansea	Rev. W. Hewson	George Gape	C. Collins	A. Jenkin
MERIONETH	Bala	J. Davies	R. W. Price	J. Gilbertson	W. W. Jones
,,	Corwen	Rev. M. Hughes	W. P. Jones	J. Clarke	W. W. Jones
,,	Dolgelly	L. O. Edwards	G. Evans	R. Jones	W. W. Jones
MONTGOMERY	Llanfyllin	M. Williams	E. Foulkes	H. L. Williams	W. W. Jones
,,	Machynlleth	Col. Edwards	Captain Thurston	R. H. Thomas	....
,,	Newtown and Llanidloes	Rev. J. Davies	Rev. J. A. Herbert	D. Smith	W. W. Jones
PEMBROKE	Haverfordwest	H. Leach	Rev. T. Martin	R. James	J. Saves
,,	Narberth	J. H. Allen	Rev. W. Lloyd	J. Miles	....
,,	Newcastle in Emlyn	J. R. L. Lloyd	G. B. J. Jordan and T. Thomas	T. Jones	Geo. Clise, Assist. C
,,	Pembroke	Earl Cawdor	W. Richards	J. J. Ford	D. Edwards
RADNOR.....	Presteigne	Sir H. T. Brydges, Bt.	R. Lewis	R. Phillips, jun.	T. Jones
,,	Rhayader	T. L. Lloyd	T. Prickard	E. Williams	E. Williams

—No. 3.—

A Statement of the Number of Medical Officers employed under the Regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales; specifying the qualifications under which they act, and the Number of Years which they have severally been in practice; prepared from a Return called for by the House of Commons.

Description of Practitioners.	Total Number in each Class.	Number of Years in Practice, according to the Date of the several Diplomas and Licenses.																			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 & upwards.	Date of Diplomas, &c., not specified.
Physicians only	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Surgeons only	294	5	2	3	4	5	7	6	7	4	3	2	6	2	3	7	9	6	4	4	200	5
Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company, only . . .	316	11	9	16	12	23	21	20	11	19	27	26	13	15	11	11	13	14	11	13	19	1
Legalized Practitioners under 55 Geo. III., cap. 194(1815)	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	..
Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries	14	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Physicians and Surgeons . .	19	2	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	..
Physicians and Apothecaries .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Surgeons and Apothecaries .	914	34	48	57	46	61	44	61	56	54	80	58	36	33	38	31	22	27	30	24	53	21
Surgeons in the Army . . .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Surgeons in the Navy . . .	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	..
Practising without a License or Diploma, and not specified as acting prior to 1815 . .	27	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	..
Practitioners who have not answered the Commissioners' queries	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Totals	1830	54	64	80	64	93	75	90	77	80	115	88	57	56	55	50	46	51	48	43	511	33

Of the above Number the proportion of Medical Officers under 5 years' standing, is . $\frac{1}{7}$th, or 262.
,, the proportion of Medical Officers of 5 and under 10 years' standing, is near $\frac{1}{4}$th, or 415.
,, the proportion of Medical Officers of 10 years' standing or upwards, is $\frac{3}{7}$rds, or 1120.

251

—No. 4.—

List of Unions for which Workhouses have been ordered by the Poor Law Commissioners to be built or purchased, with the Number of Persons to be provided for, and the Sum authorized to be expended. —(*Continued from Second Annual Report, App. D., No. 11 a.*)

Appendix (C.)
No. 4.
Workhouses to be built or purchased.

Name of Union.	Counties.	No. of Persons to be provided for.	Amount authorized to be expended.			Additional Amnt. authorized to be expended on Workhouses previously ordered to be built.			
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Alban's, Saint	Hertford	126	3300	0	0	..			
Alcester	Warwick and Worcester	200	3340	0	0	..			
Alderbury	Wilts	..	..			1000	0	0	
Ampthill	Bedford	..	..			1600	0	0	
Andover	Hants	..	..			1500	0	0	
Ashford, East	Kent	..	..			2100	0	0	
Axminster	Devon and Dorset	300	4650	0	0	..			
Aylesbury	Buckingham	..	4500	0	0	..			(Purchase)
Aylesford, North	Kent	..	..			1000	0	0	
Barnet	Hertford and Middlesex	..	..			2500	0	0	
Barnstaple	Devon	270	4800	0	0	..			
Bath	Somerset	500	6550	0	0	..			
Beaminster	Dorset	220	5500	0	0	..			
Bedminster	Bristol and Somerset	300	6600	0	0	..			
Biggleswade	Bedford	..	..			800	0	0	
Bingham	Nottingham and Leicester	200	2800	0	0	..			
Boston	Lincoln	300	6640	0	0	..			
Braintree	Essex	300	6342	5	6	..			
Bridport	Dorset	200	5000	0	0	..			
Brixworth	Northampton	..	..			200	0	0	
Bromsgrove	Worcester, Warwick, Stafford, and Salop	300	5500	0	0	..			
Bromyard	Hereford and Worcester	..	..			1000	0	0	
Cardiff	Glamorgan & Monmouth	..	5500	0	0	..			
Caxton and Arrington	Cambridge & Huntingdon	160	5367	0	0	..			
Chelmsford	Essex	400	5550	0	0	..			
Chepstow	Monmouth and Gloucester	150	4000	0	0	..			
Chertsey	Surrey	..	..			2000	0	0	
Chipping Norton	Oxford, Gloucester, and Warwick	..	..			467	0	0	
Cirencester	Gloucester and Wilts	..	..			800	0	0	
Clun	Salop and Montgomery	150	3407	0	0	..			
Colchester	Essex	..	..			1800	0	0	
Cookham	Berks	..	..			634	19	4	
Crediton	Devon	300	6500	0	0	..			
Downham	Norfolk and Cambridge	250	4260	0	0	..			
Driffield	York	200	2820	0	0	..			
Droitwich	Worcester	200	4000	0	0	..			
Droxford	Southampton	200	4452	0	0	..			
Durham	Durham	160	2550	0	0	..			
Elham	Kent	..	..			863	14	4	
Ely	Cambridge	300	7440	0	0	..			
Epsom	Surrey	..	1630	0	0	..			(Purchase)
Evesham	Worcester and Gloucester	200	3200	0	0	..			
Fareham	Southampton	..	..			500	0	0	
Freebridge Lynn	Norfolk	..	..			1146	0	0	
Frome	Somerset	350	5400	0	0	..			
Grantham	Lincoln and Leicester	300	6000	0	0	..			
Guildford	Surrey	300	5075	0	0	..			
Haverfordwest	Pembroke	250	4000	0	0	..			
Hay	Brecknock, Hereford, & Radnor	150	3200	0	0	..			
Headington	Oxford	..	..			3400	0	0	
Hemel Hempsted	Hertford	..	..			1800	0	0	
Hereford	Hereford	300	5600	0	0	..			
Hertford	Hertford	..	2250	0	0	..			(Purchase)
Holbeach	Lincoln	..	..			230	10	0	
Horncastle	Lincoln	200	3500	0	0	..			
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	200	4500	0	0	..			
Ives, Saint	Huntingdon	200	3815	0	0	..			
Kettering	Northampton	250	5000	0	0	..			
Keynsham	Somerset and Gloucester	300	4960	0	0	..			
Kidderminster	Worcester, Stafford, and Salop	400	5650	0	0	..			
Kingsbridge	Devon	350	5673	0	0	..			
Kington	Hereford and Radnor	150	3150	0	0	..			

Appendix (C.)

No. 4.

Workhouses to be built or purchased.

Name of Union.	Counties.	No. of Persons to be provided for.	Amount authorized to be expended.			Additional Amnt. authorized to be expended on Workhouses previously ordered to be built.			
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Knighton	Radnor, Hereford, & Salop	120	1800	0	0	..			
Langport	Somerset	200	4450	0	0	..			
Ledbury	Hereford and Worcester	150	3970	0	0	..			
Lexden and Winstree	Essex	300	6800	0	0	..			
Lincoln	Lincoln	350	6650	0	0	..			
Llanelly	Carmarthen & Glamorgan	200	2500	0	0	..			
Louth	Lincoln	300	5050	0	0	..			
Ludlow	Salop and Hereford	250	5000	0	0	..			
Luton	Bedford and Hertford	..	..			1350	0	0	
Maidstone	Kent	..	1850	0	0	..			
Malmesbury	Wilts	250	3100	0	0	..			
Mansfield	Nottingham and Derby	300	4272	0	0	..			
Marlborough	Wilts	180	4362	5	0	..			
Newport	Monmouth & Glamorgan	200	4000	5	0	..			
Newton Abbot	Devon	350	6260	0	0	..			
Oakham	Rutland and Leicester	167	3730	0	0	..			
Okehampton	Devon	200	4000	0	0	..			
Ongar	Essex	..	4416	0	0	..			(Purchase)
Orsett	Essex	200	3115	0	0	..			
Patrington	York	120	2250	0	0	..			
Pembroke	Pembroke	180	4000	0	0	..			
Pershore	Worcester	..	..			940	0	0	
Petersfield	Southampton	100	4350	0	0	..			
Pewsey	Wilts	..	..			1300	0	0	
Pontypool	Monmouth	100	3000	5	0	..			
Radford	Nottingham	200	2600	0	0	..			
Reigate	Surrey	..	4600	0	0	..			(Purchase)
Retford, East	Nottingham	200	3730	0	0	..			
River	Kent	..	..			2000	0	0	
Rochford	Essex	300	5000	0	0	..			
Ross	Hereford and Gloucester	160	3500	0	0	..			
Saviours, Saint	Surrey	..	10,000	0	0	..			(Purchase)
Shaftesbury	Dorset	..	..			210	0	0	
Sherborne	Dorset and Somerset	200	5000	0	0	..			
Sleaford	Lincoln	181	3756	0	0	..			
Stafford	Stafford	250	4300	0	0	..			
Stockbridge	Hants and Wilts	200	2626	0	0	..			
Stoneham, South	Southampton	..	..			1416	4	0	(Purchase)
Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick, Gloucester, & Worcester	200	4380	0	0	..			
Stroud	Gloucester	500	10,610	0	0	..			
Swaffham	Norfolk	..	..			1300	0	0	
Tavistock	Devon	300	5000	0	0	..			
Thame	Oxford and Bucks	..	..			1000	0	0	
Ticehurst	Sussex	..	..			400	0	0	
Tiverton	Devon	300	6000	0	0	..			
Thomas, Saint	Devon	450	8050	0	0	..			
Thrapston	Northampton&Huntingdon	..	..			69	7	10	
Torrington	Devon	..	..			1000	0	0	
Totnes	Devon	300	4450	0	0	..			
Towcester	Northampton	..	..			1043	18	0	
Ulverston	Lancaster	300	4950	0	0	..			
Uppingham	Rutland, Leicester, and Northampton	158	4200	0	0	..			
Uxbridge	Middlesex	..	6000	0	0	..			(Purchase)
Wallingford	Berks and Oxford	..	..			1600	0	0	
Walsall	Stafford	350	4500	0	0	..			
Walsingham	Norfolk	250	5900	0	0	..			
Wandsworth and Clapham	Surrey	..	600	0	0	..			
Wareham & Purbeck	Dorset	250	5300	0	0	..			
Warwick	County Warwick and Co. of the City of Coventry	200	8000	0	0	..			
Watford	Hertford	200	5000	0	0	..			
Wellington	Somerset and Devon	300	5840	0	0	..			
Williton	Somerset	300	5300	0	0	..			
Wirrall	Chester	130	2500	0	0	..			
Wisbeach	Cambridge and Norfolk	400	6900	0	0	..			
Witchford, North	Cambridge	250	4000	0	0	..			
Witney	Oxford, Berks, & Gloucester	..	..			1000	0	0	
Woodstock	Oxford	..	..			1100	0	0	
Worksop	Nottingham, Derby, & York	200	4000	0	0	..			
Yeovil	Somerset	300	5200	0	0	..			

—No. 5.—

LIST of UNIONS for which WORKHOUSES have been ordered by the Poor Law Commissioners to be altered and enlarged; with the Sums authorized to be expended.—(*Continued from Second Annual Report, App. D., No. 11 b.*)

Appendix (C.)
No. 5.
Workhouses to be altered and enlarged.

Name of Union.	Counties.	Amount authorized to be expended. £.	s.	d.	Amount authorized to be expended in addition to that previously ordered. £.	s.	d.
Atherstone	Warwick and Leicester	2,500	0	0		..	
Beverley	York	815	0	0		..	
Bosmere and Claydon	Suffolk		..		660	0	0
Bridgnorth	Salop	600	0	0		..	
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	2,800	0	0		..	
Chailey	Sussex		..		450	0	0
Chester-le-Street	Durham	92	0	0		..	
Cleobury Mortimer	Salop	450	0	0		..	
Clifton	Somerset	4,200	0	0		..	
Cuckfield	Sussex	1,375	0	0		..	
Dartford	Kent		..		815	0	0
East Grinstead	Sussex and Surrey	1,586	15	0		..	
Foleshill	Warwick and County of the City of Coventry	400	0	0		..	
George St. the Martyr	Surrey		..		5,920	0	0
Godstone	Surrey	1,000	0	0		..	
Guildford	Surrey	58	0	0		..	
Hartismere	Suffolk	1,850	0	0		..	
Hartley Wintney	Southampton		..		500	0	0
Hendon	Middlesex		..		1,100	0	0
Henley	Oxford and Berks	79	0	0		..	
Highworth and Swindon	Wilts		..		400	0	0
Horsham	Sussex	600	0	0		..	
King's Lynn	Norfolk	750	0	0		..	
Lambeth	Surrey	20,000	0	0		..	
Leominster	Hereford	2,000	0	0		..	
Lewes	Sussex	550	0	0		..	
Lewisham	Kent	2,000	0	0		..	
Lutterworth	Leicester and Warwick	115	0	0		..	
Madeley	Salop	400	0	0		..	
Maldon	Essex		..		1,406	16	6
Martin St. in the Fields	Middlesex	1,850	0	0		..	
Mary Magdalen St., Bermondsey	Surrey	1,400	0	0		..	
Mary St., Newington	Surrey	242	0	0		..	
Mildenhall	Suffolk		..		140	0	0
Monmouth	Monmouth	800	0	0		..	
Newark	Nottingham & Lincoln	2,746	10	0		..	
Newbury	Berks & Southampton	900	0	0		..	
Newport	Salop and Stafford	250	0	0		..	
Potterspury	Northampton & Bucks		..		150	0	0
Richmond	Surrey	500	0	0		..	
Risbridge	Suffolk and Essex		..		600	0	0
Rothbury	Northumberland	875	0	0		..	
Rye	Sussex and Kent	2,383	0	0		..	
Seisdon	Northumberland	500	0	0		..	
Sevenoaks	Kent		..		400	0	0
Stepney	Middlesex	227	0	0		..	
Tenterden	Kent		..		600	0	0
Tetbury	Gloucester and Wilts	1,200	0	0		..	
Tynemouth	Northumberland	600	0	0		..	
Wantage	Berks	2,000	0	0		..	
Westbourne	Sussex		..		500	0	0
Westbury-on-Severn	Gloucester	1,850	0	0		..	
Westhampnett	Sussex	2,103	0	0		..	
Wheatenhurst	Gloucester	1,745	0	0		..	
Wimborne and Cranborne	Dorset		..		105	8	0
Wokingham	Berks and Wilts	900	0	0		..	

—No. 6.—

STATEMENT of the Number of PERSONS who have EMIGRATED, the Sums raised or borrowed, &c. under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, between July, 1836, and July, 1837, in continuation of Statement contained in Second Annual Report, Appendix, No. 13.

Appendix (C.)

No. 6.

Number of Persons who have Emigrated.

County.	Name of Parish.	Amount authorized to be raised or borrowed either from the Exchequer Loan Office, or from private Individuals.			Number of Persons who have Emigrated.			To what part Emigrated.
					Adults, persons exceeding 14 years.	Children between 7 and 14 years.	Children not exceeding 7 years.	
		£.	s.	d.				
Bedford	Cople	50	0	0	6	..	2	Upper Canada
,,	Willington	21	0	0	3	..	..	British Colonies
,,	Wilshamstead	100	0	0	11	1	6	Upper Canada
Berks	Stanford	150	0	0	7	5	3	Ditto
Cambridge ...	Landbeach	50	0	0	2	1	2	Quebec
,,	Whaddon	100	0	0				
,,	Wimple	60	0	0	11	4	9	Canada
Devon	Merton	10	0	0	1	1	1	Upper Canada
,,	Tiverton	25	0	0	2	2	..	New South Wales
Essex.....	Thaxted	70	0	0	5	2	6	Upper Canada
Gloucester ..	Bisley	500	0	0				*
,,	Wootton-under-Edge	30	0	0	3	2	1	New York
Huntingdon..	Holywell with Needingworth	38	11	4	9	2	2	Montreal
Kent	Cheriton	6	0	0	1	..	..	Canada
,,	Egerton	150	0	0	10	7	3	Ditto
,,	Harrietsham	15	0	0	2	..	2	New York
,,	Hever	70	0	0	5	3	4	Upper Canada
,,	Hunton	50	0	0	5	4	3	Hobart Town
,,	Ditto	21	10	0	2	3	..	Montreal
,,	Lenham	100	0	0	6	6	7	Upper Canada
,,	Moldash	65	0	0	3	3	3	Ditto
,,	Stockbury	250	0	0	22	6	11	Ditto
,,	Ulcomb	200	0	0	15	5	11	Ditto
,,	Warehorne	30	0	0	2	..	2	Canada
Middlesex ...	St. James's, Westminster	210	0	0	6	16	..	Cape Town and New York
Norfolk	Bodham	130	0	0	13	4	5	Canada
,,	Brook	74	0	0	7	3	4	Quebec
,,	Cawston	70	0	0	8	3	3	British Colonies
,,	Coltishall	20	0	0	2	..	4	New York
,,	Colton	50	0	0	4	3	2	Quebec
,,	Cranworth	50	0	0	3	6	2	New York
,,	Honingham	100	0	0	6	6	7	Upper Canada
,,	Heveringham	150	0	0	31	14	6	Canada
,,	Knapton	75	7	6	7	4	7	Ditto
,,	Lopham, South	100	0	0	8	2	4	Lower Canada
,,	Ringstead, Great	65	0	0	4	3	5	Upper Canada
,,	Roughton	125	0	0	10	7	8	Canada
,,	Shelfanger	90	0	0	5	4	6	Lower Canada
,,	Tuttington	114	0	0	12	12	6	Quebec
,,	Winfarthing	130	0	0	11	6	9	Lower Canada
Northampton.	Harringworth	25	0	0	2	1	3	Canada
,,	Woodford	100	0	0	3	..	2	Montreal
Oxford	Garsington	60	0	0	5	1	3	Quebec
,,	Holton	100	0	0	9	4	3	Ditto
,,	Wheatley	150	0	0	12	7	12	Upper Canada
Somerset.....	Banwell	150	0	0	16	7	10	Quebec
,,	Bruton	5	0	0	1	..	1	New York
,,	Henstridge	23	6	0	2	1	2	Upper Canada
Suffolk	Ashfield with Thorpe	100	0	0	9	6	5	British Colonies
,,	Brandeston	240	0	0	23	8	12	Canada
,,	Campsey Ash	100	0	0	6	6	6	British Colonies
,,	Easton	72	10	2	6	2	4	Ditto
,,	Framlingham	100	0	0	6	4	1	Toronto
,,	Glemham, Great	15	0	0	3	..	..	Canada
,,	Glemham Parva	45	0	0	4	..	3	Upper Canada
,,	Glemsford	100	0	0	4	1	6	Canada
,,	Horham	260	0	0	23	9	16	Ditto
,,	Iken	25	0	0	2	..	2	Upper Canada
,,	Kelsale	60	0	0	1	2	3	Montreal
,,	Kessingland	30	0	0	2	4	4	Canada
,,	Market Weston	150	0	0	17	..	10	Ditto
,,	Occold	180	0	0	17	1	8	Quebec
,,	Otley	90	0	0	4	5	6	Upper Canada

* This emigration has not yet taken place.

Appendix (C.)

No. 6.

Number of Persons who have Emigrated.

County.	Name of Parish.	Amount authorized to be raised or borrowed either from the Exchequer Loan Office, or from private Individuals.	Number of Persons who have Emigrated.			To what part Emigrated.
			Adults, persons exceeding 14 years.	Children between 7 and 14 years.	Children not exceeding 7 years.	
		£. s. d.				
Suffolk	Theberton	19 9 1	2	2	..	Canada
,,	Wrentham	160 0 0	19	5	7	Quebec
Surrey	Cranley	75 0 0	6	2	4	Upper Canada
Sussex.....	Alfriston	100 0 0	6	3	3	Montreal
,,	Balcombe	185 0 0	11	1	7	12 to Kingston, and 7 to Toronto
,,	Eastbourne	100 0 0	5	3	2	Montreal
,,	Farnhurst	30 0 0	2	..	1	Toronto
,,	Fishbourn, New	63 0 0	3	2	3	Ditto
,,	Folkington	100 0 0	12	1	..	Montreal
,,	Heyshott	50 0 0	5	6	6	Toronto
,,	Jerington	50 0 0	4	2	3	Montreal
,,	North Chapel	20 0 0	2	3	4	Toronto
,,	Northiam	63 0 0	6	..	..	Upper Canada
,,	Petworth	30 0 0	3	2	1	Toronto
,,	Uckfield	30 0 0	2	3	2	Quebec
,,	Westham	156 0 0	13	10	6	Montreal
,,	Woolbeding	100 0 0	3	3	2	Toronto
Wilts	Fittleton	70 0 0	8	2	4	Upper Canada
,,	Purton	150 0 0	2	8	1	Quebec

The Commissioners have sanctioned the emigration to the United States in instances where circumstances (such as the relations of the emigrants being there) have rendered it expedient.

—No. 7.—

Summary of a Return, in pursuance of an Order of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, "Of the Number of able-bodied Labourers between the ages of Sixteen and Sixty, in each of the Union Workhouses under the orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, on the 1st March, 1837; distinguishing the Unmarried; and if Married, whether their Wives and Children are with them, and what Number of Children."

Number of able-bodied Labourers in Workhouses.

	Married.						Unmarried.	Total No. of able-bodied Labourers.	Total No. of their Children
	Without their Wives or Children	With their Wives only.	With their Wives and Children.		Widowers who have Children.				
			No.	No. of Children	No.	No. of Children			
Total of 360 Unions which have Workhouses . . .	258	63	577	1950	122	304	1217	2237	2254
Average for 120 Unions which have Workhouses .	86	21	192	650	41	101	406	746	751
Proportion which the number of the above classes bear to the total In-door Poor in 120 Unions . .	1/188	1/771	1/81	1/25	1/393	1/101	1/30	1/22	1/22
Proportion of ditto to total Out-door	1/1185	1/4653	1/331	1/157	1/2465	1/1009	1/251	1/157	1/156
Proportion of ditto to total Poor	1/1373	1/5421	1/615	1/182	1/2880	1/1170	1/291	1/158	1/157

—No.

An Account showing the number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots in each County in England and 9th Geo. IV., c. 40; those confined in Private Lunatic Asylums; and those under the care and of an Address to the Crown of the 5th July, 1836.

Counties.	Population in 1831.	Confined in Asylums built under provisions of the 9th Geo. IV., c. 40.						Confined in Private		
		Lunatics.			Idiots.			Lunatics.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bedford	95,483	18	12	30	1	1	2	..	..	..
Berks	145,389	6	9	15	..	1	1	22	20	42
Bucks	146,529	1	1	2	..	..	..	15	9	24
Cambridge	143,955	3	5	8	..	1	1	5	3	8
Chester	334,391	31	31	62	1	2	3	..	..	..
Cornwall	300,938	37	27	64	2	..	2	1	1	2
Cumberland	169,681	7	2	9	..	..	..	9	1	10
Derby	237,170	6	4	10	2	..	2	12	5	17
Devon	494,478	5	7	12	10	6	16	12	10	22
Dorset	159,252	42	43	85	..	1	1	4	6	10
Durham	253,910	18	18	36	..	..	..	6	9	15
Essex	317,507	8	9	17	2	..	2	30	36	66
Gloucester	387,019	49	55	104	2	3	5	8	5	13
Hereford	111,211	4	12	16	4	14	18	8	3	11
Hertford	143,341	6	2	8	2	..	2	18	18	36
Huntingdon	53,192	4	2	6	..	..	..	3	..	3
Kent	479,155	69	67	136	4	4	8	12	17	29
Lancaster	1,336,854	135	152	287	11	13	24	10	11	21
Leicester	197,003	10	5	15	..	..	..	2	2	4
Lincoln	317,465	15	21	36	1	..	1	14	7	21
Middlesex	1,358,330	222	335	557	21	11	32	81	153	234
Monmouth	98,130	3	2	5	..	..	..	6	7	13
Norfolk	390,054	69	82	151	..	1	1	..	..	..
Northampton	179,336	9	12	21	..	..	..	4	5	9
Northumberland	222,912	8	5	13	1	..	1	31	28	59
Nottingham	225,327	38	37	75	..	..	..	..	2	2
Oxford	152,156	2	..	2	..	..	..	21	22	43
Rutland	219,385	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Salop	422,938	12	16	28	4	1	5	8	5	13
Somerset	304,200	3	4	7	..	..	..	52	58	110
Southampton	14,280	31	32	63	..	..	..	29	37	66
Stafford	410,512	50	29	79	5	4	9	5	1	6
Suffolk	296,317	61	74	135	2	..	2	1	2	3
Surrey	486,334	16	22	38	..	..	..	75	129	204
Sussex	272,340	7	7	14	..	1	1	25	29	54
Warwick	336,610	11	16	27	1	..	1	18	24	42
Westmoreland	55,041	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	240,156	17	21	38	..	..	..	45	19	64
Worcester	211,365	16	15	31	1	2	3	11	17	28
York, East Riding	204,253	6	15	21	..	2	2	36	31	67
,, North Riding	190,756	24	12	36	..	..	..	8	6	14
,, West Riding	976,350	160	121	281	12	12	24	1	2	3
Totals of England	13,091,005	1,243	1,342	2,585	89	80	169	649	740	1,389
Anglesey	48,325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	47,763	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Cardigan	64,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	100,740	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	5
Carnarvon	66,448	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Denbigh	83,629	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	60,012	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	126,612	6	2	8	..	..	..	2	3	5
Merioneth	35,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	66,482	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
Pembroke	81,425	7	2	9	..	..	..	1	..	1
Radnor	24,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Wales	806,182	17	8	25	1	..	1	10	4	14
Totals of England and Wales	13,897,187	1,260	1,350	2,610	90	80	170	659	744	1,403

8.—

Wales, distinguishing those confined in Pauper Lunatic Asylums, built under the provisions of the management of the Guardians and Overseers of the Poor of their respective Parishes, required in pursuance

Lunatic Asylums.			Under the care and management of Parish Officers, as in-door or out-door paupers.						Totals of the three classes.			
Idiots.			Lunatics.			Idiots.			Lunatics and Idiots.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Total.	Rate per cent. on Population.
..	..	..	2	10	12	61	60	121	42	123	165	·17
3	5	8	5	16	21	58	86	144	78	153	231	·16
..	1	1	12	26	38	62	82	144	64	145	209	·14
..	..	..	7	8	15	44	39	83	31	84	115	·08
2	..	2	28	21	49	62	81	143	111	148	259	·08
1	..	1	19	21	40	54	38	92	106	95	201	·07
..	..	..	13	13	26	21	29	50	45	50	95	·06
2	7	9	17	25	42	38	42	80	69	91	160	·07
..	..	..	57	126	183	190	208	398	217	414	631	·13
..	..	..	2	11	13	60	73	133	108	134	242	·15
2	1	3	7	9	16	44	41	85	67	88	155	·06
..	..	..	19	13	32	90	105	195	115	197	312	·10
..	..	..	27	86	113	73	105	178	230	183	413	·11
..	..	..	13	21	34	49	65	114	61	132	193	·17
..	..	..	6	20	26	61	53	114	70	116	186	·13
..	..	..	2	3	5	13	11	24	14	24	38	·07
..	2	2	24	46	70	92	131	223	235	233	468	·10
..	..	..	37	57	94	120	136	256	402	280	682	·05
..	3	3	32	36	68	66	72	138	87	141	228	·12
..	..	..	22	38	60	73	79	152	117	153	270	·09
7	14	21	41	109	150	128	137	265	941	318	1259	·09
..	..	..	4	13	17	38	68	106	35	106	141	·14
..	..	..	31	33	64	95	83	178	215	179	394	·10
..	..	..	20	30	50	68	98	166	80	166	246	·14
1	3	4	16	28	44	61	78	139	116	144	260	·12
..	..	..	25	20	45	57	61	118	122	118	240	·11
2	1	3	10	17	27	52	59	111	72	114	186	·12
..	..	..	6	8	14	12	11	23	16	23	39	·20
..	1	1	8	29	37	78	99	177	78	183	261	·12
2	..	2	34	58	92	118	155	273	209	275	484	·12
1	3	4	31	42	73	126	109	235	202	239	441	·14
..	1	1	14	28	42	59	65	124	127	134	261	·06
..	..	..	5	23	28	84	93	177	166	179	345	·12
1	4	5	36	45	81	72	104	176	323	181	504	·10
4	4	8	14	17	31	76	80	156	99	165	264	·10
1	1	2	34	57	91	91	137	228	160	231	391	·12
..	..	..	8	10	18	16	30	46	22	46	68	·12
..	1	1	7	18	25	70	122	192	127	193	320	·13
1	1	2	27	36	63	71	67	138	122	143	265	·13
4	..	4	9	15	24	35	33	68	112	74	186	·09
..	..	..	20	26	46	42	38	80	96	80	176	·09
..	..	..	22	29	51	168	157	325	335	349	684	·07
34	53	87	773	1297	2070	2948	3420	6368	6044	6624	12,668	·10
..	..	..	3	7	10	12	10	22	10	22	32	·07
..	..	..	12	24	36	16	14	30	39	30	69	·14
..	..	..	12	27	39	25	32	57	39	57	96	·15
1	..	1	28	29	57	51	61	112	63	113	176	·17
..	..	..	18	17	35	34	43	77	36	77	113	·17
..	..	..	9	15	24	45	37	82	26	82	108	·13
..	..	..	6	7	13	21	20	41	14	41	55	·09
..	..	..	16	17	33	24	51	75	46	75	121	·10
..	..	..	7	3	10	25	21	46	10	46	56	·16
..	..	..	11	14	25	15	19	34	28	35	63	·09
..	..	..	17	13	30	28	27	55	40	55	95	·12
..	..	..	3	4	7	3	5	8	7	8	15	·06
1	..	1	142	177	319	299	340	639	358	641	999	·12
35	53	88	915	1474	2389	3247	3760	7007	6402	7265	13,667	·10

—No.

A TABLE, showing the number of PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS in 436 Unions, in the following Counties of 9th Geo. IV. c. 40; those confined in Private Lunatic Asylums; and those under the care and such Lunatics believed to be incurable, and the number of Idiots who have been so from birth.

COUNTIES.	Confined in Asylums built under Provisions of 9 Geo. IV., c. 40.								Confined in Private Lunatic Asylums.							
	Lunatics.				Idiots.				Lunatics.				Idiots.			
			Believed Incurable.				Born Idiots.				Believed Incurable.				Born Idiots.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
Bedford	18	12	16	10	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	6	9	4	6	..	1	..	..	22	20	20	19	3	5	1	3
Bucks	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	15	9	11	7	..	1	..	..
Cambridge	3	5	3	..	..	1	..	..	4	3	1	3	..	..	..	..
Chester	13	15	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devon	4	7	3	4	10	6	5	4	11	9	7	3	..	..	..	..
Dorset	42	43	23	17	..	1	..	..	4	6	4	5	..	..	..	..
Durham	10	8	4	6	..	..	..	..	5	7	3	7	2	1	..	..
Essex	8	9	3	7	2	..	2	..	29	35	12	18	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	49	55	35	41	2	3	2	2	8	5	4	1	..	..	..	..
Hereford	4	8	3	7	4	14	2	6	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hertford	6	2	4	..	2	..	1	..	16	17	14	16	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	67	65	47	51	4	4	1	4	12	17	10	15	..	2	..	2
Lancaster	4	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	9	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	3	..	3
Lincoln	10	14	7	13	..	..	..	..	12	6	11	4	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	71	64	62	56	9	5	6	1	23	49	20	41	6	10	2	3
Monmouth	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	6	7	5	6	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	57	71	37	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	9	12	8	9	..	..	..	..	4	5	3	4	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	8	5	5	4	1	..	..	..	31	28	15	14	1	3	..	3
Nottingham	37	36	18	23	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Oxford	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	22	15	20	2	1	2	1
Rutland	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	10	11	7	5	..	1	..	1	7	3	5	2	..	..	..	..
Somerset	3	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	52	58	41	49	2	..	1	..
Southampton	29	26	21	23	..	..	..	..	29	37	23	24	1	3	1	3
Stafford	24	19	20	16	5	4	2	1	4	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	58	68	25	35	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Surrey	15	22	1	5	..	..	..	..	75	129	62	117	1	4	1	..
Sussex	7	4	7	4	..	1	..	1	22	17	19	15	3	1	2	1
Warwick	6	4	6	2	1	..	1	..	17	24	16	23	1	1	1	..
Westmoreland	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	17	21	16	9	..	..	..	..	42	17	33	14	..	1	..	1
Worcester	16	15	10	5	1	2	1	2	11	17	6	13	1	1	..	..
York, E. Riding	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	16	5	9	2	1	..	..	..
Brecon	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Glamorgan	6	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	642	648	430	433	42	45	24	22	519	564	380	448	25	37	11	20

9.—

England and Wales; distinguishing those confined in Pauper Lunatic Asylums built under the provisions of the management of the Guardians and Overseers of the Poor of their respective Parishes, stating the number of

Under care and management of the Guardians as In-door or Out-door Paupers.								Total Number of						
Lunatics.				Idiots.				Lunatics.		Idiots.		Lunatic and Idiots of both Sexes.	Total number of Lunatics believed to be Incurable.	Total number of Idiots from birth.
Males.	Females.	Believed Incurable.		Males.	Females.	Born Idiots.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.							
2	10	1	6	61	60	44	51	20	22	62	61	165	96	33
5	16	3	6	58	86	45	64	33	45	61	92	231	113	58
12	26	12	21	59	80	55	65	28	36	59	81	204	120	53
6	8	4	4	44	39	39	33	13	16	44	40	113	72	15
16	4	3	2	36	54	28	40	29	19	36	54	138	68	25
48	109	41	87	183	201	142	159	63	125	193	207	588	310	145
2	11	..	3	60	73	43	44	48	60	60	74	242	87	52
2	1	2	1	28	29	11	18	17	16	30	30	93	29	23
19	13	5	6	86	102	58	56	56	57	88	102	303	116	51
17	44	7	20	71	102	69	95	74	104	73	105	356	168	108
11	19	5	10	44	62	27	30	23	30	48	76	177	65	26
5	19	5	16	59	53	52	44	27	38	61	53	179	97	55
2	3	2	2	13	11	9	10	9	5	13	11	38	19	9
23	45	15	31	90	129	79	104	102	127	94	135	458	190	169
..	2	..	1	8	13	8	12	4	5	8	14	31	20	4
22	27	16	21	54	67	43	55	33	30	54	70	187	101	45
11	27	6	21	47	55	40	48	33	47	47	55	182	88	62
16	35	8	20	54	59	29	27	110	148	69	74	401	68	207
4	13	3	3	38	68	21	42	13	22	38	68	141	63	21
20	22	11	14	85	77	66	58	77	93	85	77	332	124	113
20	29	17	18	66	98	56	78	33	46	66	98	243	134	59
16	28	4	12	61	78	43	58	55	61	63	81	260	104	54
25	20	14	9	53	60	31	41	62	58	53	60	233	72	66
7	17	6	10	50	59	37	40	29	39	52	60	180	80	53
6	8	..	2	12	11	8	7	8	8	12	11	39	15	3
6	20	3	16	73	94	52	61	23	34	73	95	225	114	38
34	58	12	40	118	155	99	124	89	120	120	155	484	224	148
20	27	16	26	115	103	93	78	78	90	116	106	390	175	133
9	18	9	11	34	48	25	38	37	38	39	52	166	66	61
5	20	4	18	78	82	44	45	63	89	78	82	312	89	83
35	41	26	28	68	104	52	60	125	192	69	108	494	113	239
14	15	11	13	70	75	59	65	43	36	73	77	229	128	69
17	27	10	10	54	98	45	81	40	55	56	99	250	128	67
8	10	3	4	16	30	8	7	11	11	16	30	68	15	9
7	18	3	11	69	122	41	82	66	56	69	123	314	124	86
27	36	13	20	71	67	45	48	54	68	73	70	265	96	67
2	3	..	1	13	9	11	8	19	9	14	9	51	19	14
12	23	12	22	14	11	13	10	15	23	14	11	63	23	35
23	20	10	14	37	55	30	44	27	21	38	55	141	74	26
16	17	2	3	24	51	11	22	24	22	24	51	121	33	14
3	4	2	2	2	4	1	..	3	4	2	4	13	1	4
555	913	326	585	2276	2834	1712	2052	1716	2125	2343	2916	9100	3841	2602

—No.

A TABLE, showing the number of PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS in each County in England and Wales; confined in Private Lunatic Asylums, and those under the care and management of the Guardians and proportion which the number of Lunatics and Idiots bear to the population of each County.

COUNTIES.	Confined in Asylums built under Provisions 9 Geo. IV., cap. 40.								Confined in Private			
	Lunatics.				Idiots.				Lunatics.			
	Males.	Females.	Average Weekly Expenditure per Head.		Males.	Females.	Average Weekly Expenditure per Head.		Males.	Females.	Average Weekly Expenditure per Head.	
			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
			s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.
Bedford	18	12	7 7	7 7	1	1	7 6	7 6	..	..	..	..
Berks	6	9	8 10	9 0	..	1	..	10 0	22	20	9 4	8 7
Bucks	1	1	6 0	6 0	..	..	..	..	15	9	10 0	10 0
Cambridge	3	5	5 10	5 4	..	1	..	4 0	5	3	8 5	8 6
Chester	31	31	4 6	4 10	1	2	5 0	4 4	..	..	..	..
Cornwall	37	27	7 2	7 7	2	..	4 9	..	1	1	8 0	7 6
Cumberland	7	2	8 6	8 6	..	..	..	..	9	1	8 0	8 0
Derby	6	4	10 8	9 0	2	..	7 6	..	12	5	10 0	9 0
Devon	5	7	10 4	10 1	10	6	15 0	14 7	12	10	11 1	12 6
Dorset	42	43	6 4	6 4	..	1	..	6 5	4	6	8 0	8 0
Durham	18	18	6 11	6 11	..	..	..	..	6	9	7 9	7 4
Essex	8	9	9 0	7 9	2	..	10 0	..	30	36	9 4	10 0
Gloucester	49	55	10 0	10 0	2	3	10 0	10 0	8	5	10 6	10 9
Hereford	4	12	6 9	6 9	4	14	..	..	8	3	11 7	13 0
Hertford	6	2	8 8	9 0	2	..	9 3	..	18	18	9 6	9 8
Huntingdon	4	2	8 10	8 6	..	..	..	..	3	..	7 0	..
Kent	69	67	9 0	9 0	4	4	10 0	10 0	12	17	9 4	9 6
Lancaster	135	152	6 0	6 1	11	13	6 0	6 1	10	11	10 8	10 0
Leicester	10	5	9 0	10 1	..	..	..	..	2	2	15 0	9 5
Lincoln	15	21	9 1	8 6	1	..	9 0	..	14	7	9 4	8 0
Middlesex	222	335	6 0	6 1	21	11	5 10	5 10	81	153	9 10	9 7
Monmouth	3	2	10 0	10 0	..	..	..	..	6	7	14 0	13 9
Norfolk	69	82	5 0	5 0	..	1	..	5 0	..	..	..	..
Northampton	9	12	10 0	10 0	..	..	..	..	4	5	7 0	6 1
Northumberland	8	5	7 9	7 2	1	..	5 3	..	31	28	8 6	8 1
Nottingham	38	37	8 9	8 10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8 0
Oxford	2	..	11 0	..	..	..	..	..	21	22	9 0	9 2
Rutland	1	..	8 10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10 3	..
Salop	12	16	9 0	7 10	4	1	7 0	5 0	8	5	8 6	8 2
Somerset	3	4	8 0	7 7	..	..	..	..	52	58	8 3	8 2
Southampton	31	32	7 7	7 9	..	..	..	..	29	37	8 6	8 3
Stafford	50	29	5 1	5 1	5	4	2 11	2 2	5	1	7 8	..
Suffolk	61	74	6 0	6 0	2	..	5 9	..	1	2	6 0	8 6
Surrey	16	22	9 9	9 6	..	..	..	..	75	129	9 6	9 6
Sussex	7	7	9 8	9 4	..	1	..	10 9	25	29	9 5	10 2
Warwick	11	16	9 2	10 4	1	..	5 0	..	18	24	10 1	9 8
Westmoreland	3	1	10 8	10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	17	21	8 3	8 2	..	..	..	..	45	19	7 11	8 1
Worcester	16	15	7 2	5 9	1	2	6 4	6 4	11	17	10 7	11 2
York, East Riding	6	15	7 7	7 5	..	2	..	7 0	36	31	9 0	8 11
„ North „	24	12	7 10	6 11	..	..	..	..	8	6	7 4	6 7
„ West „	160	121	6 3	6 4	12	12	6 2	6 4	1	2	6 6	6 6
Totals of England	1243	1342	6 11	6 5	89	80	7 5	7 2	649	740	9 3	9 3
Anglesey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12 6	..
Cardigan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	9 4	6 0
Carnarvon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4 0	..
Denbigh	1	1	12 0	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	..	1	..	12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	6	2	10 10	12 0	..	..	..	..	2	3	15 0	9 4
Merioneth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	2	1	11 0	12 0	1	..	6 6	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	7	2	7 10	8 0	..	..	..	..	1	..	8 0	..
Radnor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Wales	17	8	9 7	10 5	1	..	6 6	..	10	4	10 5	8 6
Totals of England and Wales	1260	1350	6 11	6 5	90	80	7 5	7 2	659	744	9 3	9 3

ing those confined in Pauper Lunatic Asylums built under the provisions of the 9th Geo. IV. c. 40; those of the Poor of their respective Parishes; also the weekly cost per head under each management, and the

lums.		Under Care and Management of the Guardians as In-door or Out-door Paupers.								Total Number of				Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.	Proportion of Lunatics and Idiots to Population.
Idiots.		Lunatics.				Idiots.				Lunatics.		Idiots.			
Average Weekly Expenditure per Head.		Males.	Females.	Average Weekly Expenditure per Head.		Males.	Females.	Average Weekly Expenditure per Head.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.						
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*			*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*			*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*						
.. ..	.. ..	2	10	3 0	2 8	61	60	2 6	2 6	20	22	62	61	165	$\frac{1}{57.9}$
10 0	7 0	5	16	3 2	3 4	58	86	2 10	2 9	33	45	61	92	231	$\frac{1}{62.9}$
..	10 0	12	26	2 10	2 10	62	82	2 11	3 3	28	36	62	83	209	$\frac{1}{70.1}$
..	..	7	8	3 6	3 2	44	39	2 11	2 11	15	16	44	40	115	$\frac{1}{125.2}$
3 7	..	28	21	3 0	3 2	62	81	2 8	2 3	59	52	65	83	259	$\frac{1}{125.1}$
4 0	..	19	21	3 6	3 4	54	38	2 7	2 6	57	49	57	35	201	$\frac{1}{149.7}$
..	..	13	13	3 3	3 2	21	29	2 10	2 2	29	16	21	29	95	$\frac{1}{78.6}$
5 0	5 9	17	25	3 8	3 2	38	42	3 1	2 8	35	34	42	49	160	$\frac{1}{146.2}$
..	..	57	126	3 5	3 8	190	208	3 0	3 0	74	143	200	214	631	$\frac{1}{78.4}$
..	..	2	11	7 0	3 10	60	73	3 0	3 1	48	60	60	74	242	$\frac{1}{68.8}$
7 9	7 9	7	9	3 5	3 5	44	41	2 10	2 5	31	36	46	42	155	$\frac{1}{168.8}$
..	..	19	13	3 10	4 5	90	105	2 9	2 10	57	58	92	105	312	$\frac{1}{101.8}$
..	..	27	86	3 8	3 7	73	105	2 5	3 0	84	146	75	108	413	$\frac{1}{98.7}$
..	..	13	21	3 3	4 0	49	65	3 1	3 6	25	36	53	79	193	$\frac{1}{85.6}$
..	..	6	20	3 8	4 3	61	53	3 3	3 5	30	40	65	53	186	$\frac{1}{77.1}$
..	..	2	3	3 0	2 8	13	11	3 0	3 8	9	5	13	11	38	$\frac{1}{140.0}$
..	9 0	24	46	3 1	3 4	92	131	3 0	3 0	105	130	96	137	468	$\frac{1}{102.4}$
..	..	37	57	3 2	3 3	120	136	2 8	2 8	182	220	131	149	682	$\frac{1}{196.0}$
..	8 0	32	36	3 8	3 3	66	72	3 1	2 11	44	43	66	75	228	$\frac{1}{86.4}$
..	..	22	38	3 5	3 1	73	79	2 6	2 9	51	66	74	79	270	$\frac{1}{111.7.6}$
6 3	8 7	41	109	3 5	3 6	128	137	3 5	3 5	344	597	156	162	1259	$\frac{1}{107.9}$
..	..	4	13	4 0	3 3	38	68	2 7	2 11	13	22	38	68	141	$\frac{1}{68.6}$
..	..	31	33	3 3	2 11	95	83	2 8	2 11	100	115	95	84	394	$\frac{1}{98.6}$
..	..	20	30	3 8	3 4	68	98	2 10	2 10	33	47	68	98	246	$\frac{1}{72.9}$
9 0	8 6	16	28	3 5	2 9	61	78	2 3	2 3	55	61	63	81	260	$\frac{1}{83.7}$
..	..	25	20	2 8	2 7	57	61	2 7	2 5	63	59	57	61	240	$\frac{1}{84.9}$
8 6	8 6	10	17	2 4	3 3	52	59	3 3	2 8	33	39	54	60	186	$\frac{1}{81.6}$
..	..	6	8	3 8	2 1	12	11	3 3	2 7	8	8	12	11	39	$\frac{1}{49.7}$
..	7 0	8	29	2 7	2 9	78	99	2 8	2 8	28	50	82	101	261	$\frac{1}{86.4}$
8 0	..	34	58	3 3	3 6	118	155	2 7	2 5	89	120	120	155	484	$\frac{1}{93.3}$
8 0	7 0	31	42	5 5	5 0	126	109	2 7	2 9	91	111	127	112	441	$\frac{1}{71.3}$
..	..	14	28	3 7	3 7	59	65	3 0	2 11	69	58	64	70	261	$\frac{1}{157.3}$
..	..	5	23	3 5	3 0	84	93	2 7	2 5	67	99	86	93	345	$\frac{1}{85.9}$
9 3	10 0	36	45	6 1	4 5	72	104	3 3	3 1	127	196	73	108	504	$\frac{1}{98.3}$
9 9	10 0	14	17	3 0	3 10	76	80	2 10	2 11	46	53	80	85	264	$\frac{1}{106.8.2}$
10 0	9 0	34	57	3 10	3 8	91	137	3 5	3 3	63	97	93	138	391	$\frac{1}{86.1}$
..	..	8	10	2 5	2 4	16	30	2 11	2 10	11	11	16	30	68	$\frac{1}{86.9}$
..	10 0	7	18	4 6	2 10	70	122	2 7	2 6	69	58	70	123	320	$\frac{1}{75.0}$
9 0	13 2	27	36	5 6	3 4	71	67	3 4	3 2	54	68	73	70	265	$\frac{1}{79.8}$
8 2	..	9	15	3 6	3 1	35	33	2 11	3 1	51	61	39	35	186	$\frac{1}{126.9}$
..	..	20	26	4 5	4 8	42	38	2 9	2 5	52	44	42	38	176	$\frac{1}{108.4}$
..	..	22	29	4 10	3 2	168	157	2 10	2 8	183	152	180	169	684	$\frac{1}{142.7}$
7 8	8 3	773	1297	3 9	3 5	2948	3420	2 9	2 10	2665	3379	3071	3553	12,668	$\frac{1}{103.3}$
..	..	3	7	2 9	3 10	12	10	2 8	2 4	3	7	12	10	32	$\frac{1}{151.0}$
..	..	12	24	2 5	2 5	16	14	2 3	2 1	15	24	16	14	69	$\frac{1}{69.2}$
..	..	12	27	1 10	2 5	25	32	2 2	2 1	12	27	25	32	96	$\frac{1}{67.5}$
7 0	..	28	29	2 6	2 5	51	61	2 0	1 10	32	31	52	61	176	$\frac{1}{57.2}$
..	..	18	17	3 5	2 1	34	43	2 9	2 3	19	17	34	43	113	$\frac{1}{58.0}$
..	..	9	15	3 6	2 6	45	37	2 0	2 0	10	16	45	37	108	$\frac{1}{77.4}$
..	..	6	7	2 9	3 0	21	20	2 3	2 5	6	8	21	20	55	$\frac{1}{109.1}$
..	..	16	17	3 8	3 3	24	51	2 11	2 11	24	22	24	51	121	$\frac{1}{104.6}$
..	..	7	3	1 9	2 11	25	21	2 1	2 11	7	3	25	21	56	$\frac{1}{68.1}$
..	..	11	14	3 5	3 3	15	19	2 2	2 9	13	15	16	19	63	$\frac{1}{103.3}$
..	..	17	13	2 10	3 1	28	27	2 0	2 2	25	15	28	27	95	$\frac{1}{85.7}$
..	..	3	4	2 7	2 2	3	5	2 2	2 4	3	4	3	5	15	$\frac{1}{164.3}$
7 0	..	142	177	2 10	2 8	299	340	2 3	2 2	169	189	301	340	999	$\frac{1}{86.7}$
7 8	8 3	915	1474	3 8	3 4	3247	3760	2 9	2 10	2834	3568	3372	3893	13,667	$\frac{1}{101.7}$

—No. 11.—

An Account, showing the proportion of the Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor in the year ended 25th March, 1834, with reference to the population of 1831, in which each County is placed according to its rate of Expenditure; also a Statement of the number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots in each of such Counties, as shown by an Account required in pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons, dated 5th July, 1836, specifying the proportion that each class bears to the population.

Counties.	Population in 1831.	Expended per Head in 1833-34	Families employed in 1831 in		Lunatics.	Proportion to Population.	Idiots.	Proportion to Population.	Lunatics and Idiots.	Proportion to Population.
			Agriculture.	Trade.						
		s. *d.*								
Sussex	272,340	18 1	22,450	17,489	99	1/2750	165	1/1651	264	1/1032
Bucks	146,529	16 11	16,893	8,395	64	1/2290	145	1/1011	209	1/701
Suffolk	296,317	16 7	31,491	18,116	166	1/1785	179	1/1655	345	1/859
Bedford	95,483	16 4	11,364	5,137	42	1/2273	123	1/776	165	1/579
Oxford	152,156	15 10	15,304	9,454	72	1/2113	114	1/1335	186	1/818
Norfolk	390,054	15 9	37,610	28,871	215	1/1814	179	1/2178	394	1/990
Northampton	179,336	15 8	18,334	12,895	80	1/2242	166	1/1080	246	1/729
Essex	317,507	15 1	34,589	18,282	115	1/2761	197	1/1612	312	1/1018
Wilts	240,156	14 6	25,045	15,627	127	1/1891	193	1/1244	320	1/750
Kent	479,155	14 3	31,667	29,419	235	1/2039	233	1/2056	468	1/1024
Berks	145,389	13 9	14,047	9,884	78	1/1864	153	1/950	231	1/629
Huntingdon	53,192	13 6	6,231	2,940	14	1/3799	24	1/2216	38	1/1400
Cambridge	143,955	13 5	16,093	8,213	31	1/4644	84	1/1714	115	1/1252
Southampton	314,280	12 11	22,761	20,983	202	1/1556	239	1/1315	441	1/718
Herts	143,341	12 0	13,268	8,552	70	1/2048	116	1/1235	186	1/771
Surrey	486,334	10 9	14,647	49,616	323	1/1506	181	1/2687	504	1/965
Dorset	159,252	10 7	14,601	10,106	108	1/1474	134	1/1188	242	1/658
Leicester	197,003	10 3	12,352	22,984	87	1/2264	141	1/1397	228	1/864
Hereford	111,211	10 2	12,888	6,105	61	1/1823	132	1/843	193	1/576
Lincoln	317,465	10 2	35,749	17,284	117	1/2713	153	1/2075	270	1/1176
Warwick	336,610	9 5	15,880	43,291	160	1/2104	231	1/1457	391	1/861
Rutland	19,385	9 4	2,299	1,102	16	1/1212	23	1/843	39	1/497
York, E. Riding	204,253	8 11	14,351	14,715	112	1/1824	74	1/2760	186	1/1098
Somerset	404,200	8 9	30,452	28,230	209	1/1934	275	1/1470	484	1/835
Middlesex	1,358,330	8 7	9,882	173,822	941	1/1443	318	1/4271	1259	1/1079
Devon	494,478	8 6	35,505	33,339	217	1/2279	414	1/1194	631	1/784
Gloucester	387,019	8 4	21,185	33,179	230	1/1683	183	1/2137	413	1/937
Westmoreland	55,041	8 1	4,454	4,116	22	1/2502	46	1/1196	68	1/809
York, N. Riding	190,756	7 11	17,964	11,298	96	1/1987	80	1/2384	176	1/1084
Worcester	211,365	7 9	14,654	19,030	122	1/1733	143	1/1478	265	1/798
Salop	222,938	7 5	17,096	16,210	78	1/2858	183	1/1218	261	1/854
Northumberland	222,912	6 6	10,127	14,246	116	1/1922	144	1/1548	260	1/857
Durham	253,910	6 3	8,408	18,511	67	1/3790	88	1/2885	155	1/1638
Cornwall	300,938	6 2	18,351	13,382	106	1/2839	95	1/3168	201	1/1497
Derby	237,170	6 2	13,324	20,788	69	1/3437	91	1/2606	160	1/1482
Nottingham	225,327	5 10	13,351	25,578	122	1/1847	118	1/1910	240	1/938
Stafford	410,512	5 10	18,156	43,648	127	1/3232	134	1/3064	261	1/1570
Monmouth	98,130	5 8	5,614	8,626	35	1/2804	106	1/926	141	1/696
Chester	334,391	5 6	16,397	34,997	111	1/3013	148	1/2259	259	1/1291
York, W. Riding	976,350	5 2	31,188	118,733	335	1/2914	349	1/2798	684	1/1427
Cumberland	169,681	5 1	10,630	12,026	45	1/3771	50	1/3394	95	1/1786
Lancaster	1,336,854	3 9	24,696	173,693	402	1/3326	280	1/4774	682	1/1960
Totals of England	13,091,005	9 3	761,348	1,182,912	6044	1/2166	6624	1/1976	12,668	1/1033
Radnor	24,651	10 7	3,135	1,028	7	1/3522	8	1/3081	15	1/1643
Montgomery	66,482	10 3	6,610	4,198	28	1/2374	35	1/1899	63	1/1055
Merioneth	35,315	8 6	3,583	1,815	10	1/3532	46	1/768	56	1/631
Brecon	47,763	7 11	3,959	2,954	39	1/1225	30	1/1592	69	1/692
Denbigh	83,629	7 11	8,135	4,478	26	1/3217	82	1/1020	108	1/774
Carmarthen	100,740	6 8	9,987	5,299	63	1/1599	113	1/892	176	1/572
Flint	60,012	6 6	4,660	3,101	14	1/4287	41	1/1464	55	1/1091
Anglesey	48,325	6 5	5,314	2,141	10	1/4833	22	1/2197	32	1/1510
Glamorgan	126,612	6 4	6,814	8,929	46	1/2752	75	1/1688	121	1/1046
Pembroke	81,425	6 3	7,974	4,519	40	1/2035	55	1/1480	95	1/857
Carnarvon	66,448	6 1	5,778	2,997	36	1/1846	77	1/863	113	1/588
Cardigan	64,780	5 9	7,246	3,243	39	1/1661	57	1/1136	96	1/675
Totals of Wales	806,182	7 2	73,195	44,702	358	1/2252	641	1/1258	999	1/807
Totals of England and Wales	13,897,187	9 1	834,543	1,227,614	6402	1/2171	7265	1/1913	13,667	1/1017

—No. 12.—

LIST of UNIONS formed, PARISHES included therein, POPULATION, AVERAGE POOR RATES, and NUMBER of GUARDIANS, (*in continuation of List contained in Second Annual Report, Appendix* (D.) No. 6.)

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

PARISHES UNITED. (CAMBRIDGE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
ST. MARY & ST. ANDREW, WHITTLESEA:			
Board of Guardians.		£	
St. Mary and St. Andrew, Whittlesea,	6,019	4,010	20

Declared to take place from and after 29th September 1836.

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

GREAT BOUGHTON UNION:		£.	
IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER:			
Parish of Aldford:			
1. Aldford	488	154	1
2. Buerton	59	17	1
3. Churton	38	62	1
4. Churton Heath, or Bruerae	14	no poor.	1
5. Edgerley	11	no poor.	1
6. Boughton, Great	900	253	1
Parish of Backford:			
7. Backford	165	79	1
8. Chorlton	86	66	1
9. Conghall or Coughall	26	15	1
10. Lea	92	52	1
11. Mollington, Great	118	61	1
Parish of Barrow:			
12. Barrow, Great	678	234	1
13. Barrow, Little		145	1
Parish of Christleton:			
14. Christleton	633	171	1
15. Calton Abbots	11	39	1
16. Calton Edmunds	70	23	1
17. Littleton	48	31	1
18. Rowton	122	35	1
Parish of Coddington:			
19. Aldersey	153	86	1
20. Chawley	70	40	1
21. Coddington	122	111	1
In the Parish of Doddleston:			
22. Doddleston	252	102	1
23. Kinnerton Lower	104	69	1
IN THE COUNTY OF FLINT:			
In the Parish of Doddleston:			
24. Kinnerton, Higher	450	82	1
IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER:			
Parish of Eccleston:			
25. Eaton	73	127	1
26. Eccleston	288	162	1
27. Barton (Parish of Farndon)	168	43	1
28. Churton by Farndon (Parish of Farndon)	122	32	1
29. Clutton (Parish of Farndon)	100	65	1
30. Crewe (Parish of Farndon)	51	14	1
31. Farndon (Parish of Farndon)	423	140	1
32. Guilden Sutton (Parish)	130	61	1

GREAT BOUGHTON UNION—*continued.*		£.	
33. Golborn David (Parish of Handley)	80	38	1
34. Handley (Parish of Handley)	240	171	1
35. Harthill (Parish)	164	41	1
36. Blacon-cum-Crabhall (In the Parish of the Holy Trinity)	72	59	1
37. Ince (Parish)	487	276	1
38. Kingsmarsh (Ex. Par)	70	4	1
In the Parish of Malpas:			
39. Broxton	451	108	1
40. Duckington	36	71	1
41. Edge	310	180	1
In the Parish of St. Mary:			
42. Marlston-with-Leach	120	42	1
43. Mollington, Little	21	21	1
44. Maston	17	14	1
45. Upton	289	141	1
Parish of Oswald:			
46. Eddinshall	24	10	1
47. Bache	34	no poor.	1
48. Groughton	39	1	1
49. Huntington	112	88	1
50. Lea Newbold	43	32	1
51. Newton-by-Chester	213	36	1
52. Saighton	303	108	1
53. Wervin	64	56	1
Parish of Plemonstale:			
54. Bridge Trafford	58	26	1
55. Hoole	249	116	1
56. Pickton	97	42	1
57. Mickle Trafford	533	119	1
Parish of Pulford:			
58. Poulton	128	43	1
59. Pulford	161	136	1
In the Parish of Shocklack:			
60. Caldecote	75	33	1
61. Cappenhurst (In the Parish of Shotwick)	159	92	1
62. Saughall, Great (In the Parish of Shotwick)	367	66	1
63. Saughall, Little (In the Parish of Shotwick)	40	70	1
64. Shotwick (In the Parish of Shotwick)	96	53	1
65. Woodbank (In the Parish of Shotwick)	59	23	1
66. Shotwick Park (ex. Par.)	18	no poor.	1
67. Stanlow House (do.)	13	no poor.	1
In the Parish of Stoke:			
68. Stanney, Great	32	13	1
69. Stanney, Little	201	70	1
70. Stoke	101	57	1

PARISHES UNITED. (CHESHIRE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
GREAT BOUGHTON UNION—*continued.*		£.	
Parish of Tarvin:			
71. Ashton	405	208	1
72. Bruen Stapleford	159	125	1
73. Burton	84	48	1
74. Clotton Hoofield	401	132	1
75. Dudden	203	71	1
76. Foulk Stapleford	244	186	1
77. Hockenhall	35	17	1
78. Horton-cum-Peele	36	25	1
79. Kelsale	648	252	1
80. Mouldsworth	180	98	1
81. Tarvin	1020	400	1
Parish of Tattenhall:			
82. Golborn Bellow	96	46	1
83. Newton-by-Tattenhall	67	70	1
84. Tattenhall	917	424	1
Parish of Thornton:			
85. Dunham	322	108	1
86. Elton	210	110	1
87. Hapsford	83	62	1
88. Thornton-in-the-Moors	181	76	1
89. Wimbold's Trafford	118	48	1
Parish of Tilston:			
90. Carden	207	43	1
91. Grafton	18	4	1
92. Horton	148	97	1
93. Stretton	105	47	1
94. Tilston	395	126	1
Parish of Waverton:			
95. Hatton	150	140	1
96. Huxley	246	195	1
97. Waverton	324	146	1
In the Parish of Whaley:			
98. Willington	115	68	1
COUNTY OF FLINT:			
In the Parish of Hawarden:			
99. Hawarden	5414	1543	3
100. Saltney		83	1
COUNTY OF THE CITY OF CHESTER:			
101. Boughton-cum-Spittle.	Included in Gt. Boughton.	8	1
TOTALS	23,988	10,033	103

Declared to take place from and after 17th May, 1837.

CONGLETON UNION:			
In the Parish of Barthomley:			
1. Alsager	446	186	1
2. Buglawton	2,087	385	1
3. Congleton	9,352	2,042	3
4. Davenport	103	49	1
5. Hulme Walfield	109	90	1
6. Moreton-cum-Alcumlow	141	82	1
7. Newbold Astbury	598	347	1
8. Odd Rode	1,300	393	1
9. Smallwood	554	251	1
10. Summerford-cum-Radnor	112	108	1
11. Summerford Booths	297	159	1
12. Brereton-cum-Smethwick	661	330	1
13. Church Lawton	516	217	1
In the Parish of Sandbach:			
14. Arclid	75	26	1
15. Bechton	818	415	1
16. Blackden	170	83	1
17. Bradwell	297	175	1

Parish of Astbury.

PARISHES UNITED. (CHESHIRE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
CONGLETON UNION—*continued.*		£.	
18. Church Hulme	406	203	
19. Cotton	86	21	
20. Cranage	438	282	
21. Hassell	200	158	
22. Leese	126	56	
23. Sandbach	3,710	728	
24. Twenlow	132	102	
25. Wheelock	440	149	
Parish of Swettenham:			
26. Kermincham	174	106	
27. Swettenham	247	162	
28. Elton	430	180	
29. Moston	184	87	
30. Tetton	181	79	
31. Biddulph	1,987	421	
TOTALS	26,377	7,072	

Parish of Wirmingham.

Declared to take place from and after 13th January, 1

MACCLESFIELD UNION:			
Parish of Prestbury:			
1. Macclesfield Town	23,129	4,427	
2. Macclesfield Forest	279	71	
3. Adlington	1,066	432	
4. Birtles	54	62	
5. Bollington	2,685	467	
6. Bosley	597	168	
7. Butteley	808	172	
8. Capesthorne	72	63	
9. Chelford	191	91	
10. Eaton	525	106	
11. Fallybroom	25	16	
12. Henbury with Pexhall	421	181	
13. Hurdsfield	3,083	347	
14. Kettleshulme	232	94	
15. Lyme Handley	222	103	
16. Marton	354	138	
17. Motram St. Andrews	387	110	
18. Newton	90	29	
19. Poynton	747	152	
20. Pott-Shrigley	334	85	
21. Prestbury	470	130	
22. Rainow	1,807	635	
23. North Rode	256	102	
24. Siddington	479	221	
25. Sutton	5,856	800	
26. Tytherington	427	110	
27. Upton	64	5	
28. Wildboar-Clough	476	161	
29. Wincell	453	115	
30. Withington, Lower	584	265	
31. Withington, Old	191	57	
32. Woodford	403	179	
33. Worth	490	83	
34. Alderley, Super.	402	174	
35. Alderley, Infer.	587	242	
36. Great Warford	349	164	
37. Gawsworth	847	372	
In the Parish of Rostherne:			
38. Snelson	136	73	
Parish of Taxal:			
39. Taxal	184	58	
40. Whaley-cum-Yeardsley	403	100	
In the Parish of Wimstone:			
41. Chorley	474	174	
TOTALS	50,639	11,534	

Parish of Alderley.

De clared to take place from and after 26th Sept., 18

PARISHES UNITED. (CHESHIRE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
NANTWICH UNION:			
Parish of Acton:		£.	
1. Acton	309	156	1
2. Acton-juxta-Mondrum	152	153	1
3. Austerson	69	76	1
4. Baddington	132	176	1
5. Brindley	153	144	1
6. Burland	515	161	1
7. Chalmondstone	180	98	1
8. Cool Pilate	48	37	1
9. Eddlestone	104	70	1
10. Faddiley	316	87	1
11. Henhull	62	52	1
12. Hurleston	198	130	1
13. Newhall	1,011	480	1
14. Poole	188	127	1
15. Stoke	124	86	1
16. Worleston	367	233	1
In the Parish of Audlem:			
17. Audlem	1,558	399	1
18. Buerton	464	273	1
19. Dodcot-cum-Wilkesley	637	547	1
20. Hankelow	289	175	1
21. Barthomley (In the Parish of Barthomley)	446	243	1
22. Crewe (In the Parish of Barthomley)	295	140	1
23. Haslington (In the Parish of Barthomley)	1,028	376	1
24. Baddiley (Parish)	267	232	1
Parish of Coppenhall:			
25. Coppenhall, Church	350	99	1
26. Coppenhall, Monk's	148	95	1
27. Marbury-with Quoisley (Parish of Marbury.)	403	288	1
28. Norbury (Parish of Marbury.)	408	182	1
29. Minshull, Church (Par.)	468	252	1
30. Alvaston (In the Parish of Nantwich.)	41	no poor.	1
31. Leighton (In the Parish of Nantwich.)	261	112	1
32. Nantwich (In the Parish of Nantwich.)	4,886	1,388	2
33. Woolstanwood (In the Parish of Nantwich.)	70	55	1
34. Wirswale. (In the Parish of Whitchurch)	83	92	1
35. Wistaston (Parish)	350	204	1
Parish of Wrenbury:			
36. Broomhale	181	207	1
37. Chorley	168	75	1
38. Dodcot-with-Wilkesley	returned	in Audlem.	1
39. Woodcot	30	11	1
40. Wrenbury-with-Frith	524	219	1
41. Bartherton (Parish of Wybunbury.)	34	47	1
42. Basford (Parish of Wybunbury.)	85	32	1
43. Blankenhall (Parish of Wybunbury.)	245	151	1
44. Bridgemere (Parish of Wybunbury.)	236	98	1
45. Cheekley-with-Wrinehill (Parish of Wybunbury.)	235	143	1
46. Chorlton (Parish of Wybunbury.)	109	73	1
47. Doddington (Parish of Wybunbury.)	37	45	1
48. Hatherton (Parish of Wybunbury.)	447	125	1
49. Hough (Parish of Wybunbury.)	252	86	1
50. Hunsterston (Parish of Wybunbury.)	226	104	1
51. Lea (Parish of Wybunbury.)	56	49	1
52. Rope (Parish of Wybunbury.)	119	89	1
53. Shavington & Gresty. (Parish of Wybunbury.)	320	166	1
54. Sound (Parish of Wybunbury.)	255	116	1
55. Stapely (Parish of Wybunbury.)	356	219	1
56. Walgherton (Parish of Wybunbury.)	213	161	1
57. Weston (Parish of Wybunbury.)	401	166	1
58. Willaston (Parish of Wybunbury.)	122	106	1
59. Wybunbury (Parish of Wybunbury.)	445	98	1
60. Warmingham.	372	196	1
61. Wettenhall (Parish of Over.)	272	134	1
62. Eaton	502	291	1
63. Rushton	330	173	1
64. Tarporley	995	409	2
65. Utkington	564	304	1

PARISHES UNITED. (CHESHIRE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
NANTWICH UNION—*continued.*		£.	
66. Alpraham	418	137	1
67. Beeston	434	272	1
68. Bunbury	834	261	1
69. Calveley	170	113	1
70. Haughton	172	102	1
71. Peckforton	331	184	1
72. Ridley	100	201	1
73. Spurston	588	304	1
74. Tilston Fernal	170	101	1
75. Tiverton	618	297	1
76. Wardle	144	105	1
77. Burwardsley	394	114	1
78. Bickley	451	324	1
79. Bickerton	373	134	1
80. Bulkeley or Buckley	185	43	1
81. Cholmondeley	272	179	1
82. Egerton	114	152	1
83. Hampton	273	124	1
84. Larkton	44	40	1
85. Macefen	48	37	1
86. Tushingham-with-Grindley	328	107	1
Totals	30,972	14,842	88

Declared to take place from and after 18th February, 1837.

NORTHWICH UNION:			
In the Parish of Great Budworth:			
1. Northwich	1,481	694	1
2. Anderton	327	240	1
3. Allostock	448	250	1
4. Barnton	730	192	1
5. Birches	9		
6. Castle Northwich	392	136	1
7. Cogshall	77	51	1
8. Comberback	295	69	1
9. Hartford	863	232	1
10. Hulse	55	37	1
11. Little Leigh	381	271	1
12. Lach Dennis	32	24	1
13. Lostock Gralam	537	145	1
14. Marbury	26	100	1
15. Marston	465	234	1
16. Peover Nether	226	158	1
17. Winnington	256	134	1
18. Witton-cum-Twambrook	2,912	882	2
19. Wincham	589	132	1
Parish of Davenham:			
20. Bostock	218	162	1
21. Davenham	413	134	1
22. Eaton	13	7	1
23. Leftwich	1,799	341	1
24. Moulton	243	59	1
25. Newhall	22		
26. Shipbrook	83	63	1
27. Shurlach	98	24	1
28. Stanthorne	149	253	1
29. Wharton	1,060	370	1
30. Whatcroft	50	65	1
31. Rudheath	367	179	1
Parish of Delamere:			
32. Delamere	424	31	1
33. Eddisbury	178	19	1
34. Oakmere	140	5	1
Parish of Middlewich:			
35. Byley-cum-Yatehouse	123	109	1
36. Clive	123	92	1
37. Croxton	43	74	1
38. Kinderton-cum-Hulme	493	308	1
39. Middlewich	1,325	464	1

PARISHES UNITED. (Cheshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Northwich Union—*contd.*		£.	
40. Minshull Vernon	385	339	1
41. Moresbarrow-cum-Parme	25	56	1
42. Newton	1,649	335	1
43. Occleston	93	60	1
44. Ravenscroft	16		
45. Sproston	128	144	1
46. Stublach	66	41	1
47. Sutton	18		
48. Wimboldesley	102	93	1
49. Weever	196	80	1
Parish of Whitegate:			
50. Darnhall	198	123	1
51. Marton	711	188	1
Parish of Weaverham:			
52. Acton	335	101	1
53. Crowton	361	177	1
54. Cuddington	277	141	1
55. Onston	92	51	1
56. Wallerscoat	10	23	1
57. Weaverham	1,206	688	1
In the Parish of Over:			
58. Low Oulton	55	59	1
59. Over	2,605	804	2
60. Little Badworth	621	305	1
In the Parish of Sandbach:			
61. Goostrey-cum-Barnshaw	292	157	1
Totals	26,906	10,705	59

Declared to take place from and after 20th October, 1836.

PARISHES UNITED. (Cheshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Stockport Union:		£.	
In the County of Chester:			
1. Stockport	25,469		4
2. Cheadle Mosley	1,946		1
3. Cheadle Bulkley	4,228		1
4. Stockport Etchells	1,443		1
5. Bramhall	1,401		1
6. Norbury	671		1
7. Torkington	284		1
8. Marple	2,678		1
9. Werneth	3,462		1
10. Romilly	1,290		1
11. Hyde	7,144		2
12. Offerton	431		1
13. Bredbury	2,374		1
14. Brinnington	3,987		1
In the County of Lancaster:			
15. Heaton Norris	11,238		2
16. Reddish	860		1
Totals	68,906	..	21

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 3rd February, 1837.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

ST. AUSTELL UNION:		£.	
1. St. Austell	8,758	2,070	6
2. St. Blazey	2,155	444	3
3. Creed	258	135	1
4. St. Dennis	721	278	1
5. St. Ewe	1,699	781	2
6. Fowey	1,767	379	2
7. Gorran	1,205	639	2
8. Grampound	715	216	1
9. Mevagissey	2,169	962	3
10. St. Mewan	1,306	247	2
11. St. Michael Carhayes	197	93	1
12. Roche	1,630	471	2
13. St. Stephens (in Branwell)	2,477	976	3
14. St. Sampson	314	109	1
15. Tywardreath	2,288	624	3
Totals	27,659	8,424	33

Declared to take place from and after 30th April, 1837.

BODMIN UNION:			
1. Bodmin (Parish)	407	216	1
2. Bodmin (Borough)	3,375	878	4
3. Blisland	644	198	1
4. Cardinham	728	303	2
5. Endellion	1,218	621	2
6. Egloshayle	1,335	495	2
7. Helland	285	30	1
8. St. Kew	1,316	651	2
9. Lanhydrock	239	82	1
10. Lanivet	922	322	2
11. Lanlivery	1,687	423	3
12. Lostwithiel	1,074	304	2
13. St. Minver Highlands	711	410	2
14. St. Minver Lowlands	399	76	1
15. St. Mabyn	793	324	2
16. Temple	29	4	1
17. St. Tudy	658	269	1
18. Warleggon	274	149	1
19. Withiel	406	96	1
20. St. Winnow	1,048	424	2
21. Luxulion	1,288	385	2
Totals	18,836	6,660	36

Declared to take place from and after 10th May, 1837.

CAMELFORD UNION:			
1. Lanteglos (with Camelford)	1,359	531	3
2. Advent	244	145	1
3. St. Breward	627	223	2
4. St. Clether	171	110	1
5. Davidstow	389	149	1
6. Forrabury	358	67	1
7. St. Juliot	271	108	1
8. Lesnewth	127	105	1
9. Michaelstow	215	110	1
10. Minster	497	179	2
11. Otterham	227	46	1
12. St. Teath	1,260	648	3
13. Tintagel (with Bossiney)	1,006	359	3
14. Trevalga	192	85	1
Totals	6,943	2,865	22

Declared to take place from and after 1st February, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (CORNWALL.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
ST. COLUMB MAJOR UNION.		£.	
1. St. Columb Major	2,790	1,185	4
2. St. Breock	1,450	510	3
3. Colan	261	40	1
4. St. Columb Minor	1,406	652	3
5. Crantock	458	211	1
6. Cubert	487	121	1
7. St. Enoder	1,124	336	2
8. St. Ervan	453	164	1
9. St. Eval	354	106	1
10. St. Essey	720	374	2
11. Little Petherick	224	49	1
12. Mawgan (in Pyder)	745	318	2
13. St. Merryn	576	289	2
14. Newlyn	1,218	372	2
15. Padstow	1,822	792	3
16. St. Wenn	649	199	2
TOTALS	14,737	5,718	31

Declared to take place from and after 9th May, 1837.

FALMOUTH UNION:			
1. Falmouth (Town)	4,761	959	4
2. Falmouth (Parish)	2,523	582	3
3. Budock	1,797	418	2
4. Constantine	2,004	526	2
5. St. Gluvias	969	364	1
6. Mabe	512	257	1
7. Mawnan	578	167	1
8. Mylor	2,647	714	3
9. Perranarworthal	1,504	309	2
10. Penryn	3,521	754	4
TOTALS	20,816	5,050	23

Declared to take place from and after 13th June, 1837.

ST. GERMANS UNION:			
COUNTY OF CORNWALL:			
1. St. Germans	2,586	1,483	3
2. Antony	3,099	919	3
3. Botusfleming	279	158	1
4. St. John	150	97	1
5. Landrake-with-St. Erney	872	404	1
6. Landulph	570	305	1
7. St. Mellion	330	133	1
8. Pillaton	413	166	1
9. Quethiock	692	265	1
10. Rame	896	304	2
11. Saltash	1,637	330	2
12. Sheviock	453	188	1
13. St. Stephen's (by Saltash)	1,455	743	2
IN THE COUNTIES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.			
14. Maker	2,637	679	3
TOTALS	16,069	6,174	23

Declared to take place from and after 14th January, 1837.

HELSTON UNION:			
1. Helston	3,293	852	4
2. St. Anthony (in Meneage)	300	159	1
3. Breage	5,149	973	5
4. Crowan	4,332	1,007	4
5. Cury	523	119	1
6. Germoe	1,175	169	2
7. Grade	306	175	1
8. Gunwalloe	284	101	1
9. St. Keverne	2,437	955	3
10. Landewednack	406	89	1
11. St. Martin (in Meneage)	508	139	1
12. Mawgan (in Meneage)	1,094	263	2
13. Manaccan	654	157	1
14. Mullion	733	199	1
15. Ruan Major	162	81	1
16. Ruan Minor	269	51	1
17. Sithney	2,772	595	3
18. Wendron	4,780	1,431	4
TOTALS	29,177	7,515	37

Declared to take place from and after 12th June, 1837.

LAUNCESTON UNION:			
COUNTY OF CORNWALL:			
1. St. Mary Magdalen	2,231	712	4
2. St. Stephen's with the Borough of Newport.	1,084	452	2
3. St. Thomas the Apostle	248	112	1
4. St. Thomas Street	378	139	1
5. Alternon	1,069	418	3
6. Boynton	452	128	1
7. Egloskerry	535	192	2
8. Lawhitton	485	193	1
9. Lewanick	643	373	2
10. Lezant	841	401	2
11. Laneast	279	92	1
12. North Hill	1,155	432	3
13. Stoke Climsland	1,608	1,168	4
14. South Petherwin	988	522	2
15. Trenegloss	183	97	1
16. Tregmeer	171	41	1
17. Tremaine	118	31	1
18. Trewen	213	69	1
19. Warbstow	481	177	1
COUNTY OF DEVON:			
20. North Petherwin	1,044	344	3
21. Werrington	635	204	2
TOTALS	14,841	6,297	39

Declared to take place from and after 2nd February, 1837.

LISKEARD UNION:			
1. Liskeard Borough	2,853	969	4
2. Liskeard Parish	1,189	648	2
3. Boconnoc	259	140	1
4. Broadoak	301	72	1
5. Callington	1,388	664	3
6. Calstock	2,328	996	4
7. St. Clear	982	593	2
8. St. Dominick	726	335	2
9. Duloe	928	524	2
10. St. Ive	656	364	1
11. St. Keyne	201	66	1
12. Linkinhorne	1,159	701	2
13. Lanselles	884	419	2
14. Laureath	651	304	1
15. Lanteglos-by-Fowey	1,208	512	2
16. East Looe	865	249	2
17. West Looe	593	43	1
18. St. Martin	455	254	1
19. Morval	644	314	1
20. Menheniot	1,253	1,068	2
21. St. Neot	1,424	535	2
22. Pelynt	804	493	2

PARISHES UNITED. (CORNWALL.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
LISKEARD UNION—*continued.*		£.	
23. St. Pinnock	425	163	1
24. South Hill	530	316	1
25. Talland	841	450	2
26. St. Veep	697	332	1
TOTALS	24,244	11,524	46

Declared to take place from and after 16th January, 1837.

PENZANCE UNION:			
1. Penzance	6,563	782	6
2. St. Buryan	1,707	275	2
3. St. Erth	1,922	522	2
4. Gulval	1,467	275	2
5. St. Hilary	1,728	470	2
6. St. Ives	4,776	895	4
7. St. Just	4,667	581	4
8. St. Levan	515	69	1
9. Ludgvan	2,322	410	3
10. Madron	2,058	280	2
11. Marazion	1,393	185	2
12. Morvah	377	58	2
13. Perranuthno	1,033	164	1
14. Paul	4,191	483	4
15. Sancreed	1,069	184	2
16. Sennen	689	154	1
17. Towednack	737	86	1
18. Uny Lelant	1,602	352	2
19. Zennor	811	87	1
TOTALS	39,627	6,312	44

Declared to take place from and after 10th June, 1837.

REDRUTH UNION:			
1. Redruth	8,191	1,440	6
2. Camborne	7,699	1,709	5
3. Gwennap	8,539	2,698	6
4. Gwinear	2,728	533	2
5. Gwithian	539	98	1
6. Illogan	6,072	1,093	4
7. Stythians	1,874	563	2
8. Phillack	3,053	351	3
TOTALS	38,695	8,485	29

Declared to take place from and after 13th May, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (CORNWALL.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
STRATTON UNION:		£.	
1. Stratton	1,613	426	4
2. St. Gennys	761	233	2
3. Jacobstow	638	197	2
4. Kilkhampton	1,126	640	3
5. Lanncells	848	374	2
6. Marhamchurch	659	220	2
7. Moorwinstow	1,102	605	3
8. Panghill	360	142	1
9. Poundstock	727	339	2
10. Week, St. Mary	769	264	2
11. Whitstone	481	188	1
TOTALS	9,084	3,628	24

Declared to take place from and after 28th January, 1837.

TRURO UNION:			
1. St. Mary, Truro	2,925	1,011	3
2. St. Agnes	6,642	1,475	5
3. St. Allen	637	235	1
4. St. Anthony (in Roseland)	144	67	1
5. Cornelly	170	79	1
6. Cuby	155	109	1
7. St. Clements	2,885	686	3
8. St. Erme	586	169	1
9. Feock	1,210	321	1
10. Gerrans	766	392	1
11. St. Just (in Roseland)	1,558	533	2
12. Kea	3,837	841	4
13. Kenwyn	8,492	1,761	6
14. Lamorran	96	32	1
15. Ladock	761	268	1
16. Merther	411	176	1
17. St. Michael Penkevil	179	93	1
18. Perranzabuloe	2,743	692	3
19. Philleigh	432	185	1
20. Probus	1,350	742	2
21. Ruan Lanyhorne	424	137	1
22. Tregavethan	59	41	1
23. Tregony	1,127	214	1
24. Veryan	1,525	1,110	2
TOTALS	39,114	11,369	45

Declared to take place from and after 12th May, 1837.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

ALSTON-WITH-GARRIGILL Board of Guardians.		£.	
1. Alston-with Garrigill	6,858	1,912	13

Declared to take place from and after 4th March, 1837.

BOOTLE UNION:			
1. Bootle	737	236	2
2. Birker and Austhwaite	102	13	1
3. Corney	292	78	1
4. Drigg and Carlton	432	125	1
5. Eskdale and Wasdale	354	45	1
6. Irton and Santon	531	172	2
7. Millom	915	543	2
8. Muncaster	657	158	2
9. Ulpha	405	160	1
10. Wabersthwaite	139	32	1
11. Wickham (or Whicham)	285	165	1
12. Whitbeck	234	75	1
TOTALS	5,083	1,802	16

Declared to take place from and after 12th June, 1837.

BRAMPTON UNION:		£.	
1. Brampton	3,345	499	4
2. Askerton	473	152	1
3. Burtholm and part of Banks	535	132	1
4. Castlecarrock	383	94	1
5. Cumrew	216	55	1
6. Cumwhitton, Northsceugh, and Moorthwaite	579	111	1
7. Denton, Nether	290	115	1
8. Denton, Upper	106	38	1
9. Farlam, East and West.	816	199	2
10. Hayton, Fenton, Faugh, Little Corby, & Talkin	1,291	366	2
11. Irthington, Newby, Laversdale, & Newtown.	1,023	207	2
12. Kingwater	365	93	1
13. Walton, High and Low.	481	175	1
14. Waterhead	177	148	1
TOTALS	10,080	2,384	20

Declared to take place from and after 17th June, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (CUMBERLAND.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
LONGTOWN UNION:		£.	
1. Arthuret	2,903	806	3
2. Belbank	485	49	1
3. Bewcastle	177	601	1
4. Hethersgill	800	177	2
5. Kirkandrews, Middle Quarter	491	180	1
6. Kirkandrews, Nether Quarter	485	200	1
7. Kirkandrews Moat	170	119	1
8. Kirklinton Middle	520	90	1
9. Nichol Forest	907	179	2
10. Scaleby, East & West	560	54	1
11. Solport Quarter	354	104	1
12. Stapleton	447	102	1
13. Trough	169	27	1
14. West Linton	629	160	1
TOTALS	9,097	2,848	18

Declared to take place from and after 19th June, 1837.

PENRITH UNION:			
1. Penrith	6,059	1,261	5
2. Ainstable and Rushcroft	580	178	1
3. Berrier and Murrah	113	21	1
4. Bowscales	80	7	1
5. Castle Sowerby	961	483	2
6. Catterlen	125	25	1
7. Croglin	362	38	1
8. Culgaith	257	68	1
9. Dacre	995	351	2
10. Edenhall	294	53	1
11. Gamblesby	301	67	1
12. Glassonby	167	35	1
13. Greystoke, Sohnby, Little Blenclow, Motherby, and Gill	598	340	2
14. Great Salkeld	447	162	1
15. Hesket in the Forest	2,107	668	2
16. Hunsonby and Winskill	146	5	1
17. Hutton and Thomas Close	273	137	1
18. Hutton, John	27	25	1
19. Hutton Roof	189	92	1
20. Hutton Soil	338	69	1
21. Kirkland and Blencarn	212	56	1
22. Kirkoswald	768	338	2
23. Longwathby	250	60	1
24. Lazonby	841	138	2
25. Little Salkeld	105	52	1
26. Matterdale	325	88	1
27. Melmerby	286	52	1
28. Middlescough and Braithwaite	195	82	1
29. Mosedale	30	32	1
30. Mungrisdale	226	120	1

PARISHES UNITED. (CUMBERLAND.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
PENRITH UNION—*continued.*		£.	
31. Newton	151	12	1
32. Ousby	291	98	1
33. Plumpton Wall	297	156	1
34. Renwick	375	90	1
35. Skelton	1,127	252	2
36. Skirwith	296	64	1
37. Staffield	265	147	1
38. Threlkeld	320	78	1
39. Watermillock	429	199	1
TOTALS	21,208	6,199	50

Declared to take place from and after 26th December, 1836.

WIGTON UNION:			
1. Wigton	4,885	470	4
2. Abbey Quarter	861	302	2
3. Allhallows	205	58	1
4. Allonby and West Newton	783	255	2
5. Aspatria	761	153	1
6. Aikton	755	333	1
7. Blennerhasset with Kirkland	238	No returns.	1
8. Bolton, High Side	352	199	1
9. Bolton, Low Side	893	252	2
10. Broomfield	405	157	1
11. Baldwinholme	235	No returns.	1
12. Blencogo	226	77	1
13. Bowness	1,196	161	2
14. Caldbeck	1,578	520	2
15. Dundraw	337	33	1
16. Hayton and Melo	253	27	1
17. Holme Cultram, East Waver Quarter	481	167	1
18. Holme Cultram, St. Cuthbert Quarter	740	265	1
19. Holme, Low Quarter	974	174	2
20. Ireby, High and Low	499	120	1
21. Kirkbride	383	56	1
22. Lanrigg and Meabrigg	249	115	1
23. Oulton Quarter	379	119	1
24. Sebergham, High and Low Quarter	840	308	2
25. Torpenhaw and Whitrigg	317	56	1
26. Thursby	564	118	1
27. Uldale	344	77	1
28. West Ward	1,253	415	2
29. Waverton, High & Low	487	112	1
30. Woodside Quarter	750	83	1
TOTALS	22,223	5,182	41

Declared to take place from and after 22nd June, 1837.

COUNTY OF DERBY.

BELPER UNION:		£.	
1. Belper	7,890	Averages not yet declared.	6
2. Duffield	2,725		2
3. Allestree	501		1
4. Morley	272		1
5. Smalley	792		1
6. Horseley	649		1
7. Horseley Woodhouse	709		1
8. Kilburn	590		1
9. Denby	1,272		2
10. Ripley	1,997		2

BELPER UNION—*continued.*		£.	
11. Pentrich	524	Averages not yet declared.	1
12. South Wingfield	1,091		2
13. Crich	2,115		2
14. Dethwick Lea and Holloway	675		1
15. Wirksworth	4,082		4
16. Alderwasley	424		1
17. Ashley Hay	241		1
18. Ideridgehay and Alton	182		1
19. Ireton Wood	138		1

PARISHES UNITED. (DERBY.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
BELPER UNION—*continued.*		£.	
20. Turnditch	370	Averages not yet declared.	1
21. Shuttle and Postern	556		1
22. Weston Underwood	272		2
23. Kedlaston	134		1
24. Windley	204		1
25. Hazlewood	390		1
26. Quorndon	487		1
27. Headge	1,845		2
28. Holbrooke	703		1
29. Kirk Langley and Meynell Langley	553		1
30. Mackworth	389		1
31. Markeaton	232		1
32. Mapperley	384		1
TOTALS	33,388		47
Declared to take place from and after 5th May, 1837.			
DERBY UNION:			
1. St. Alkmund's	7,174	1,558	6
2. St. Peter's	6,704	1,052	6
3. St. Werburgh's	6,349	1,190	6
4. All Saints	3,776	1,323	4
5. St. Michael's	774	286	3
6. Litchurch	516	28	1
7. Little Chester	191	33	1
TOTALS	25,484	5,470	27
Declared to take place from and after 30th March, 1837.			
SHARDLOW UNION:			
COUNTY OF DERBY:			
1. Shardlow	1,091	Averages not yet declared.	2
2. Sawley	1,009		2
3. Draycote	1,074		2
4. Breaston	642		1
5. Long Eaton	750		1
6. Hopwell	23		1
7. Risley	252		1
8. Stanton-by-Dale	468		1
9. Kirk Hallam	102		1
10. Dale Abbey	407		1
SHARDLOW UNION—*continued.*		£.	
11. Ockbrook	1,634	Averages not yet declared.	2
12. Spondon	1,476		2
13. Chaddesden	469		1
14. Stanley	391		1
15. West Hallam	710		1
16. Little Eaton	610		1
17. Breadsall	565		1
18. Normanton	295		1
19. Littleover	412		1
20. Osmaston	172		1
21. Alvaston	439		1
22. Boulton	175		1
23. Elvaston	522		1
24. Chellaston	352		1
25. Aston	104		1
26. Weston	387		1
27. King's Newton	Included in Melbourne.		1
28. Stanton-by-Bridge	215		1
29. Swarkestone	308		1
30. Barrow	584		1
31. Melbourne	2,301		2
32. Derby Hills	80		1
33. Sandiacre	758		1
COUNTY OF LEICESTER:			
34. Lockington	235		1
35. Hemington	389		1
36. Castle Donnington	3,182		3
37. Kegworth	1,749		2
38. Diseworth	764		1
39. Isley Walton	72		1
40. Breedon	1,103		2
COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM:			
41. Ratcliffe-on-Soar	177		1
42. Kingston	175		1
43. Bramcote	562		1
44. Chilwell	892		1
45. Toton	202		1
46. Stapelford	1,533		2
TOTALS	29,812		57
Declared to take place from and after 30th March, 1837.			

COUNTY OF DEVON.

EAST STONEHOUSE Board of Guardians:		£.	
1. East Stonehouse	10,000	2,080	10
Declared to take place from and after 3rd January, 1837.			
HOLSWORTHY UNION:			
COUNTY OF DEVON:			
1. Abbots Bickington	77	49	1
2. Ashwater	862	288	2
3. Black Torrington	1,083	433	2
4. Bridgerule, East	217	118	1
5. Bradford	487	191	1
6. Clawton	570	209	1
7. Cookbury	290	106	1
8. Holsworthy	1,628	597	3
9. Halwell	230	61	1
10. Hollacombe	100	57	1
11. Luffincot	92	49	1
12. Milton Damarel	761	364	2
13. Pancrasweek	526	186	1
14. Pyworthy	700	279	2
HOLSWORTHY UNION—*continued.*		£.	
15. St. Giles-in-the-Heath	357	111	1
16. Sutcombe	491	222	1
17. Tetcot	293	93	1
18. Thornbury	546	116	1
19. Virginstow	136	37	1
20. Broadwood Widger	879	452	2
21. Northcote	105	16	1
COUNTY OF CORNWALL:			
22. Bridgerule, West	250	77	1
23. North Tamerton	517	170	1
TOTALS	11,197	4,281	30
Declared to take place from and after 31st January, 1837.			
PLYMPTON ST. MARY UNION:			
1. Plympton St. Mary	2,153	1,007	3
2. Brixton	796	416	2
3. Compton Gifford	229	93	1
4. Cornwood	1,056	385	2
5. Ermington	1,471	687	3

PARISHES UNITED. (DEVON.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
PLYMOUTH ST. MARY UNION—*continued.*		£.	
6. Egg Buckland	1,117	655	2
7. Harford	210	105	1
8. Holbeton	1,107	810	2
9. Newton Ferrers	767	393	2
10. Plymstock	3,088	1,119	4
11. Plympton Earle	804	241	2
12. Revelstoke	492	258	1
13. St. Budeaux	669	492	1
14. Shaugh Prior	570	196	1
15. Tamerton Foliot	1,061	550	2
16. Wembury	652	430	1
17. Weston Peverell or Pennycross	274	306	1
18. Yealmpton	1,262	716	3
19. Bickleigh	466	93	1
TOTALS	18,244	8,952	35

Declared to take place from and after 10th October, 1836.

PARISHES UNITED. (DEVON.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
TAVISTOCK UNION:		£.	
1. Tavistock	5,602	2,091	5
2. Beer Ferris	1,876	897	3
3. Buckland Monachorum	1,274	491	2
4. Bradstone	162	62	1
5. Brentor	147	63	1
6. Coryton	314	96	1
7. Dunterton	207	49	1
8. Kelly	250	170	1
9. Lamerton	1,209	886	2
10. Lifton	1,535	475	3
11. Lydford (including Dartmoor)	830	282	1
12. Trenchard	438	176	1
13. Mary Stow	508	192	1
14. Mary Tavy	1,123	225	2
15. Meavy	336	125	1
16. Milton Abbott	1,205	678	2
17. Peter Tavy	500	210	1
18. Sampford Spiney	366	100	1
19. Sheepstor	154	31	1
20. Sydenham Damarel	296	146	1
21. Stowford	463	136	1
22. Thrushelton	353	293	1
23. Walkhampton	691	270	1
24. Whitchurch	791	403	2
TOTALS	20,630	8,547	35

Declared to take place from and after 8th October, 1836.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

AUCKLAND UNION:		£.	
In the Parish of Auckland, St. Andrew:			
1. Bishop Auckland	3,090	870	4
2. Auckland, St. Andrew	296	100	1
3. Auckland, St. Helen	410	188	1
4. Auckland, West	2,018	505	3
5. Bedburn, North	387	192	1
6. Bedburn, South	296	136	1
7. Binchester	37	41	1
8. Byers' Green	207	110	1
9. Counden	475	123	1
10. Counden Grange	44	4	1
11. Eldon	129	47	1
12. Evenwood	1,019	634	2
13. Hamsterley	503	219	1
14. Hanwick & Helmington	164	87	1
15. Lynesack and Softly	795	278	1
16. Middlestone	92	42	1
17. Midridge Grange	55	54	1
18. Newfield	8	11	1
19. Newton Cap	156	44	1
20. Pollard's Lands	138	50	1
21. Shildon	1,920	117	2
22. Thickley	35	11	1
23. Westerton	85	24	1
24. Windlestone	201	54	1
In the Parish of Brancepeth:			
25. Crook and Billy Row	200	121	1
26. Helmington	97	42	1
27. Escombe	282	95	1
In the Parish of Gainford:			
28. Bolam	115	49	1
In the Parish of Heighington:			
29. Midridge	370	35	1
In the Parish of Merrington:			
30. Merrington	339	80	1

AUCKLAND UNION—*continued.*			£.	
31. Whitworth	In the Parochial Chapelry of Whitworth	100	23	1
32. Old Park		67	11	1
33. Witton-le-Wear		502	177	1
TOTALS		14,632	4,574	40

Declared to take place from and after 9th January, 1837.

CHESTER-LE-STREET UNION:			
In the Parish of Chester-le-Street:			
1. Chester-le-Street	1,910	636	3
2. Birtley	1,520	422	2
3. Edmondsley	150	113	1
4. Haraton	2,171	1,046	3
5. Lambton	256	130	1
6. Lamesley	2,387	1,056	4
7. Lumley, Great	2,301	388	3
8. Lumley, Little	393	182	1
9. Ouston	273	70	1
10. Pelton	550	301	1
11. Plawsworth	149	85	1
12. Urpeth	716	295	1
13. Waldridge	104	54	1
In the Parish of Houghton-le-Spring:			
14. Bidick, South	199	275	1
15. Bourn Moor	938	596	1
16. Cocken	71	15	1
Parish of Washington:			
17. Washington	1,123	527	2

PARISHES UNITED. (DURHAM.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
CHESTER-LE-STREET UNION *continued.*		£.	
18. Barmston	73	32	1
19. Usworth Great & Little	1,477	753	2
20. Witton Gilbert	417	204	1
TOTALS	17,178	7,180	32
Declared to take place from and after 12th Dec., 1836.			
DARLINGTON UNION:			
COUNTY OF DURHAM:			
Parish of Darlington:			
1. Darlington	8,574	2,715	9
2. Archdeacon Newton	50	29	1
3. Blackwell	271	204	1
4. Cockerton	522	185	1
In the Parish of Aycliffe:			
5. Aycliffe, Great	937	234	1
6. Brafferton	247	112	1
7. Coniscliffe, High (Par. of Coniscliffe.)	234	100	1
8. Coniscliffe, Low. (Par. of Coniscliffe.)	140	63	1
9. Dinsdale, Low	169	39	1
In the Parish of Grinford:			
10. Denton	144	42	1
11. Haughton-le-Side	130	18	1
12. Pierce Bridge	278	85	1
13. Summerhouse	192	39	1
Parish of Haughton-le-Skerne:			
14. Haughton-le-Skerne	710	245	1
15. Barmpton	90	38	1
16. Burdon, Great	102	76	1
17. Coatham Mundeville	175	73	1
18. Morton Palms	83	42	1
19. Sadberge	403	162	1
20. Whissoe	123	102	1
In the Parish of Heighington:			
21. Heighington	767	216	1
22. Coatsamoor	13	2	1
23. Killerby	95	27	1
24. Redworth	370	134	1
25. School Aycliffe	32	18	1
26. Walworth	155	72	1
27. Hurworth (Parish of Hurworth.)	1,017	424	2
28. Neasham (Parish of Hurworth.)	331	170	1
29. Middleton St. George	299	176	1
In the Parish of Sockburn:			
30. Sockburn	50	28	1
31. Girsby	85	39	1
32. Over Dinsdale	111	26	1
33. Barton (Par. of Barton.)	436	164	1
34. Newton Morrel (Par. of Barton.)	31	48	1
35. Cleasby	147	60	1
Parish of Croft:			
36. Croft	367	268	1
37. Dalton	167	61	1
38. Stapleton	113	23	1
In the Parish of Gilling:			
39. Eryholme	177	122	1
In the Parish of Manfield:			
40. Manfield	493	190	1
41. Cliffe	53	11	1
TOTALS	18,883	6,882	50
Declared to take place from and after 20th February, 1837.			
DURHAM UNION:			
CITY OF DURHAM.			
Parish of St. Mary-le-Bow:			
1. North Bailey	501	203	1

PARISHES UNITED. (DURHAM.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
DURHAM UNION—*continued.*		£.	
Parish of Little St. Mary:			
2. South Bailey	128	84	1
3. Gilligate (Parish of St. Giles)	1,277	457	2
4. St. Nicholas	2,265	800	3
In the Parish of St. Oswald:			
5. Crossgate	1,403	392	2
6. Elvet Boro' and Barony	2,096	863	3
7. Framwellgate	1,584	609	2
8. Broom	93	40	1
9. Shincliffe	302	66	1
10. Sunderland Bridge	283	64	1
COUNTY OF DURHAM.			
In the Parish of Brancepeth:			
11. Brancepeth	329	229	1
12. Brandon and Byshottles	478	372	1
13. Stockley	57	40	1
14. Willington	216	89	1
In the Parish of Kelloe:			
15. Cassop	69	8	1
16. Coxhoe	154	52	1
17. Quarrington	173	82	1
18. Kimblesworth	36	10	1
In the Parish of Merrington:			
19. Hett	227	86	1
Parish of Pittington.			
20. Pittington Hall Garth	3,010	238	3
21. Shadforth	236	71	1
22. Sherburn	337	78	1
23. Sherburn Hospital	59	17	1
24. Tudhoe, (Parish of Whitworth)	237	65	1
TOTALS	15,550	5,015	33
Declared to take place from and after 10th January, 1837.			
EASINGTON UNION:			
Parish of Easington:			
1. Easington	693	269	1
2. Haswell	2,976	187	3
3. Hawthorn	162	48	1
4. Sholton	272	104	1
5. Burdon (Parish of Bishopwearmouth	162	53	1
6. Castle Eden	260	94	1
Parish of Dalton-le-Dale:			
7. Dalton-le-Dale	73	13	1
8. Dawdon	1,022	78	2
9. Coldhesledon	112	8	1
10. Morton East	98	6	
In the Parish of Kelloe:			
11. Kelloe	102	53	1
12. Thornley	50	26	1
13. Wingate	115	119	1
Parish of Monk Hesledon:			
14. Monk Hesledon	176	54	1
15. Hutton Henry	162	65	1
16. Nesbitt	10	No poor-rate	1
17. Sheraton and Hulam	125	42	1
Parish of Seaham:			
18. Seaham	162	22	1
19. Seaton and Slingley	252	18	1
TOTALS	6,984	1,259	22
Declared to take place from and after 25th January, 1837.			

PARISHES UNITED. (DURHAM.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
GATESHEAD UNION:			£.	
Parish of Jarrow:				
1. Gateshead		15,177	3,551	10
2. Heworth		5,424	1,376	6
3. Ryton	Parish of Ryton.	590	173	1
4. Chopwell	Parish of Ryton.	254	112	1
5. Crawcrook	Parish of Ryton.	340	107	1
6. Ryton Woodside	Parish of Ryton.	951	377	1
7. Stella	Parish of Ryton.	482	140	1
8. Whickham		3,848	1,474	4
9. Winlaton		3,951	1,701	5
TOTALS		31,017	9,011	30
Declared to take place from and after 12th Dec., 1836.				
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING UNION:				
In the Parish of Houghton-le-Spring:				
1. Houghton-le-Spring		3,917	917	4
2. Eppleton, Great		47	10	1
3. Eppleton, Little		17	2	1
4. Herrington, East		229	54	1
5. Herrington, West		381	109	1
6. Hetton-le-Hole		5,887	1,002	6
7. Moorhouse		30	17	1
8. Moorsley		2,016	105	3
9. Morton Grange		295	77	1
10. Newbottle		2,198	536	3
11. Offerton		190	57	1
12. Painshaw		2,539	908	3
13. Rainton, East		1,601	324	2
14. Rainton, West		1,184	335	2
15. Warden Law		310	24	1
In the Parish of Bishopwearmouth:				
16. Silksworth		252	129	1
TOTALS		21,093	4,606	32
Declared to take place from and after 20th January, 1837.				
LANCHESTER UNION:				
Parish of Lanchester:				
1. Lanchester		1,210	449	2
2. Benefieldside		534	176	1
3. Billingside		18	12	1
4. Collierly Pontop		526	200	1
5. Conside and Knitsley		146	94	1
6. Cornsay		230	72	1
7. Esk		486	121	1
8. Ebchester		255	126	1
9. Greencroft		235	91	1
10. Healeyfield		159	73	1
11. Hedleyhope		72	54	1
12. Iveston		212	64	1
13. Kyo Laws		412	135	1
14. Langley		75	70	1
15. Medomsley		466	236	1
16. Satley		112	33	1
17. Tanfield — (Parish of Chester-le-Street:)		2,478	936	3
18. Muggleswick		298	135	1
TOTALS		7,924	3,077	21
Declared to take place from and after 4th January, 1837.				
SEDGEFIELD UNION:				
Parish of Sedgefield:				
1. Sedgefield		1,429	533	2
2. Bradbury		147	76	1
3. Butterwick		38	29	1
4. Embleton		105	75	1
5. Fishburn		212	110	1
6. Foxton and Shotton		73	72	1
7. Mordon		174	33	1
In the Parish of Aycliffe:				
8. Preston-le-Skerne		176	70	1
9. Woodham		204	149	1
Parish of Bishop Middleham:				
10. Bishop Middleham		387	141	1
11. Cornforth		353	85	1
12. Garmondsway Moor		43	31	1
13. Mainsforth		39	17	1
14. Thrislington		15	7	1
Parish of Bishopton:				
15. Bishopton		423	137	1
16. Newbiggin		35	22	1
17. Stainton, Little		54	27	1
In the Parish of Merrington:				
18. Chilton		168	53	1
19. Ferryhill		591	216	1
In the Parish of Redmarshall:				
20. Stillington		96	7	1
21. Stainton, Great	Parish of Stainton.	154	73	1
22. Elstob	Parish of Stainton.	94	37	1
23. Trimdon		276	88	1
TOTALS		5,286	2,088	24
Declared to take place from and after 7th February, 1837.				
SOUTH SHIELDS UNION				
1. South Shields	In the Parish of Jarrow.	9,074	4,712	9
2. Harton	In the Parish of Jarrow.	217	114	1
3. Monkton, Jarrow, &c.	In the Parish of Jarrow.	3,598	1,407	4
4. Westoe	In the Parish of Jarrow.	9,682	2,301	9
5. Boldon		855	197	1
6. Whitburn		1,001	298	1
TOTALS		24,427	9,029	25
Declared to take place from and after 10th December, 1836.				
STOCKTON UNION:				
COUNTY OF DURHAM:				
Parish of Stockton:				
1. Stockton, Town and Borough		7,763	2,504	8
2. Hartburn, East		152	50	1
3. Preston		76	29	1
Parish of Billingham:				
4. Billingham		401	226	1
5. Cowpen Bewley		137	123	1
6. Newton Bewley		92	56	1
7. Wolviston		582	213	1
8. Fgglescliffe	Par. of Egglescliffe.	424	132	1
9. Aislaby	Par. of Egglescliffe.	143	121	1
10. Newsham	Par. of Egglescliffe.	58	44	1
11. Elton		103	73	1
12. Elwick Hall		169	96	1
Parish of Greatham:				
13. Greatham		519	151	1
14. Claxton		32	55	1
Parish of Grindon:				
15. Grindon		309	136	1
16. Whitton		75	27	1

PARISHES UNITED. (DURHAM.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
STOCKTON UNION—*continued.*		£.	
17. Hart (Parish of Hart.)	243	97	1
18. Dalton Piercy (Parish of Hart.)	79	47	1
19. Elwick (Parish of Hart.)	232	38	1
20. Throston (Parish of Hart.)	70	57	1
21. Thorp Bulmer (Parish of Hart.)	28	39	1
22. Hartlepool	2,894	269	3
23. Longnewton	313	190	1
24. Norton	1,486	608	2
In the Parish of Redmarshall:			
25. Redmarshall	56	32	1
26. Carlton	183	54	1
Parish of Stranton:			
27. Stranton	381	170	1
28. Brierton	22	9	1
29. Seaton Carew	333	89	1
COUNTY OF YORK—NORTH RIDING:			
Parish of Kirk Leavington:			
30. Low Worsall	164	92	1
Parish of Middlesborough:			
31. Middlesborough	2,350	93	3
32. Linthorpe	196	117	1
Parish of Northallerton:			
33. High Worsall	133	62	1
34. Stainton (Parish of Stainton.)	356	132	1
35. Acklan (Parish of Stainton.)	371	53	1
36. Ingleby Barwick. (Parish of Stainton.)	175	103	1
37. Maltby (Parish of Stainton.)	168	52	1
38. Thornaby	197	151	1
39. Yarm	1,504	570	2
In the Parish of Kirk Leavington:			
40. Castle Leavington	45	107	1
41. Kirk Leavington	222	108	1
TOTALS	23,236	7,375	54

Declared to take place from and after 22nd February, 1837.

SUNDERLAND UNION:			
In the Parish of Bishopwearmouth:			
1. Sunderland	17,060	4,504	10
2. Bishopwearmouth	14,462	3,176	9
3. Bishopwearmouth Pans.	363	287	1
4. Ford	911	240	1
5. Ryhope	365	152	1
6. Tunstall	75	13	1
In the Parish of Monkwearmouth:			
7. Monkwearmouth	1,498	336	2
8. Monkwearmouth Shore	6,051	1,726	5
9. Fulwell	158	41	1
10. Hylton	420	190	1
11. Southwick	1,301	265	2
TOTALS	42,664	10,930	34

Declared to take place from and after 13th December, 1836.

PARISHES UNITED. (DURHAM.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
TEESDALE UNION:			
COUNTY OF DURHAM:		£.	
1. Barnard Castle (In the Parish of Gainford.)	4,430	1,473	5
2. Cleatham (In the Parish of Gainford.)	94	33	1
3. Gainford (In the Parish of Gainford.)	524	151	1
4. Headlam (In the Parish of Gainford.)	109	72	1
5. Ingleton (In the Parish of Gainford.)	355	113	1
6. Langton (In the Parish of Gainford.)	107	36	1
7. Marwood (In the Parish of Gainford.)	200	213	1
8. Morton Tynemouth (In the Parish of Gainford.)	19	36	1
9. Streatlam & Stainton (In the Parish of Gainford.)	324	177	1
10. Westwick (In the Parish of Gainford.)	98	42	1
11. Whorlton (In the Parish of Gainford.)	311	94	1
12. Cockfield	790	168	1
Parish of Middleton:			
13. Middleton	1,824	688	3
14. Eggleston	623	139	1
15. Forest and Frith	760	321	1
16. Newbiggin	507	210	1
17. Staindrop (Parish of Staindrop.)	1,478	480	2
18. Hilton (Parish of Staindrop.)	118	43	1
19. Langley Dale,&c. (Parish of Staindrop.)	[illegible]	227	1
20. Raby, &c.. (Parish of Staindrop.)	247	195	1
21. Wackerfield (Parish of Staindrop.)	112	9	1
22. Woodland (Parish of Staindrop.)	223	52	1
23. Winston	327	308	1
COUNTY OF YORK—NORTH RIDING:			
Parish of Barningham:			
24. Barningham	384	201	1
25. Hope	44	10	1
26. Scargill	119	29	1
27. Bowes (Parish of Bowes.)	1,095	358	2
28. Boldron (Parish of Bowes.)	168	86	1
29. Gilmonby (Parish of Bowes.)	175	45	1
30. Brignall	216	84	1
31. Barforth (Parish of Forcett.)	128	not declared.	1
32. Ovington (Parish of Forcett.)	166	29	1
33. Hutton	248	60	1
Parish of Rokeby:			
34. Rokeby	140	82	1
35. Egglestone Abbey	82	64	1
Parish of Romaldkirk:			
36. Romaldkirk	377	140	1
37. Cotherstone	706	302	1
38. Holwick	201	102	1
39. Hunderthwaite	313	175	1
40. Lartington	243	132	1
41. Lunedale	265	123	1
42. Mickleton	356	142	1
43. Startforth	460	210	1
Parish of Wycliffe:			
44. Thorpe	156	76	1
TOTALS	19,839	7,730	52

Declared to take place from and after 18th February, 1837.

WEARDALE UNION:			
1. Stanhope	9,541	2,388	10
2. Edmondbyers (Edmondbyers Parish.)	484	159	1
3. Hunstonworth (Edmondbyers Parish.)	511	97	1
4. Wolsingham	2,239	946	4
TOTALS	12,775	3,590	16

Declared to take place from and after 5th January, 1837.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

PARISHES UNITED. (Herefordshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
DORE UNION:			
County of Hereford:		£.	
1. Abbey Dore	533	283	1
2. Bacton	178	81	1
3. Craswell	374	219	1
4. Dulas	58	13	1
5. Ewyas Harrold	344	76	1
6. Kenderchurch	75	53	1
7. Kentchurch	320	164	1
8. Kilpeck	285	119	1
9. Kingston	492	263	1
10. Llancillo	76	76	1
11. Llanveyna	298	116	1
12. Longtown	938	576	2
13. Madley	930	445	2
14. Michaelchurch Escley	403	302	1
15. Newton	283	154	1
16. Orcop	560	105	1
17. Peterchurch	676	349	2
Dore Union—*continued.*		£.	
18. Rollstone	162	104	1
19. St. Devereaux	201	84	1
20. St. Margaret's	313	193	1
21. Thruxton	59	53	1
22. Tiberton	118	67	1
23. Treville	66	71	1
24. Turnastone	54	16	1
25. Vowchurch	371	201	1
26. Waterstone	149	62	1
27. Wormbridge	121	49	1
County of Monmouth:			
28. Grosmont	690	279	2
29. Llangua	76	18	1
Totals	9,203	4,591	33

Declared to take place from and after 27th March, 1837.

COUNTY OF KENT.

GREENWICH UNION:		£.	
1. Greenwich	24,553	7,738	8
2. St. Nicholas, Deptford	6,036	1,591	3
3. St. Paul, Deptford	13,759	5,453	4
4. Woolwich	17,661	7,792	5
Totals	62,009	22,574	20

Declared to take place from and after 18th November, 1836.

LEWISHAM UNION:		£.	
1. Lewisham	9,659	2,877	7
2. Charlton next Woolwich	2,327	685	3
3. Eltham	2,005	1,060	3
4. Mottingham	124	43	1
5. Kidbroke	458	49	1
6. Lee	1,108	429	2
7. Plumstead	2,745	1,437	3
Totals	18,426	6,580	20

Declared to take place from and after 28th November, 1836.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE UNION:			
County of Lancaster:		£.	
1. Ashton-under-Lyne	33,597		5
2. Droylsden	2,996		1
3. Denton	2,792		1
4. Haughton	2,914		1
County of Chester:			
5. Duckingfield	14,681		3
6. Stayley	2,440		1
7. Newton	5,997		2
8. Godley	636		1
9. Hattersley	477		1
10. Mottram	2,144		1
11. Matley	262		1
12. Hollingworth	1,760		1
13. Tintwistle	1,820		1
Totals	72,516	Averages not yet declared.	20

Declared to take place from and after 3rd February, 1837.

BLACKBURN UNION:			
1. Blackburn	27,091	Averages	5
2. Mellor	2,071	not yet	1
3. Balderstone	658	declared.	1
4. Clayton-le-Dale	551		1
5. Osbaldeston	349		1
6. Ramsgrave	515		1
7. Over Darwen	6,972		2
8. Lower Darwen	2,667		1
9. Eccleshill	715		1
10. Yate and Pickup-Bank	1,209		1
11. Billington	1,089		1
12. Salisbury	433		1
13. Dinkley	223		1
14. Wilpshire	337		1
15. Rishton	919		1
16. Great Harwood	2,436		1
17. Little Harwood	341		1
18. Clayton-le-Moors	551		1
19. Oswaldtwistle	5,897		1
20. Church	979		1
21. Livesay	1,787		1
22. Pleasington	633		1
23. Tockholes	1,124		1
24. Wilton	1,047		1
Totals	60,594	Averages not yet declared.	29

Declared to take place from and after 17th January, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (Lancashire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
BOLTON UNION:		£.	
1. Great Bolton	28,299		5
2. Little Bolton	12,896		3
3. Bradshaw	773		1
4. Breightmet	1,026		1
5. Edgworth	2,168		1
6. Entwistle	701		1
7. Harwood	2,011		1
8. Darcey Lever	1,119		1
9. Little Lever	2,231		1
10. Great Lever	637		1
11. Longworth	179		1
12. Lostock	606		1
13. Quarlton	376		1
14. Sharples	2,589		1
15. Tonge with Haulgh	2,201		1
16. Turton	2,563		1
17. Farnworth	2,928		1
18. Eaton	719		1
19. Little Hulton	2,981		1
20. Middle Hulton	934		1
21. Over Hulton	538		1
22. Horwick	3,562		1
23. Halliwell	2,963		1
24. Kersley	2,705		1
25. Rumworth	1,164		1
26. West Houghton	4,500		2
Totals	83,369	Averages not yet declared.	33

Declared to take place from and after 1st February, 1837.

BURNLEY UNION:			
1. Burnley	7,551		3
2. Colne	8,080		3
3. Briercliffe with Extwistle	1,755		1
4. Cliviger	1,598		1
5. Foulridge	1,418		1
6. Habergham Eaves	5,817		2
7. Hapton	583		1
8. Hughouses	155		1
9. Huncoat	502		1
10. Ightenhill Park	164		1
11. Great & Little Marsden	4,713		2
12. Padiham	3,529		2
13. Barley with Wheatley Booth	707		1
14. Barrowford Booth	2,633		1
15. Goldshaw Booth	763		1
16. Higham with West Close Booth	1,038		1
17. Old Laund Booth	476		1
18. Reedly Hollows, Filley Close, & New Laund Booth	468		1
19. Rough Lee	949		1
20. Wheatley Carr	58		1
21. Dunnockshaw	46		1
22. Read	510		1
23. Simonstone	440		1
24. Trawden	2,853		1
25. Worsthorn with Hurstwood	798		1
26. Altham	413		1
Totals	48,017	Averages not yet declared.	33

Declared to take place from and after 20th January, 1837.

BURY UNION:			
1. Bury	15,086	Averages not yet declared.	5
2. Elton	4,054		2
3. Tottington, Lower End	9,280		3
4. Walmersley	3,456		2
5. Pilkington	11,006		3
6. Radcliffe	3,904		2
7. Ainsworth	1,584		1
8. Heap	10,429		3
9. Birtle-cum-Bamford	1,650		1
10. Ashworth	294		1
11. Pilsworth	443		1
12. Hopwood	1,413		1
Totals	62,599	Averages not yet declared.	25

Declared to take place from and after 8th February, 1837.

CHORLEY UNION:			
1. Chorley	9,282		3
2. Heapey	465		1
3. Charnock Richard	755		1
4. Welsh Whittle	147		1
5. Coppul	908		1
6. Duxbury	213		1
7. Leyland	3,404		1
8. Euxton	1,501		1
9. Whittle-le-Woods	2,015		1
10. Cuerden	592		1
11. Brindle	1,558		1
12. Hoghton	2,198		1
13. Withnell	1,251		1
14. Wheelton	1,519		1
15. Clayton-le-Woods	926		1
16. Rivington	537		1
17. Anglezark	168		1
18. Adlington	1,082		1
19. Anderton	343		1
20. Charnock Heath	841		1
21. Croston	1,398		1
22. Eccleston	761		1
23. Ulves Walton	501		1
24. Heskin	324		1
25. Mawdesley	886		1
Totals	33,575	Averages not yet declared.	27

Declared to take place from and after 26th January, 1837.

CHORLTON UNION:			
1. Chorlton-upon-Medlock	20,569		5
2. Ardwick	5,524		2
3. Hulme	9,624		3
4. Stretford	2,463		1
5. Mosside	208		1
6. Levenshulme	1,086		1
7. Rushulme	1,078		1
8. Didsbury	1,067		1
9. Withington	1,048		1
10. Gorton	2,623		1
11. Burnage	507		1
12. Chorlton, with Hardy	668		1
Totals	46,465	Averages not yet declared.	19

Declared to take place from and after 3rd February, 1837.

CLITHEROE UNION:			
County of Lancaster:			
1. Clitheroe	5,213		3
2. Chatburn	591		1
3. Downham	552		1
4. Mearley	63		1
5. Little Milton	70		1
6. Pendleton	1,205	Averages not yet declared.	1

PARISHES UNITED. (LANCASHIRE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
CLITHEROE UNION—*contin.*		£.	
7. Twiston	222		1
8. Whalley	1,151		1
9. Wiswell	724		1
10. Worston	129		1
11. Chipping	1,334		1
12. Thorneley with Wheatley	516		1
13. Little Bowland with Leagram	288		1
14. Aighton Bailey and Chaigeley	1,980		1
WEST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK:			
15. Gisburn	607		1
16. Horton	200		1
17. Midhope	62		1
18. Rimmington	701		1
19. Paythorne	187		1
20. Newsholme	70		1
21. Gisburn Forest	400		1
22. Bolton by Bowland	1,174		1
23. Sawley	499		1
24. Slaidburn	920		1
25. Easington	424		1
26. Newton	544		1
27. Bowland Forest, High	177		1
28. Bowland Forest, Low	344		1
29. Bashall Eaves	310		1
30. Waddington	624		1
31. West Bradford	522		1
32. Grindleton	1,103		1
33. Mitton	262		1
TOTALS	23,168		35

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 14th January, 1837.

THE FYLDE UNION:			
1. Poulton-in-the-Fylde	1,025		2
2. Carleton	319		1
3. Hardhorn with Newton	409		1
4. Marton	1,487		1
5. Thornton	842		1
6. Bispham with Norbreck	313		1
7. Layton	943		1
8. Singleton	499		1
9. Mythorp			1
10. Weeton	477		1
11. Westby with Plumpton	686		1
12. Ribby with Wray	482		1
13. Lytham	1,523		1
14. Bryning with Kellamargh	164		1
15. Greenhalgh with Thirleton	408		1
16. Treales, Roseacre, and Wharles	756		1
17. Medlar with Wesham	242		1
18. Kirkham	2,469		2
19. Freckleton	909		1
20. Newton with Scales	381		1
21. Warton	531		1
22. Clifton with Salwick	508		1
23. Little Eccleston	230		1
24. Elswick	327		1
TOTALS	15,930		26

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 27th January, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (LANCASHIRE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
GARSTANG UNION:		£.	
1. Garstang	929		2
2. Barnacre with Bonds	519		1
3. Bilborough	199		1
4. Cabus	267		1
5. Catteral	457		1
6. Claughton	842		1
7. Clevely	140		1
8. Forton	662		1
9. Holleth	50		1
10. Kirkland	458		1
11. Nateby	232		1
12. Pilling	1,127		1
13. Winmarleigh	275		1
14. Nether Wyersdale	770		1
15. Bleasdale	236		1
16. Myerscough	510		1
17. Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnicar	665		1
18. Preesall with Hackensall	745		1
19. Stalmin with Stanall	504		1
20. Hambleton	334		1
21. Out Rawcliffe	575		1
22. Great Eccleston	624		1
23. Sowerby with Inskip	798		1
TOTALS	11,918		24

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 31st January, 1837.

HASLINGDEN UNION:			
1. Haslingden	7,776		4
2. Henheads	202		1
3. Higher Booths	4,347		2
4. Lower Booths	2,178		1
5. Old Accrington	1,323		1
6. New Accrington	4,960		3
7. New Church	9,196		3
8. Coupe Lench, New Hall Hey, and Hall-Carr	1,519		1
9. Tottington Higher End	2,572		1
10. Musbury	1,231		1
TOTALS	35,304		18

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 17th January, 1837.

LEIGH UNION:			
1. West Leigh	2,780		2
2. Tyldesley, with Shakerley	5,038		3
3. Lowton	2,374		2
4. Atherton	4,181		3
5. Bedford	3,087		2
6. Pennington	3,165		2
7. Culcheth	2,503		2
8. Astley	1,832		2
TOTALS	24,960		18

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 15th February, 1837.

OLDHAM UNION:			
1. Oldham	32,381		6
2. Crompton	7,004		3
3. Chadderton	5,476		3
4. Royton	5,652		3
5. Thornham	1,455		1
6. Middleton	6,903		3
7. Tonge	1,800		1
8. Alkrington	367		1
TOTALS	61,038		21

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 3rd February, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (LANCASHIRE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
ORMSKIRK UNION:		£.	
1. Ormskirk	4,251		3
2. Lathom	3,272		1
3. Bickerstaffe	1,309		1
4. Skelmersdale	676		1
5. Burscough	2,244		1
6. Scarisbrick	1,783		1
7. Aughton	1,462		1
8. Halsall	1,169		1
9. Down Holland	704		1
10. Lydiate	770		1
11. Maghull	957		1
12. Melling	559		1
13. Simonswood	411		1
14. Hesketh, with Beccensall	523		1
15. Tarleton	1,886		1
16. Rufford	869		1
17. North Meols	5,132		2
18. Birkdale	518		1
19. Formby	1,312		1
20. Altcar	505		1
21. Bispham	256		1
TOTALS	30,568	Averages not yet declared.	24

Declared to take place from and after 31st January, 1837.

PRESCOT UNION:			
1. Prescot	5,055		3
2. Bold	866		1
3. Cronton	293		1
4. Ditton	466		1
5. Eccleston	3,259		2
6. Parr	1,942		1
7. Rainford	1,642		1
8. Rainhill	679		1
9. Sutton	3,173		2
10. Whiston	1,468		1
11. Widnes, with Appleton	1,986		1
12. Windle	5,825		3
13. Huyton	1,094		1
14. Knowsley	1,162		1
15. Tarbock	755		1
16. Roby	401		1
17. Hale	572		1
18. Halewood	930		1
19. Speke	514		1
20. Much Woolton	1,344		1
21. Little Woolton	734		1
TOTALS	34,160	Averages not yet declared.	27

Declared to take place from and after 31st January, 1837.

PRESTON UNION:			
1. Preston	33,112		6
2. Barton	422		1
3. Broughton	620		1
4. Elston	64		1
5. Fishwick	759		1
6. Grimsargh and Brockholes	310		1
7. Haighton	192		1
8. Lea, Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam	687		1
9. Ribbleton	170		1
10. Wood Plumpton	1,719		1
11. Catforth	399		1
12. Fulwood	500		1
13. Walton-le-dale	5,767		2
14. Cuerdale	118		1
15. Samlesbury	1,948		1
16. Farington	672		1
17. Penwortham	1,416		1
18. Howick	132		1
19. Hutton	715		1
20. Longton	1,744		1
21. Little Hoole	189		1
22. Much Hoole	745		1
23. Bretherton	828		1
24. Hothersall	1,030		1
25. Alston			
26. Ribchester	1,889		1
27. Dutton	490		1
28. Dilworth	874		1
29. Goosnargh	1,844		1
TOTALS	59,355	Averages not yet declared.	35

Declared to take place from and after 31st January, 1837.

ROCHDALE UNION:			
1. Spotland	15,325		5
2. Castleton	11,079		4
3. Blactchingworth and Calderbrook	4,221		2
4. Butterworth	5,648		2
5. Wardleworth	9,360		4
6. Wuerdale and Wardle	6,754		2
TOTALS	52,387	Averages not yet declared.	19

Declared to take place from and after 15th February, 1837.

TODMORDEN UNION:			
COUNTY OF LANCASTER:			
1. Todmorden and Walsden	6,054		4
COUNTY OF YORK—WEST RIDING:			
2. Stansfield	3,037		4
3. Wadsworth	5,198		3
4. Hepstonstall	4,661		3
5. Langfield	2,514		2
6. Erringden	1,933		2
TOTALS	23,397	Averages not yet declared.	18

Declared to take place from and after 15th February, 1837.

WARRINGTON UNION:			
1. Warrington	16,018		4
2. Burtonwood	944		1
3. Poulton, with Fearnhead	709		1
4. Rixton, with Glazebrook	906		1
5. Woolstone, with Martinscroft	578		1
6. Winwick	603		1
7. Golborne	1,532		1
8. Haydock	934		1
9. Houghton, Middletown, and Arbury	286		1
10. Kenyon	349		1
11. Newton, in Mackerfield	2,139		1
12. Southworth and Croft	1,329		1
13. Great Sankey	563		1
14. Penketh	548		1
15. Cuerdley	319		1
TOTALS	27,757	Averages not yet declared.	18

Declared to take place from and after 2nd February, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (LANCASHIRE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
WEST DERBY UNION:		£.	
1. West Derby	9,613		3
2. Bootle-cum-Linacre	1,133		1
3. Everton	4,518		2
4. Fazakerley	407		1
5. Kirkby	1,190		1
6. Kirkdale	2,591		2
7. Walton-on-the-Hill	1,400	Averages not yet declared.	1
8. Aintree	247		1
9. Great Crossby	1,201		1
10. Little Crossby	414		1
11. Ince Blundell	505		1
12. Litherland	789		1
13. Lunt	67		1
14. Netherton	273		1
15. Orrell and Ford	244		1
16. Sephton	403		1
17. Thornton	342		1
18. Toxteth Park	24,067		5
19. Childwall	159		1
20. Allerton	374		1
21. Garston	1,147		1
22. Wavertree	1,932		1
23. Croxteth Park	42		1
TOTALS	53,058		31

Declared to take place from and after 31st January, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (LANCASHIRE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
WIGAN UNION:		£.	
1. Wigan	20,774		5
2. Billinge, Chapel End	1,279		1
3. Billinge, Higher End	676		1
4. Dalton	468		1
5. Upholland	3,040		1
6. Aspull	2,464		1
7. Haigh	1,271		1
8. Blackrod	2,591		1
9. Hindley	4,575		2
10. Abram	511		1
11. Ince	1,903		1
12. Orrell	2,518		1
13. Pemberton	4,276		2
14. Winstanley	731		1
15. Standish, with Langtree	2,407	Averages not yet declared.	1
16. Shevington	899		1
17. Worthington	124		1
18. Wrightington	1,601		1
19. Parbold	382		1
20. Ashton in Mackerfield	5,912		2
TOTALS	58,402		27

Declared to take place from and after 2nd February, 1837.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

BOSTON UNION:		£.	
1. Boston	11,240	5,443	5
2. Swineshead	1,994	1,186	2
3. Wyberton	530	472	1
4. Frampton	706	510	1
5. Wigtoft	697	442	1
6. Sutterton	1,093	622	2
7. Algarkirk	651	561	1
8. Fosdyke	401	257	1
9. Bicker	645	420	1
10. Skirbeck	1,255	379	1
11. Skirbeck Quarter	323	240	1
12. Frieston	1,089	919	2
13. Butterwick	504	173	1
14. Bennington	500	251	1
15. Leverton	631	382	1
16. Sibsey	1,364	639	2
17. Kirton	1,763	1,262	2
18. Brothertoft	123	53	1
19. Fishtoft	463	422	1
20. Leake	1,744	679	2
21. Wrangle	1,030	788	2
22. Langrick Ville	202	65	1
23. Frith Ville	261	152	1
24. West Ville	118	31	1
25. Thornton-le-Fen	216	56	1
26. Dog Dyke	215	219	1
27. Carrington	140	72	1
TOTALS	29,898	16,695	38

Declared to take place from and after 22nd September, 1836.

CAISTOR UNION:			
1. Caistor	1,525	759	2
2. Cabourn	173	88	1
3. Glentham	399	150	1
4. Bigby	190	54	1
5. Stallingborough	366	201	1
6. Habrough	313	218	1

CAISTOR UNION—*continued.*		£.	
7. Immingham	199	197	1
8. Keelby	638	208	1
9. Limber Magna	451	205	1
10. Limber Parva, with Brocklesby	242	157	1
11. Riby	163	175	1
12. Clixby	46	59	1
13. Grapby	287	93	1
14. North Kelsey	648	373	1
15. Nettleton	385	129	1
16. Searby-cum-Owmby	252	122	1
17. Somerby	61	45	1
18. Holton-le-moor	150	22	1
19. Claxby	205	86	1
20. South Kelsey	632	241	1
21. Kingerby	95	21	1
22. Newton-by-Toft	82	40	1
23. Normanby on-the-Wold	122	81	1
24. Osgodby with Kirkby	350	67	1
25. North Owersby	297	143	1
26. South Owersby	110	75	1
27. West Rasen	252	93	1
28. Thornton-le-moor	99	70	1
29. Toft	74	35	1
30. Usselby	84	35	1
31. Croxby	73	42	1
32. Linwood	169	76	1
33. Market-Rasen	1,428	641	2
34. Middle-Rasen	685	247	1
35. Stainton-le-Vale	118	95	1
36. Tealby	824	467	1
37. Thoresway	158	72	1
38. Thorganby	108	40	1
39. Walesby	247	127	1
40. North Willingham	223	146	1
41. Kirmond-le-mire	74	45	1
42. Six Hills	169	88	1
43. Legsby	236	142	1
44. Lessington	182	64	1

PARISHES UNITED. (Lincolnshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Caistor Union—*continued.*		£.	
45. East Torrington	87	43	1
46. Buslingthorpe	56	16	1
47. Bishop Norton	314	136	1
48. Atterby	112	49	1
49. Snitterby	182	69	1
50. Ashby-cum-Fenby	179	88	1
51. Aylesby	144	69	1
52. Barnoldby-le-beck	232	156	1
53. Beelsby	158	59	1
54. Bradley	98	27	1
55. Brigsley	108	39	1
56. Clee	177	115	1
57. Cleethorpe	497	207	1
58. Great Coates	235	126	1
59. Little Coates	49	37	1
60. Cuxwold	79	18	1
61. Great Grimsby	4,225	1,108	3
62. Hatcliffe	96	43	1
63. Hawerby, with Beesby	66	79	1
64. Healing	102	58	1
65. Humberston	258	121	1
66. Irby	263	139	1
67. Laceby	616	210	1
68. East Ravendale	78	14	1
69. West Ravendale	26	5	1
70. Rothwell	231	157	1
71. Scartho	147	73	1
72. Swallow	168	31	1
73. Swinhope	126	84	1
74. Waltham	545	241	1
75. Wold Newton	158	67	1
76. Waddingham	523	205	1
Totals	23,919	10,423	80

Declared to take place from and after 13th December, 1836.

GAINSBOROUGH UNION:

County of Lincoln:			
1. Gainsborough	6,658	1,858	3
2. Morton	543	173	1
3. Stockwith, East	269	84	1
4. Walkerith	65	17	1
5. Blyton cum-Warton	551	150	1
6. Laughton	309	52	1
7. Wildsworth	132	44	1
8. Lea	197	124	1
9. Corringham	559	276	1
10. Pilham	100	36	1
11. Springthorpe	194	75	1
12. Heapham	143	91	1
13. Upton	233	118	1
14. Hexby	227	67	1
15. Knaith	63	45	1
16. Burton Gate	101	81	1
17. Willingham	392	107	1
18. Marton	494	89	1
19. Torksey	301	58	1
20. Harwick		47	1
21. Brampton	103	67	1
22. Kettlethorpe	237	22	1
23. Fenton	226	71	1
24. Newton-on-Trent	310	84	1
25. Stowe	385	141	1
26. Scotton, with Ferry East	494	202	1
27. Sturton and Barnsby	408	147	1
28. Northorpe	128	38	1
29. Southorpe	36	25	1
30. Blyborough	201	152	1
31. Willoughton	477	156	1
32. Hemswell	347	131	1
33. Harpswell	73	53	1
34. Glentworth	298	183	1

PARISHES UNITED. (Lincolnshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Gainsborough Union *continued.*		£.	
35. Fillingham	308	146	1
36. Coates	55	6	1
37. Grayingham	137	100	1
38. Scottar	1,043	357	1
County of Nottingham:			
39. West Barton	40	13	1
40. Bole	144	40	1
41. Saunby	104	98	1
42. Beckingham	482	218	1
43. Walkeringham	529	149	1
44. Misterton	944	371	1
45. Stockwith, West	635	159	1
Totals	19,675	6,721	47

Declared to take place from and after 19th January, 1837.

GLANDFORD BRIGG UNION:

1. Glandford Brigg	1,780	575	2
2. Hibaldotow	632	262	1
3. Redbourn	300	175	1
4. Kirton-in-Lindsay	1,542	616	2
5. Manton	49	26	1
6. Cleatham	76	60	1
7. Twigmore	25	22	1
8. Messingham	924	382	1
9. East Butterwick	326	120	1
10. Bottesford	112	47	1
11. Crosby	174	82	1
12. Ashby	378	154	1
13. Burringham	410	100	1
14. Holm	49	24	1
15. Yaddlethorpe	106	42	1
16. Frodingham	70	22	1
17. Bromby	115	84	1
18. Scunthorpe	240	89	1
19. Flixborough	210	130	1
20. Burton-upon-Stather	760	294	1
21. Aulkborough	467	136	1
22. Whitton	245	103	1
23. Halton, West	359	199	1
24. Winteringham	726	334	1
25. Winterton	1,295	332	1
26. Roxby with Risby	373	211	1
27. Appleby	517	178	1
28. Broughton	915	387	1
29. Scawby with Sturton	942	321	1
30. Barnet-by-le-Wold	532	203	1
31. Wrawby	638	123	1
32. Melton Ross	158	142	1
33. Worlaby	309	85	1
34. Bouby	339	118	1
35. Saxby	260	104	1
36. Horkstow	240	180	1
37. Ferraby, South	500	157	1
38. Elsham [Peter	471	242	1
39. Barton St. Mary and St.	3,233	1,324	3
40. Barrow	1,334	470	1
41. Goxhill	801	393	1
42. Thornton Curtis	362	300	1
43. Wootton	459	193	1
44. Ulceby	694	226	1
45. Halton, East	515	261	1
46. Croxton	103	15	1
47. Kirmington	310	77	1
48. Killingholme, North	142	79	1
49. Killingholme, South	338	193	1
50. Cadney-cum-Housham	334	121	1
Totals	26,189	10,513	54

Declared to take place from and after 18th January, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (Lincolnshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
LINCOLN UNION:			
City and Liberty of Lincoln, and County of the same City:		£.	
1. St. Benedict	654	196	1
2. St. Botolph	614	74	1
3. Bracebridge	158	64	1
4. Branston	859	377	1
5. Canwick	201	156	1
6. St. John in Newport	216	16	1
7. St. Margaret in the Close	359	120	1
8. St. Mark	450	117	1
9. St. Martin	1,942	368	2
10. St. Mary-le-Wigford	702	116	1
11. St. Michael	843	132	1
12. St. Nicholas in Newport	442	110	1
13. St. Peter at Arches	534	114	1
14. St. Peter in East Gate	404	60	1
15. St. Peter in Goats	661	83	1
16. St. Swithin	2,202	401	2
17. Waddington	768	149	1
County of Lincoln:			
18. St. Mary Magdalen in the Bail	646	213	1
19. St. Paul in the Bail	447	142	1
20. Nettleham	714	233	1
21. Reepham	205	94	1
22. Riseholme	62	77	1
23. Saxelby with Ingleby	719	205	1
24. Scampton	242	92	1
25. Scothern	497	117	1
26. Snarford	61	21	1
27. Sudbrooke	84	47	1
28. Thorpe in the Fallows	62	31	1
29. Welton	516	197	1
30. Aisthorpe	89	56	1
31. Barlings	280	66	1
32. Brattleby	154	50	1
33. Broxholme	137	44	1
34. Burton (by Lincoln)	177	170	1
35. North Carlton	180	84	1
36. South Carlton	204	151	1
37. Dunholme	237	183	1
38. Faldingworth	296	106	1
39. Fiskerton	330	106	1
40. Friesthorpe	46	14	1
41. North Hykeham	317	102	1
42. South Hykeham	116	37	1
43. Aubourn	233	65	1
44. Haddington	123	25	1
45. Thorpe on the Hill	273	103	1
46. Navenby	778	188	1
47. Boothby	173	104	1
48. Coleby	415	67	1
49. Harmston	405	108	1
50. Skinnand	24		1
51. Eagle	467	84	1
52. Doddington	165	85	1
53. Whisby	58	15	1
54. Skellingthorpe	417	103	1
55. Boultham	79	74	1
56. Metheringham	880	169	1
57. Dunstan	423	199	1
58. Nocton	445	174	1
59. Potter Hanworth	402	67	1
60. Washingborough	572	308	1
61. Heighington	552	339	1
62. Greetwell	42	71	1
63. Willingham Cherry	102	53	1
64. Stainton (by Langworth)	238	26	1
65. Hackthorne	244	144	1
66. Spridlington	250	116	1
67. Saxby	124	55	1
68. Owmby	227	145	1
69. Normanby	435	100	1
Lincoln Union—*continued.*		£.	
70. Bullington	50	20	1
71. Cold Hanworth	63	37	1
72. Snelland	105	56	1
73. Rand	71	78	1
74. Wickenby	137	100	1
75. Holton by Beckeringham	168	115	1
76. Newhall (in Stainton)		17	1
77. Swinethorpe	54	18	1
78. West Firsby	30	8	1
79. East Firsby	29	28	1
80. Bardney	1,098	722	2
81. Goltho	93	46	1
82. Apley	152	52	1
83. Stainfield	136	97	1
84. Cameringham	134	81	1
85. Ingham	361	112	1
86. Caneby	176	50	1
Totals	30,230	9,915	89

Declared to take place from and after 28th November, 1836.

LOUTH UNION:			
1. Louth	6,927	3,203	3
2. Louth Park	49	41	1
3. Hallington	67	63	1
4. Raithby	147	87	1
5. Stewton	69	62	1
6. Tathwell	338	359	1
7. Cockerington, North	202	178	1
8. Cockerington, South	214	174	1
9. Grimoldby	311	409	1
10. Manby	207	260	1
11. Carlton, Little	131	51	1
12. Carlton, Great	280	195	1
13. Carlton Castle	54	127	1
14. Reston, North	39	42	1
15. Reston, South	139	130	1
16. Burwell	181	104	1
17. Legburne	449	250	1
18. Cawthorpe, Little	137	90	1
19. Muckton	118	158	1
20. Haugham	92	125	1
21. Ruckland	24	25	1
22. Farforth, with Maidenwell	91	139	1
23. Belleau	107	141	1
24. Claythorpe	61	91	1
25. Walmsgate	72	62	1
26. Worlaby	34	no poor rate.	1
27. Oxcomb	32	57	1
28. Swaby	396	139	1
29. Thoresby, South	142	146	1
30. Thoresby, North	544	321	1
31. Saleby, with Thoresthorpe	220	259	1
32. Strubby, with Woodthorpe	210	127	1
33. Withern with Stain	390	302	1
34. Beesby in the Marsh	159	115	1
35. Maltby-le-Marsh	209	149	1
36. Mablethorpe, St. Mary, and St. Peter	242	330	1
37. Gayton-le-Marsh	306	189	1
38. Authorpe	121	122	1
39. Tothill	67	23	1
40. Theddlethorpe All-Saints	266	219	1
41. Theddlethorpe St. Helen's	275	210	1
42. Trusthorpe	286	259	1
43. Saltfleetby All-Saints	180	270	1
44. Saltfleetby St. Clement's	110	192	1

PARISHES UNITED. (Lincolnshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Louth Union—*continued.*		£.	
45. Saltfleetby St. Peter's	200	213	1
46. Skidbrooke, with Saltfleet Haven	362	324	1
47. Somercoates, North	753	564	1
48. Somercoates, South	320	284	1
49. Conisholm	170	76	1
50. Grainthorp, with Ludney and Wrangholm	517	315	1
51. Grimsby, Little	52	44	1
52. Haguaby, with Hannay	97	37	1
53. Keddington	172	146	1
54. Fotherby	207	178	1
55. Utterby	198	186	1
56. Calcethorpe	72	100	1
57. Covenham St. Mary	163	75	1
58. Covenham St. Bartholomew	222	150	1
59. Ormsby, North	128	51	1
60. Ludborough	322	316	1
61. Wyham, with Cadeby	94	84	1
62. Elkington, North	100	88	1
63. Elkington, South	271	121	1
64. Brackenborough	44	36	1
65. Donington on Bain	300	168	1
66. Stenigot	89	49	1
67. Kelsterne, with Lambcroft	200	206	1
68. Biscathorpe	45	16	1
69. Welton-le-Wold	241	203	1
70. Gayton-le-Wold, with Grimblethorp	127	107	1
71. Withcall	72	10	1
72. Willingham, South	212	125	1
73. Hainton	268	266	1
74. Burgh or Brough on Bain, with Grisby	131	148	1
75. Ludford Magna	322	280	1
76. Ludford Parva	206	115	1
77. Binbrooke St. Gabriel	616	315	1
78. Binbrooke St. Mary	414	262	1
79. Marsh Chapel	477	424	1
80. North Coates	215	94	1
81. Fulstow	448	295	1
82. Tetney	647	509	1
83. Waith	31	35	1
84. Grainsby	116	71	1
85. Holton-le-Clay	207	97	1
86. Aby with Greenfield	204	126	1
87. Alvingham	292	270	1
88. Yarborough	175	124	1
Totals	25,214	17,748	90

Declared to take place from and after 12th April, 1837.

SLEAFORD UNION:			
1. New Sleaford	2,450	841	2
2. Old Sleaford	272	83	1
3. Ashby-de-la-Lound	178	106	1
4. Aswarby	113	46	1
5. Aunsby	117	15	1
6. Asgarby	55	11	1
7. Anwick	235	127	1
8. Bloxholme	76	68	1
9. Walcot near Falkingham	183	47	1
10. Newton	176	47	1
11. Stow-cum-Threckingham	191	75	1
12. Scot Willoughby	24	9	1
13. Silk Willoughby	193	73	1
14. Dembleby	66	17	1
15. Culverthorpe	109	21	1
16. Swarby	142	55	1
17. Osbournby	522	138	1
18. Spanby	84	5	1
19. Swaton	311	163	1
20. Kelby	104	18	1
21. Wilsford	393	175	1
22. Quarrington	184	63	1
23. North Ranceby	262	60	1
24. South Ranceby	255	147	1
25. Screddington	306	109	1
26. Burton Pedwardine	106	74	1
27. Kirkby-le-Thorpe	170	89	1
28. Helpringham	750	454	1
29. Great Hale	667	402	1
30. Little Hale	299	272	1
31. Heckington	1,480	953	2
32. Ewerby	345	184	1
33. Howell	71	53	1
34. Ruskington	782	162	1
35. Dorrington	371	82	1
36. Leasingham	358	107	1
37. Roxholme		79	1
38. Cranwell	229	136	1
39. Branswell	134	87	1
40. Leadenham	565	213	1
41. Digby	319	162	1
42. Roulston	156	57	1
43. Kirkby Green	74	17	1
44. Evedon	86	62	1
45. Billinghay	1,058	457	2
46. Blankney	543	386	1
47. North Kyme	322	234	1
48. South Kyme	493	211	1
49. Scopwick	278	96	1
50. Thorpe Tilney	127	127	1
51. Timberland	511	383	1
52. Martin	640	277	1
53. Walcot-near-Billinghay	514	302	1
54. Holdingham	137	94	1
55. Welbourne	494	129	1
56. Wellingore	752	223	1
Totals	19,832	9,083	59

Declared to take place from and after 20th September, 1836

SPILSBY UNION:			
1. Spilsby	1,384	735	2
2. Addlethorpe	175	280	1
3. Alford	1,784	701	2
4. Anderby	217	157	1
5. Ashby	170	116	1
6. Aswarby	80	57	1
7. Bilsby, with Thurlby	453	483	1
8. Bolingbroke	725	382	1
9. Bratoft	201	159	1
10. Brinkhill	116	45	1
11. Burgh in the Marsh	906	606	1
12. Calceby	54	14	1
13. Candlesby	216	114	1
14. Claxby	101	83	1
15. Croft	546	301	1
16. Cumberworth	188	151	1
17. Dalby-cum-Dexthorp	98	60	1
18. Driby	89	136	1
19. Farlesthorpe	94	131	1
20. Firsby	142	91	1
21. Friskney	1,457	1,027	2
22. Gunby	75	43	1
23. Hagnaby	71	40	1
24. Halton Holgate	520	233	1
25. Hareby	81	61	1
26. Harrington	70	105	1

PARISHES UNITED. (Lincolnshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Spilsby Union—*continued.*		£.	
27. Hogsthorpe	698	542	1
28. Holme, North	104	45	1
29. Huttoft	470	319	1
30. Hundleby	420	248	1
31. Ingoldmells	206	121	1
32. Irby in the Marsh	96	77	1
33. Kirkby, East	396	158	1
34. Keal, East	357	245	1
35. Keal, West	484	317	1
36. Langton by Spilsby	230	125	1
37. Markby	94	76	1
38. Mavis Enderby	203	168	1
39. Mumby, with Chapel Mumby	619	532	1
40. Orby	287	216	1
41. Ormsby, South, with Keisby	237	380	1
42. Partney	389	174	1
43. Raithby	175	112	1
44. Rigsby, with Ailsby	99	116	1
45. Sansthorpe	206	98	1
46. Scremby, with Grebby	204	166	1
47. Skegness	185	200	1
48. Skendleby	253	202	1
Spilsby Union—*continued.*		£.	
49. Steeping, Great	281	146	1
50. Steeping, Little	263	189	1
51. Stickford	425	231	1
52. Stickney	809	337	1
53. Sutterby	34	14	1
54. Sutton in the Marsh	183	103	1
55. Thorpe	498	365	1
56. Toynton All Saints	475	165	1
57. Toynton St. Peter's	372	180	1
58. Ulceby with Forthington	218	155	1
59. East Ville	136	40	1
60. Mid Ville	162	80	1
61. Wainfleet All Saints	1,135	354	1
62. Wainfleet St. Mary	660	341	1
63. Well and Derthorpe	76	99	1
64. Welton in the Marsh, with Boothby	363	194	1
65. Willoughby	557	578	1
66. Winthorpe	244	303	1
Totals	23,316	14,822	69

Declared to take place from and after 13th April, 1837.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

City of London Union:		£.	
1. St. Alban's, Wood-street	582	632	1
2. Allhallows, Barking	1,761	2,069	1
3. Allhallows, Bread-street	336	373	1
4. Allhallows, the Great	588	542	1
5. Allhallows, Honey-lane	189	217	1
6. Allhallows, the Less	154	206	1
7. Allhallows, Lombard-st.	596	795	1
8. Allhallows, London Wall	1,861	1,240	1
9. Allhallows, Staining	577	883	1
10. St. Alphage, Sion College	1,087	769	1
11. St. Andrew Hubbard	354	285	1
12. St. Andrew Undershaft	1,080	790	1
13. St. Andrew by the Wardrobe	756	682	1
14. St. Anne & Agnes within, Aldersgate	421	506	1
15. St. Anne, Blackfriars	2,622	1,763	2
16. St. Antholin	356	365	1
17. St. Augustine	331	252	1
18. St. Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange	345	751	1
19. St. Bennet, Fink	459	664	1
20. St. Bennet, Gracechurch	348	300	1
21. St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf	612	447	1
22. St. Bennet, Sherehog	180	98	1
23. St. Botolph, Billingsgate	207	273	1
24. Christchurch, Newgate-street	2,622	2,499	2
25. St. Christopher-le-Stock	72	255	1
26. St. Clement, Eastcheap	256	384	1
27. St. Dionis Backchurch	810	912	1
28. St. Dunstan-in-the-East	1,157	1,356	1
29. St. Edmund the King	382	394	1
30. St. Ethelburga	665	378	1
31. St. Faith the Virgin under St. Paul's	841	984	1
32. St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street	355	606	1
33. St. George, Botolph-lane	229	169	1
34. St. Gregory by St. Paul's	1,456	886	1
35. St. Helen, Bishopsgate	692	501	1
36. St. James, Duke's-place	805	361	1
37. St. James, Garlick Hythe	637	456	1
City of London Union—*continued.*		£.	
38. St. John Baptist, Walbrook	411	270	1
39. St. John Evangelist	106	131	1
40. St. John Zachary	241	301	1
41. St. Katherine, Coleman	650	1,248	1
42. St. Katherine Cree Church, otherwise Christ Church	1,718	1,281	1
43. St. Lawrence, Jewry	756	775	1
44. St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street	288	316	1
45. St. Lawrence, Pountney	372	329	1
46. St. Leonard, Eastcheap	110	218	1
47. St. Leonard, Foster-lane	220	720	1
48. St. Magnus	113	422	1
49. St. Margaret, Lothbury	252	623	1
50. St. Margaret Moses	199	221	1
51. St. Margaret, New Fish-street	167	450	1
52. St. Margaret Pattens	181	312	1
53. St. Martin Pomroy, Ironmonger-lane	218	222	1
54. St. Martin's, Ludgate	1,185	903	1
55. St. Martin's Orgars	367	532	1
56. St. Martin's, Vintry	245	472	1
57. St. Martin Outwich	226	266	1
58. St. Mary Abchurch	501	298	1
59. St. Mary Aldermanbury	789	618	1
60. St. Mary Aldermary	507	451	1
61. St. Mary-le-Bow	376	578	1
62. St. Mary Bothaw, Dowgate	253	259	1
63. St. Mary Colechurch	274	308	1
64. St. Mary-at-Hill	773	1,177	1
65. St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street	762	606	1
66. St. Mary Mounthaw	434	185	1
67. St. Mary Somerset	374	377	1
68. St. Mary Staining	309	200	1
69. St. Mary Woolchurchhaw	247	286	1
70. St. Mary Woolnorth	414	693	1
71. St. Matthew, Friday-st.	225	310	1
72. St. Michael Bassishaw	661	1,591	1

x 2

PARISHES UNITED. (MIDDLESEX.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
CITY OF LONDON UNION—*continued.*		£.	
73. St. Michael, Cornhill	508	1,128	1
74. St. Michael, Crooked-la.	327	790	1
75. St. Michael, Queenhithe	773	609	1
76. St. Michael-le-Quern	248	330	1
77. St. Michael, Paternoster-Royal	198	260	1
78. St. Michael, Wood-street.	404	532	1
79. St. Mildred the Virgin. Poultry	285	318	1
80. St. Mildred, Bread-street	302	191	1
81. St. Nicholas Acons	228	307	1
82. St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey	209	333	1
83. St. Nicholas Olave	372	218	1
84. St. Olave, Hart-street	1,041	896	1
85. St. Olave, Old Jewry	213	369	1
86. St. Olave, Silver-street	711	504	1
87. St. Pancras, Soper-lane	168	273	1
88. St. Peter, Cornhill	729	1,590	1
89. St. Peter, near Paul's Wharf	354	440	1
90. St. Peter-le-Poor, Broad-street	546	972	1
91. St. Peter, West Cheap	226	280	1
92. St. Stephen, Coleman-st.	4,014	3,131	2
93. St. Stephen, Walbrook	281	642	1
94. St. Swithin, London Stone	486	481	1
95. St. Thomas the Apostle	531	651	1
96. Trinity the Less, or Trinity the Holy	443	429	1
97. St. Vedast, alias Foster	496	517	1
98. Whitefriars Precinct	1,302	758	1
TOTALS	57,100	59,941	101

Declared to take place from and after 30th March, 1837.

EDMONTON UNION:			
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX:			
1. Edmonton	8,192	4,386	6
2. Tottenham	6,937	4,097	5
3. Hornsey (including Highgate)	4,856	1,735	4
4. Enfield	8,812	3,788	8
5. Hampstead	8,588	3,422	6
COUNTY OF ESSEX:			
6. Waltham Abbey	4,104	2,506	4
COUNTY OF HERTFORD:			
7. Cheshunt	5,021	2,887	5
TOTALS	46,510	22,821	38

Declared to take place from and after 3rd February, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (MIDDLESEX.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36	Number of elected Guardians.
HACKNEY UNION:		£.	
1. Hackney St. John	31,047	12,239	13
2. Stoke Newington St. Mary	3,480	1,033	5
TOTALS	34,527	13,272	18

Declared to take place from and after 26th January, 1837.

POPLAR UNION:			
1. Poplar, including Blackwall	16,849	10,806	8
2. Bromley	4,846	3,560	4
3. Stratford-le-Bow	3,371	1,503	3
TOTALS	25,066	15,869	15

Declared to take place from and after 20th December, 1836.

STEPNEY UNION:			
1. Limehouse	15,695	4,177	5
2. Shadwell	9,554	3,896	4
3. Mile End Old Town	33,892	11,375	8
4. Ratcliffe	9,741	4,874	4
5. Wapping	3,564	2,978	2
TOTALS	72,446	27,300	23

Declared to take place from and after 19th December, 1836.

WHITECHAPEL UNION:			
1. St. Mary Matfelon, Whitechapel	30,733	8,941	10
2. Norton Folgate Liberty	1,918	858	1
3. Old Artillery Ground	1,411	522	1
4. Christchurch, Spital-fields	17,949	4,264	6
5. Mile End New Town	7,384	1,582	2
6. Tower of London, Old without and Tower Precinct	713	104	1
7. St. Botolph, Aldgate, Without, or East Smithfield Liberty	3,453	3,675	2
8. St. Katharine by the Tower	72	2,355	1
9. Trinity in the Minories.	508	735	1
TOTALS	64,141	23,036	25

Declared to take place from and after 16th February, 1837.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

PARISHES UNITED. (NORFOLK.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
GREAT YARMOUTH: Board of Guardians:		£.	
Great Yarmouth	21,115		16

Declared to take place from and after 29th March, 1837.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

PARISHES UNITED. (NORTHUMBERLAND.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
ALNWICK UNION:		£.	
1. Alnwick	6,788	2,866	7
Chapelry of Brainshaugh:			
2. Guizance	197	71	1
Parish of Edlingham:			
3. Edlingham	158	66	1
4. Abberwick	135	39	1
5. Bolton	117	123	1
6. Broompark	53	23	1
7. Learchild	20	6	1
8. Lemmington	85	65	1
In the Parish of Eglingham:			
9. Eglingham	221	85	1
10. Bassington	..	41	1
11. Beanly	169	65	1
12. Crawley	32	34	1
13. Ditchburne, East and West	77	19	1
14. Harehope	50	26	1
15. Hedgley	43	9	1
16. Shipley	95	24	1
17. Titlington	95	71	1
In the Parish of Ellingham:			
18. North Charlton	244	123	1
19. South Charlton	187	23	1
20. Doxford	79	6	1
Parish of Embleton:			
21. Embleton	492	150	1
22. Broxfield	29	10	1
23. Brunton	62	46	1
24. Craster	212	44	1
25. Dunston	185	89	1
26. Falloden	105	32	1
27. Newton by the Sea	271	37	1
28. Rennington	273	90	1
29. Rock	200	139	1
30. Stamford	94	29	1
31. Felton (In the Parish of Felton.)	610	247	1
32. Acton and Old Felton (In the Parish of Felton.)	101	45	1
33. Elyhaugh (In the Parish of Felton.)	16	6	1
34. Greens and Glantlees (In the Parish of Felton.)	56	50	1
35. Swarland (In the Parish of Felton.)	210	143	1
36. Howick (In the Parish of Felton.)	208	70	1
Parish of Lesbury:			
37. Lesbury	561	187	1
38. Alnmouth	415	153	1
Parish of Longhoughton:			
39. Longhoughton	470	151	1
40. Littlehoughton	80	24	1
41. Boulmer and Seaton House	140	43	1
Parish of Shilbottle:			
42. Shilbottle	557	268	1
43. Hazon and Hartlaw	92	97	1
44. Newton-on-the-Moor	265	76	1
45. Woodhouse	31	22	1
46. Whittle	53	28	1
In the Parish of Warkworth:			
47. Warkworth	614	166	1
48. Acklington	285	83	1
49. Acklington park	107	28	1
50. Amble	247	66	1
51. Birling	85	33	1
52. Brotherwick	4	..	1
53. Buston High	92	34	1
54. Buston Low	103	57	1
55. Gloster Hall	28	14	1
56. Hauxley	143	52	1
57. Morwick	64	23	1
58. Sturton Grange	88	35	1
59. Togstone	149	35	1
60. Walkmill	7	..	1
In the Parish of Whittingham:			
61. Glanton	534	183	1
62. Shawdon	80	18	1
TOTALS	17,263	6,888	68

Declared to take place from and after 15th November, 1836.

PARISHES UNITED. (NORTHUMBERLAND.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
BELFORD UNION:			
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND:			
In the Parish of Belford:			
1. Belford	1,354	402	2
2. Detchant	180	62	1
3. Easington	203	47	1
4. Easington Grange	62	25	1
5. Elwick	79	38	1
6. Middleton	87	29	1
In the Parish of Bamburgh:			
7. Bamburgh	417	151	1
8. Adderstone	322	173	1
9. Bamburgh Castle	61	32	1
10. Beadnell	251	113	1
11. Bradford	36	29	1
12. Budle	103	44	1
13. Burton	76	31	1
14. Elford	149	97	1
15. Fleetham	93	43	1
16. Glororum	47	8	1
17. Hoppen	43	..	1
18. Lucker	266	106	1
19. Mouson	65	34	1
20. Newham	324	140	1
21. Newstead	110	30	1
22. Outchester	111	29	1
23. Ratchwood	20	13	1
24. Shaston	89	24	1
25. Spindleton	101	24	1
26. Sunderland	860	214	1
27. Swinhoe	110	60	1
28. Tughall	102	65	1
29. Warrenford	35	6	1
30. Warenton	158	37	1
In the Parish of Ellingham:			
31. Ellingham	328	127	1
32. Chathill	30	8	1
33. Preston	85	44	1
COUNTY OF DURHAM:			
In the Parish of Belford:			
34. Ross	65	41	1
TOTALS	6,422	2,326	35

Declared to take place from and after 19th November, 1836.

PARISHES UNITED. (NORTHUMBERLAND.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
BELLINGHAM UNION:			£.	
1. Bellingham	Parish of Bellingham.	464	175	1
2. Charlton, East Quarter	Parish of Bellingham.	151	115	1
3. Charlton, West Quarter	Parish of Bellingham.	188	124	1
4. Leemailing	Parish of Bellingham.	293	125	1
5. Nook	Parish of Bellingham.	99	27	1
6. Tarretburn	Parish of Bellingham.	265	135	1
7. Birtley		447	168	1
8. Corsenside		524	152	1
In the Parish of Elsdon:				
9. Otterburn Ward		385	166	1
10. Rochester Ward		467	238	1
11. Troughend Ward		327	264	1
In the Parish of Falstone:				
12. Plashet and Tynehead		249	78	1
13. Wellhaugh		272	158	1
Parish of Greystead:				
14. Chirdon		77	55	1
15. Smalesmouth		173	96	1
In the Parish of Kirkharle:				
16. Kirkharle		167	112	1
17. Hawick		18	41	1
18. Kirkwhelpington	In the Parish of Kirkwhelpington.	260	83	1
19. Barington, Great	In the Parish of Kirkwhelpington.	70	65	1
20. Catcherside	In the Parish of Kirkwhelpington.	14	..	1
21. Coldwell	In the Parish of Kirkwhelpington.	6	..	1
22. Crookdon	In the Parish of Kirkwhelpington.	9	..	1
23. Fawns	In the Parish of Kirkwhelpington.	7	.	1
24. Harle, Little	In the Parish of Kirkwhelpington.	64	10	1
25. Harle, West	In the Parish of Kirkwhelpington.	55	19	1
26. Whelpington, West	In the Parish of Kirkwhelpington.	72	37	1
27. Ramshope		9	15	1
Parish of Thockrington:				
28. Thockrington		71	34	1
29. Barington, Little		72	50	1
30. Carey Coates		42	55	1
31. Sweethope		18	17	1
Parish of Thorneyburn:				
32. Thorneyburn		185	112	1
33. Tarset, West		149	89	1
Parish of Wark:				
34. Wark		417	174	1
35. Warksburn		278	151	1
36. Shitlington, High Quarter		108	49	1
37. Shitlington, Low Quarter		58	30	1
TOTALS		6,530	3,219	37

Declared to take place from and after 20th October, 1836.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED UNION:				
1. The Town and County of Berwick-on-Tweed		8,920	3,638	9
COUNTY OF DURHAM:				
2. Ancroft		1,384	619	2
3. Cornhill		765	303	1
4. Holy Island		836	321	1
5. Kyloe		927	604	1
6. Norham	Parish of Norham.	819	336	1
7. Duddo	Parish of Norham.	356	191	1
8. Felkington	Parish of Norham.	141	145	1
9. Grindon	Parish of Norham.	162	50	1
10. Horncliffe	Parish of Norham.	369	95	1
11. Loan End	Parish of Norham.	147	67	1
12. Longridge	Parish of Norham.	105	40	1
13. Norham Mains	Parish of Norham.	119	94	1
14. Shoreswood	Parish of Norham.	279	129	1
15. Thornton	Parish of Norham.	190	75	1
16. Twizell	Parish of Norham.	292	158	1
17. Tweedmouth		4,971	1,577	5
TOTALS		20,782	8,442	30

Declared to take place from and after 21st November, 1836.

CASTLEWARD UNION:				
Parish of Ponteland:				
1. Ponteland		381	101	1
2. Berwick Hill		105	43	1
3. Brenkley		42	33	1
4. High Callerton		136	112	1
5. Little Callerton		36	1	1
6. Coldcoats		36	33	1
7. Darras Hall		15	16	1
8. Dinnington		354	25	1
9. Higham Dykes		15	..	1
10. Horton Grange		64	33	1
11. Kirkley		165	65	1
12. Mason		134	47	1
13. Milbourne		101	48	1
14. Milbourne Grange		44	19	1
15. Prestwick		168	52	1
Parish of Bolam:				
16. Bolam		67	26	1
17. Bolam Vicarage		17	4	1
18. Belsay		334	65	1
19. Bradford		32	32	1
20. Gallowhill		33	21	1
21. Harnham		73	9	1
22. Shortflatt		22	1	1
23. Trewick		30	2	1
Parish of Gosforth:				
24. North Gosforth		145	79	1
25. South Gosforth		237	7	1
26. East Brunton		268	40	1
27. West Brunton		118	80	1
28. Coxlodge		965	144	1
29. Fawdon		707	63	1
30. Kenton		1,106	304	2
In the Parish of Hartburn:				
31. East Shaftoe		41	34	1
32. West Shaftoe		68	4	1
33. Heddon-on-the-Wall	Parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall.	383	108	1
34. East Heddon	Parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall.	57	34	1
35. West Heddon	Parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall.	42	5	1
36. Eachwick	Parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall.	113	34	1
37. Houghton, &c.	Parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall.	122	31	1
38. Whitchester	Parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall.	57	11	1
39. Kirkheaton		182	83	1
40. Capheaton (Parish of Kirkwhelpington)		252	76	1
In the Parish of Morpeth:				
41. Shilvington		101	37	1
42. Twigill		50	26	1
Parish of Newburn:				
43. Newburn		966	424	1
44. Newburn Hall		636	218	1
45. Butterlaw		30	7	1
46. Black Callerton		438	252	1
47. Dalton		106	27	1
48. East Denton		524	188	1
49. West Denton		455	218	1
50. North Distington		76	34	1
51. South Distington		77	51	1

PARISHES UNITED. (NORTHUMBERLAND.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
CASTLEWARD UNION—*continued.*			£.	
52. Newbiggen		64	42	1
53. Sugley		255	28	1
54. Throckley		208	138	1
55. Wallbottle		688	221	1
56. Whorlton, East & West		59	44	1
57. Woolsington		57	35	1
In the Parish of Ovingham:				
58. Harlowhill		149	61	1
59. Rochester		28	15	1
60. Bitchfield	In the Parish of Stamfordham.	40	..	1
61. Black Heddon		71	52	1
62. CheeseburnGrange		71	25	1
63. Fenwick		80	29	1
64. Hawkwell		150	45	1
65. Heugh		472	187	1
66. Ingoe		242	158	1
67. Kearsley		16	6	1
68. East Matfen		130	105	1
69. West Matfen		319	82	1
70. Nesbitt		37	45	1
71. Ouston		19	11	1
72. Ryall		89	69	1
73. Stannington		1,021	600	2
Parish of Whatton:				
74. Whatton		311	215	1
75. Newham		83	55	1
76. Ogle		137	38	1
77. Riplington		17	21	1
TOTALS		15,539	5,734	79

Declared to take place from and after 30th Sept., 1836.

GLENDALE UNION:				
1. Wooller		1,926	749	2
2. Brankston		249	84	1
3. Carham		1,174	486	2
4. Chatton		1,632	773	2
Parish of Chillingham:				
5. Chillingham		199	41	1
6. Hebburn		137	51	1
7. Newton		141	72	1
Parish of Doddington:				
8. Doddington		426	221	1
9. Earl		86	54	1
10. Ewart		173	57	1
11. Hambleton		171	71	1
12. Nesbit		47	..	1
13. New Bewick	In the Parish of Eglingham	106	17	1
14. Old Bewick		227	149	1
15. Brandon		160	36	1
16. Branton		110	65	1
17. East Lilburne		95	41	1
18. West Lilburne		235	141	1
19. Wooperton		107	49	1
20. Ford		2,110	847	3
Parish of Ilderton:				
21. Ilderton		125	64	1
22. Middleton Hall		56	16	1
23. North Middleton		156	81	1
24. South Middleton		69	46	1
25. Roddam		118	41	1
26. Rosedon		78	25	1
Parish of Ingram:				
27. Ingram, &c.		67	39	1
28. Fawdon, &c.		71	22	1
29. Reavely		67	25	1
30. Kirknewton	Parish of Kirknewton.	76	22	1
31. Akeld		171	109	1
32. Coldsmouth		41	5	1

PARISHES UNITED. (NORTHUMBERLAND.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
GLENDALE UNION—*contd.*			£.	
33. Coupland	Parish of Kirknewton.	100	38	1
34. Crookouse		20	..	1
35. Greys Forest		44	44	1
36. Hetchpool		43	1	1
37. Hawtell		195	49	1
38. Kilham		217	42	1
39. Lanton		78	50	1
40. Millfield		262	98	1
41. Paston		207	23	1
42. Selby's Forest		66	19	1
43. Westnewton		86	15	1
44. Yeavering		68	16	1
45. Lowick		1,864	789	2
TOTALS		13,856	5,683	51

Declared to take place from and after 18th November, 1836.

HALTWHISTLE UNION:				
1. Haltwhistle	Parish of Haltwhistle.	1,018	292	2
2. Bellister		120	30	1
3. Blenkinsopp		344	135	1
4. Coanwood		156	34	1
5. Featherstone		274	76	1
6. Hartleyburn		161	44	1
7. Henshaw		619	196	1
8. Melkridge		347	74	1
9. Plainmeller		160	68	1
10. Ridley		233	63	1
11. Thirlwall		328	97	1
12. Thorngrafton		263	140	1
13. Wall Town		96	57	1
14. Kirkhaugh		309	151	1
15. Knaresdale		566	201	1
16. Lambley and Asholme	Parish of Lambley	252	98	1
17. Whitfield		388	221	1
TOTALS		5,634	1,977	18

Declared to take place from and after 18th October, 1836.

HEXHAM UNION:				
1. Hexham	Parish of Hexham.	4,666	1,606	5
2. High Quarter		273	112	1
3. Low Quarter		544	142	1
4. Middle Quarter		311	143	1
5. West Quarter		248	123	1
6. Allendale		5,540	1,218	6
Chapelry of Blanchland:				
7. High Quarter		454	69	1
8. New Biggen		60	35	1
Parish of Bywell St. Andrew:				
9. Bearle		70	19	1
10. Broomhaugh		115	22	1
11. Riding		151	71	1
12. Stocksfield Hall		35	20	1
13. Styford		65	19	1
14. Bywell	Bywell St. Peter.	172	70	1
15. Acombe, East		36	3	1
16. Broomley		345	67	1
17. Espershiels		195	46	1
18. Fotherly, High		105	10	1
19. Healey		54	18	1
20. Newton		111	48	1
21. Newton Hall		84	23	1
22. Stilling		17	2	1
23. Chollerton		1,252	624	1
Parish of Corbridge:				
24. Corbridge		1,292	428	2
25. Aydon		99	41	1
26. Aydon Castle		29	5	1

PARISHES UNITED. (NORTHUMBERLAND.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
HEXHAM UNION—*continued.*			£.	
27. Dilston		175	163	1
28. Thornborough		81	10	1
29. Whittington, Little		11	..	1
30. Halton	Chapelry of Halton	78	45	1
31. Clarewood	Chapelry of Halton	71	9	1
32. Halton Shules	Chapelry of Halton	56	29	1
33. Whittington, Gt.	Chapelry of Halton	209	62	1
34. Haydon		1,746	510	2
35. Humshaugh		381	136	1
36. Newbrough		494	195	1
In the Parish of Ovingham:				
37. Ovingham		233	66	1
38. Dukeshagg		8	..	1
39. Eltringham		50	16	1
40. Hedley		193	37	1
41. Hedleywoodside		60	43	1
42. Horsley		293	105	1
43. Mickley		211	76	1
44. Nafferton		60	10	1
45. Ovington		339	101	1
46. Prudhoe		341	99	1
47. Prudhoe Castle		71	53	1
48. Spittle		7	4	1
49. Welton		69	82	1
50. Whittle		29	2	1
51. Wylam		887	307	1
52. Acomb	Parish of St. John's Lee.	523	195	1
53. Anick	Parish of St. John's Lee.	163	35	1
54. Anick Grange	Parish of St. John's Lee.	36	7	1
55. Bingfield	Parish of St. John's Lee.	98	39	1
56. Cocklaw	Parish of St. John's Lee.	188	144	1
57. Fallowfield	Parish of St. John's Lee.	70	26	1
58. Hallington	Parish of St. John's Lee.	120	75	1
59. Portgate	Parish of St. John's Lee.	29	7	1
60. Sandhoe	Parish of St. John's Lee.	240	77	1
61. Wall	Parish of St. John's Lee.	495	150	1
62. Shotley, Low Quarter		590	257	1
63. Simonburn	In the Parish of Simonburn.	600	167	1
64. Houghton	In the Parish of Simonburn.	154	18	1
65. Slaley out Quarter and Slaley Town		590	183	1
66. Warden		540	208	1
Chapelry of Whittonstall:				
67. Whittonstall		175	113	1
68. Apperley		23	..	1
69. Newlands		161	67	1
TOTALS		27,271	8,912	80

Declared to take place from and after 22nd October, 1836.

MORPETH UNION:

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND:

In the Parish of Morpeth:			
1. Morpeth	3,890	1,502	4
2. Morpeth Castle, &c.	189	58	1
3. Buller's Green	203	68	1
4. Hepscott	179	70	1
5. Newminster Abbey	121	64	1
6. Tranwell and High Church	64	14	1
Parish of Bothal:			
7. Bothal Demesne	227	53	1
8. Ashington and Sheepwash	57	46	1
9. Longhurst	216	46	1
10. Old Moor	66	25	1
11. Pegswood	189	74	1
Chevington Chapelry:			
12. Chevington, East	234	70	1
13. Chevington, West	117	41	1

PARISHES UNITED. (NORTHUMBERLAND.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
MORPETH UNION—*continued.*			£.	
14. Bullock's Hall		14	..	1
15. Hadstone		97	34	1
In the Parish of Felton:				
16. Bockenfield		234	28	1
17. Eshot		132	79	1
18. Thirston, &c.		307	132	1
In Hartburn Parish:				
19. Hartburn		17	..	1
20. Hartburn Grange		66	30	1
21. High Angerton		64	23	1
22. Lower Angerton		55	76	1
23. Cambo		108	39	1
24. Corridge		23	4	1
25. Deanham		46	8	1
26. Highlaws		18	10	1
27. Long Witton		143	68	1
28. North Middleton		108	44	1
29. South Middleton		33	2	1
30. East Thornton		59	14	1
31. West Thornton		53	20	1
32. Todridge		4	..	1
33. Whitridge		11	7	1
34. Wallington Demesne		193	71	1
Hebron Chapelry:				
35. Hebron		84	33	1
36. Causey Park		98	46	1
37. Cockle Park		78	33	1
38. Earsdon		100	37	1
39. Earsdon Forest		32	36	1
40. Fenrother		90	9	1
41. Tritlington		82	74	1
42. Biggs Quarter	In the Parish of Longhorsley.	238	145	1
43. Freeholder's Quart.	In the Parish of Longhorsley.	127	46	1
44. Longshaws Quarter	In the Parish of Longhorsley.	44	24	1
45. Riddell's Quarter	In the Parish of Longhorsley.	200	83	1
46. Stanton	In the Parish of Longhorsley.	135	66	1
47. Witton Shields	In the Parish of Longhorsley.	13	1	1
48. Meldon		114	41	1
Parish of Mitford:				
49. Mitford		194	53	1
50. Benridge		53	14	1
51. Edington		41	..	1
52. Highlaws, High and Low		117	15	1
53. Molesdon		36	23	1
54. Newton Park		16	10	1
55. Newton-under-Wood		85	55	1
56. Nunriding		37	19	1
57. Pigdon		33	8	1
58. Spittle Hill		11	3	1
59. Thropple		78	15	1
60. Netherwitton—(Chapelry of Netherwitton)		329	165	1
61. Rivergreen		48	8	1
62. Ulgham		359	136	1
63. Widdrington		395	206	1
Parish of Woodhorn:				
64. Woodhorn		155	21	1
65. Woodhorn Demesne		9	3	1
66. Cresswell		251	88	1
67. Ellington		270	63	1
68. Hurst		39	39	1
69. Linmouth		23	..	1
70. Newbiggen-on-the-Sea		519	90	1
71. North Seaton		150	70	1
COUNTY OF DURHAM:				
72. Bedlington		2,120	731	3
TOTALS		14,340	5,329	77

Declared to take place from and after 27th September, 1836.

PARISHES UNITED. (NORTHUMBERLAND.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE UNION:			
COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF NEWCASTLE:		£.	
Parish of All Saints:			
1. All Saints	17,063	5,487	9
2. Byker	5,176	972	3
3. Heaton	501	101	1
Parish of St. Andrew:			
4. St. Andrew's	11,436	2,387	6
5. Jessmond	1,393	268	1
Parish of St. Nicholas:			
6. St. Nicholas	6,126	2,537	4
Parish of St. John:			
7. St. John's	8,135	2,039	5
8. Elswick	787	277	1
9. Westgate	2,996	450	2
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND:			
10. Benwell	1,278	522	1
Parish of St. Andrew:			
11. Fenham	100	9	1
TOTALS	54,991	15,049	34

Declared to take place from and after 26th Sept., 1836.

ROTHBURY UNION:			
Parish of Rothbury:			
1. Rothbury	1,014	358	2
2. Bickerton	26	17	1
3. Caistron	43	64	1
4. Cartington	93	26	1
5. Debton	14	..	1
6. Fallowlees	8	6	1
7. Hotterton	95	44	1
8. Hepple	101	53	1
9. Hepple Demesne	59	13	1
10. Hesleyhurst	40	11	1
11. Hollinghill	109	77	1
12. Lee Ward	103	43	1
13. Mount Healey	47	10	1
14. Newtown	55	7	1
15. Pauperhaugh	79	32	1
16. Raw	49	3	1
17. Snitter	165	44	1
18. Thropton	218	81	1
19. Great Tosson and Ryehill	195	132	1
20. Little Tosson	29	24	1
21. Trewhitt, High and Low	137	81	1
22. Warton	59	..	1
23. Whitton	104	71	1
24. Wreighhill	27	9	1
Parish of Alnham:			
25. Alnham	146	61	1
26. Prendwick	61	39	1
27. Screnwood	37	..	1
28. Unthank	34	..	1

PARISHES UNITED. (NORTHUMBERLAND.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
ROTHBURY UNION, *continued*		£.	
Parish of Alwinton:			
29. Alwinton	85	34	1
30. Biddlestone	156	92	1
31. Burradon	174	117	1
32. Clonnel	15	..	1
33. Fairhaugh	4	7	1
34. Farnham	47	10	1
35. Linbridge	64	36	1
36. Netherton (North Side)	53	35	1
37. Netherton (South Side)	62	39	1
38. Peels	57	16	1
39. Sharpeton	105	20	1
Chapelry of Brinkburn:			
40. Brinkburn (High Ward)	123	88	1
41. Brinkburn (Low Ward)	69	25	1
42. Brinkburn (South Side)	43	59	1
In the Parish of Elsdon:			
43. Elsdon Ward	308	123	1
44. Monkridge Ward	106	91	1
45. Woodside Ward	131	159	1
In the Parish of Hartburn:			
46. Fairnley	15	..	1
47. Greenleighton	20	32	1
48. Hartington	66	38	1
49. Hartington Hall	44	27	1
50. Harwood	47	1	1
51. Rothley	138	26	1
52. Holystone (Chapelry of Holyston)	124	26	1
53. Barrow (Chapelry of Holyston)	14	2	1
54. Dueshill (Chapelry of Holyston)	45	13	1
55. Harbottle (Chapelry of Holyston)	165	29	1
56. Linshules (Chapelry of Holyston)	114	74	1
57. Kidland (Chapelry of Holyston)	69	35	1
In the Chapelry of Longframlington:			
58. Longframlington	543	301	1
In the Parish of Longhorsley:			
59. Todburn	32	5	1
60. Wingates	163	65	1
Chapelry of Netheriarlton:			
61. Coatyards	20	..	1
62. Ewersley	22	9	1
63. Healey and Combhill	44	15	1
64. Nunny Kirk	16	5	1
65. Ritton Colt Park	58	10	1
66. Ritton White House	31	4	1
In the Parish of Whittingham:			
67. Whittingham	611	429	1
68. Callaley and Yetlington	303	161	1
69. Lorbottle	128	51	1
70 Great Ryle	94	57	1
71. Little Ryle	40	17	1
TOTALS	7,715	3,689	72

Declared to take place from and after 8th October, 1836.

COUNTY OF SALOP.

ATCHAM UNION:		£.	
COUNTY OF SALOP:			
1. Atcham	463	324	1
2. Berrington	684	261	1
3. Cound	404	335	1
ATCHAM UNION—*continued.*		£.	
4. Cressage	276	126	1
5. Eaton Constantine	244	31	1
6. Kenley	281	92	1
7. Leighton	360	237	1
8. Uffington	343	135	1

PARISHES UNITED. (Salop.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Atcham Union—*continued.*		£.	
9. Upton Magna	512	349	1
10. Wroxeter	636	425	1
11. Uppington	117	43	1
12. Wilhington	193	96	1
13. Alberbury	646	506	1
14. Woollaston	383	196	1
15. Cardeston	314	137	1
16. Habberley	128	30	1
17. Minsterley	809	265	1
18. Pontesbury	2,936	1,507	2
19. Westbury	1,419	1,033	1
20. Ford	263	87	1
21. Melverley	216	94	1
22. Acton Burnel	295	170	1
23. Buckley	86	69	1
24. Condover	1,455	750	1
25. Frodesley	186	115	1
26. Harley	257	98	1
27. Pitchford	197	114	1
28. Church Preen	75	42	1
29. Church Pulverbatch	557	216	1
30. Stapleton	235	284	1
31. Fitz	211	188	1
32. Albrighton	98	17	1
33. Montford	566	380	1
34. Shrawardine	189	233	1
35. Shineton	133	84	1
36. Battlefield	70	49	1
37. Great Hanwood	156	60	1
38. Astley	239	72	1
39. Preston Gubbals	385	232	1
40. Lutton	81	25	1
41. Hughley	115	32	1
County of Montgomery:			
42. Bauseley	365	114	1
43. Criggion	173	115	1
44. Middletown	100	42	1
45. Rhos Goch	59	20	1
Totals	17,910	9,830	46

Declared to take place from and after 18th Nov., 1836.

DRAYTON UNION:			
County of Salop:			
1. Drayton in Hales (part of)	3,882	1,448	4
2. Adderley	468	267	1
3. Cheswardine	1,051	424	2
4. Childs Ercall	416	242	1
5. Hinstock	805	189	1
6. Hodnet	1,769	957	2
7. Moreton Say or Sea	676	354	1
8. Woore — (Parish of Mucklestone)	890	278	1
9. Norton in Hales	311	106	1
10. Stoke-upon-Tern	1,030	459	2
County of Stafford:		£.	
11. Tyrley — (Parish of Drayton Hales)	737	433	1
12. Mucclestone (part of)	964	441	1
Totals	12,999	5,598	18

Declared to take place from and after 3rd October, 1836.

PARISHES UNITED. (Salop.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
ELLESMERE UNION:		£.	
1. Ellesmere	6,540	2,461	5
2. Middle	807	461	1
3. Baschurch	1,321	739	2
4. Hordley	325	115	1
5. Hadnal Ease	398	178	1
6. Great Ness	242	447	1
7. Little Ness	49	103	1
8. Welsh Hampton	532	132	1
9. Pelton	49	30	1
Totals	10,263	4,666	14

Declared to take place from and after 14th November, 1836.

NEWPORT UNION:			
County of Salop:			
1. Newport	2,745	564	3
2. Chetwynd	766	353	1
3. Edgmond	1,060	488	1
4. Cherrington	192	90	1
5. Chetwynd-Aston	246	131	1
6. Church-Aston	451	66	1
7. Tibberton	351	107	1
8. Lilleshall	3,569	652	3
9. Longford	206	141	1
10. Woodcote	195	113	1
County of Stafford.			
11. Forton	904	343	1
12. Gnosal	3,358	1,192	3
13. Norbury	257	133	1
14. Weston Jones	113	95	1
15. Adbaston	199	283	1
16. High Offley	759	181	1
Totals	15,371	4,932	22

Declared to take place from and after 5th October, 1836.

WEM UNION.			
1. Wem	3,973	1,614	3
2. Broughton	157	93	1
3. Clive	333	118	1
4. Grinshill	203	64	1
5. Ightfield	301	112	1
6. Lee Brockhurst	150	46	1
7. Loppington	669	218	1
8. Moreton Corbet	247	99	1
9. Prees	3,355	877	3
10. Shawbury	915	390	1
11. Stanton-upon-Hine-Heath	722	241	1
12. Weston and Wexhill-under-Red-Castle	328	146	1
Totals	11,353	4,018	16

Declared to take place from and after 16th November, 1836.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

PARISHES UNITED. (STAFFORDSHIRE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
BURTON-UPON-TRENT		£.	
COUNTY OF STAFFORD:			
1. Burton-upon-Trent	4,399		4
2. Burton extra	910		1
3. Tatenhill	475		1
4. Branston	382		1
5. Dunstall	204		1
6. Barton-under-Needwood	1,344		2
7. Wichnor	157		1
8. Anslow	302		1
9. Horninglow	391		1
10. Stretton	373		1
11. Rolleston	564		1
12. Tutbury	1,553		2
13. Hanbury	154		1
COUNTY OF DERBY:			
14. Foston and Scropton	500		1
15. Church Broughton	521		1
16. Sutton-on-the-Hill	132		1
17. Hatton	211		1
18. Hilton	651		1
19. Marston-upon-Dove	92		1
20. Eggington	361		1
21. Mickleover	704		1
22. Etwall	471		1
23. Burnaston	134		1
24. Findern	410		1
25. Willington	402		1
26. Radburn	253		1
27. Trusley	101		1
28. Dalbury	256		1
29. Twyford and Stenson	219		1
30. Repton	1,758		2
31. Ingleby	163		1
32. Foremark	58		1
33. Newton Solney	338		1
34. Winshill	342		1
35. Bradley, alias Bretby	323		1
36. Stapenhill	572		1
37. Drakelow	77		1
38. Stanton and Newhale	1,182		2
39. Swadlingcote	645		1
40. Church Gresley	671		1
41. Castle Gresley	126		1
42. Cauldwell	172		1
43. Linton	267		1
44. Rosliston	360		1
45. Coton-in-the-Elms	264		1
46. Lullington	284		1
47. Walton-upon-Trent	408		1
48. Hoon	31		1
TOTALS	24,667	Averages not yet declared.	55
Declared to take place from and after 30th March, 1837.			
CHEADLE UNION:			
1. Cheadle	4,119		4
2. Alton alias Alveton (Parish of Alveton.)	1,220		2
3. Cotton (Parish of Alveton.)	471		1
4. Denstone (Parish of Alveton.)	250		1
5. Farley (Parish of Alveton.)	450		1
6. Bradley-in-the-Moors	75		1
7. Draycott-in-the-Moors	539		1
8. Caverswall	588		1
9. Dilhorne	756		1
10. Kingsley and Whiston	1,416	Averages not yet declared.	2
CHEADLE UNION, *continued.*		£.	
11. Ipstones	922		2
12. Cheddleton and Basford (Parish of Cheddleton.)	1,467		2
13. Consall alias Cunsall (Parish of Cheddleton.)	197	Averages not yet declared.	1
14. Checkley and Tean	1,656		2
15. Cauldon	347		1
TOTALS	14,473		23
Declared to take place from and after 31st May, 1837.			
LICHFIELD UNION:			
City of Lichfield and County of the same City:			
1. St. Mary	2,780	918	3
2. St. Chad	1,944	597	2
3. St. Michael	1,508	456	2
COUNTY OF STAFFORD:			
4. The Close	247	181	1
5. Alrewas	1,102	393	2
6. Armitage with Handsacre	977	310	1
7. King's Bromley	629	249	1
8. Burntwood, Edjall, and Woodhouses	731	216	1
9. Colton	675	242	1
10. Curborough and Elmhurst	249	147	1
11. Elford	483	274	1
12. Farewell and Charley	200	63	1
13. Fisherwick	96	124	1
14. Fradley	382	131	1
15. Hammerwick	218	59	1
16. Longdon	1,147	430	2
17. Orgreave	123	55	1
18. Pipe Hill	111	56	1
19. Pipe Ridware	111	36	1
20. Hamstall Ridware	443	177	1
21. Manesyn Ridware	576	203	1
22. Rugeley	3,165	789	4
23. Swinfen and Packington	164	79	1
24. Shenstone	1,827	703	2
25. Streethay	112	47	1
26. Wall	93	18	1
27. Weeford	306	90	1
28. Whittington	766	313	1
29. Yoxall	1,582	622	2
TOTALS	22,747	7,978	40
Declared to take place from and after 21st December, 1836.			
PENKRIDGE UNION:			
1. Penkridge	2,351	785	2
2. Acton and Bednall	551	118	1
3. Brewood	3,799	1,074	4
4. Bushbury	1,275	271	2
5. Cannock	1,771	533	2
6. Cheslyn-Hay	648	223	1
7. Church Eaton	922	464	2
8. Coppenhall	100	39	1
9. Dunston	272	37	1
10. Essington	598	151	1
11. Featherstone	34	10	1

PARISHES UNITED. (STAFFORDSHIRE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
PENKRIDGE UNION, *continued.*		£.	
12. Hatherton	320	102	1
13. Hilton	45	17	1
14. Huntington	106	52	1
15. Kinvaston	23	9	1
16. Lapley and Wheaton Aston	1,042	383	2
17. Norton	678	111	2
18. Saredon	246	120	1
19. Shareshill	274	67	1
20. Great Wyrley	591	109	1
21. Stretton	268	96	1
TOTALS	15,914	4,771	30

Declared to take place from and after 29th September, 1836.

SEISDON UNION:			
COUNTY OF STAFFORD:			
1. Tettenhall	2,618	807	4
2. Bobbington	426	144	1
3. Codsall and Oaken	1,115	238	2
4. Enville	766	348	2
5. Himley	421	151	1
6. Kinfare, or Kinver	1,831	615	2
7. Pattenham	817	237	1
8. Penn, Upper	630	147	1
9. Penn, Lower	233	145	1
10. Trysull and Seisdon	562	171	1
11. Wombourn	1,647	314	2
COUNTY OF SALOP:			
12. Rudge	104	64	1
TOTALS	11,170	3,381	19

Declared to take place from and after 17th October, 1836.

STAFFORD UNION:			
1. The United Parishes of St. Mary and St. Chad	6,956	1,255	4
2. Bradley	731	359	2
3. Berkswick, or Baswick	546	96	1
4. Brockton	323	29	1
5. Castle Church	1,374	310	2
6. Colwick	1,719	869	2
7. Fradswell	199	86	1
8. Haughton	490	163	1
9. Hopton and Coton	642	147	1
10. Ingestre	116	195	1
11. Marston	119	58	1
12. Randton	290	76	1
13. Salt and Enson	533	197	1
14. Seighford	898	185	2
15. Tixall	176	61	1
16. Gayton	296	147	1
17. Stowe	1,283	428	2
18. Whitegrave	195	64	1
19. Weston-on-Trent	587	90	1
TOTALS	17,382	4,815	27

Declared to take place from and after 28th September, 1836.

PARISHES UNITED. (STAFFORDSHIRE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
UTTOXETER UNION:		£.	
COUNTY OF STAFFORD:			
1. Uttoxeter	4,864	1,503	4
2. Rocester	1,040	188	2
3. Croxden	272	212	1
4. Leigh	956	300	2
5. Bromshall	170	109	1
6. Gratwick	116	30	1
7. Kingston	368	164	1
8. Abbots Bromley	1,621	320	2
9. Newborough (In the Parish of Hanbury.)	757	295	1
10. Marchington (In the Parish of Hanbury.)	288	110	1
11. Marchington Woodlands (In the Parish of Hanbury.)	491	65	1
12. Draycote in the Clay	193	217	1
COUNTY OF DERBY:			
13. Doveridge	792	197	1
14. Somersall Herbert	117	30	1
15. Sudbury	462	224	1
16. Boylstone	330	148	1
TOTALS	12,837	4,112	22

Declared to take place from and after 29th May, 1837.

WALSALL UNION:			
1. Walsall	6,401	1,285	4
2. The Foreign of Walsall (Parish of Walsall)	8,665	2,010	6
3. Aldridge	841	272	1
4. Great Barr	859	322	
5. Bentley	104	94	
6. Darlaston	6,647	957	4
7. Pelsall	721	127	1
8. Rushall	693	230	1
TOTALS	24,931	5,297	19

Declared to take place from and after 10th December, 1836.

WEST BROMWICH UNION:			
COUNTY OF STAFFORD:			
1. West Bromwich	15,327	2,246	10
2. Handsworth and Perry Barr	4,944	1,600	4
3. Wednesbury	8,437	1,656	6
COUNTY OF SALOP:			
4. Oldbury	4,651	667	4
5. Warley Salop	336	70	1
COUNTY OF WORCESTER:			
6. Warley Wigorn	921	345	1
TOTALS	34,616	6,584	26

Declared to take place from and after 5th November, 1836.

WOLVERHAMPTON UNION:			
1. Wolverhampton	24,732	5,184	12
2. Bilston	14,492	2,371	8
3. Wednesfield	1,879	431	2
4 Willenhall	5,834	1,035	3
TOTALS	46,937	9,021	25

Declared to take place from and after 11th October, 1836.

COUNTY OF WARWICK.

PARISHES UNITED. (Warwickshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
ASTON UNION:		£.	
1. Aston, near Birmingham	32,118	6,987	18
2. Curdworth	293	105	1
3. Minworth	324	151	1
Aston Union—continued.		£.	
4. Sutton Coldfield	3,684	1,462	4
5. Whishaw	216	108	1
Totals	36,635	8,813	25

Declared to take place from and after 7th November, 1836.

EAST WARD UNION:		£.	
1. Ashby	436	166	1
2. Broughs	966	389	2
3. Brough Sowerby	155	34	1
4. Crosby Garrett	211	35	1
5. Dufton	554	127	1
6. Great Musgrave	179	99	1
7. Helbeck	54	14	1
8. Hartley	125	107	1
9. Kaben	180	75	1
10. Kirkby Stephen	1,409	666	3
11. Kirkby Thore	468	117	1
12. Little Musgrave	75	10	1
13. Marton	819	201	2
14. Mallerstang	256	122	1
15. Milburn	325	92	1
16. Nateby	136	76	1
17. Newbiggen	140	47	1
18. Orton	1,501	641	2
19. Ormside	190	79	1
20. Ravenstonedale	1,036	579	1
21. St. Lawrence, Appleby	1,459	545	2
22. St. Michael, Bondgate	1,264	344	2
23. Stanemore	707	242	2
24. Smaidale	52	15	1
25. Soulby	256	101	1
26. Temple Sowerby	438	179	1
27. Warcop	680	331	1
28. Winton	267	181	1
29. Wharton	76	25	1
30. Wateby	41	8	1
Totals	14,555	5,647	38

Declared to take place from and after 31st October, 1836.

WEST WARD UNION:		£.	
1. Askham	587	201	1
2. Bampton	636	248	1
3. Barton	346	66	1
4. Bolton	391	129	1
5. Brougham	171	26	1
6. Clifton	288	148	1
7. Cliburn	229	44	1
8. Crosby Ravensworth	928	323	2
9. Great Strickland	245	114	1
10. King's Meaburn	203	59	1
11. Little Strickland	121	94	1
12. Low Winder	24	No poor-rate	1
13. Lowther	494	198	1
14. Martindale	182	39	1
15. Morland	415	140	1
16. Newby	300	142	1
17. Patterdale	400	232	1
18. Shap	1,084	329	2
19. Sleagill	184	45	1
20. Sockbridge	263	44	1
21. Thirmby	81	No poor-rate	1
22. Yanwath and Eamont Bridge	327	103	1
Totals	7,899	2,724	24

Declared to take place from and after 6th September, 1836.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

BROMSGROVE UNION:		£.	
County of Worcester:			
1. Bromsgrove	8,612	1,859	5
2. Stoke Prior	1,100	502	1
3. Tardebigg	3,629	1,117	3
4. Belbroughton	1,489	768	1
5. Alvechurch	1,548	563	1
6. Cofton Hackett	178	164	1
7. Frankley	176	88	1
8. Hagley	691	370	1
9. Pedmore	394	252	1
County of Warwick:			
In the Parish of Tardebigg:			
10. Tutnall and Cobley	516	224	1
County of Stafford:			
11. Clent	922	299	1

Bromsgrove Union—continued.		£.	
County of Salop:			
In the Parish of Hales Owen:			
12. Hunnington	134	86	1
13. Romsley	454	41	1
Totals	19,843	6,333	19

Declared to take place from and after 7th November, 1836.

DROITWICH UNION:			
1. St. Andrew } Borough of Droitwich.	722	329	1
2. In Liberties } Borough of Droitwich.	643	177	1
3. St. Nicholas } Borough of Droitwich.	421	196	1
4. St. Peter } Borough of Droitwich.	701	354	1
5. Dodderhill	822	596	1
6. Elmbridge	334	203	1

PARISHES UNITED. (WORCESTERSHIRE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
DROITWICH UNION—*continued.*		£.	
7. Claines	2,894	1,105	2
8. Salwarpe	475	355	1
9. Martin Hussingtree	208	193	1
10. Minlip	134	138	1
11. Oddingley	157	89	1
12. Warndon	171	109	1
13. Tibberton	337	160	1
14. Crowle	526	177	1
15. Huddington	111	89	1
16. Himbleton	435	208	1
17. Hadsor	100	117	1
18. Stock and Bradley	236	63	1
19. Hanbury	1,073	721	1
20. Upton Warren	474	274	1
21. Doverdale	72	88	1
22. Hampton Lovett	143	150	1
23. Ombersley	2,118	1,049	2
24. Hartlebury	1,746	414	2
25. Upper Mitton	202	72	1
26. Elmley Lovett	432	271	1
TOTALS	15,687	7,697	29
Declared to take place from and after 11th October, 1836.			
DUDLEY UNION:			
COUNTY OF WORCESTER:			
1. Dudley	23,043	3,948	10
COUNTY OF STAFFORD:			
2. Rowley Regis	7,438	1,412	3
3. Sedgley	20,577	3,285	8
4. Tipton	14,951	2,810	6
TOTALS	66,009	11,455	27
Declared to take place from and after 14th October, 1836.			
KIDDERMINSTER UNION			
COUNTY OF WORCESTER:			
1. Kidderminster Borough	14,981	6,237	5
2. Kidderminster, Foreign, of the parish of	2,932	1,336	2
3. Lower Mitton	2,952	1,003	2
4. Ribbesford	95	89	1
5. Bewdley	3,908	1,192	2
6. Wolverley	1,840	682	2
7. Churchill	161	46	1
8. Stone	551	274	1
9. Rushock	177	100	1
10. Chaddesley Corbett	1,404	473	1
COUNTY OF STAFFORD:			
11. Upper Areley	735	179	1
12. Broome	110	44	1
COUNTY OF SALOP:			
13. Dowles	62	78	1
TOTALS	29,908	11,733	21
Declared to take place from and after 14th October, 1836.			
KING'S NORTON UNION:			
COUNTY OF WORCESTER:			
1. King's Norton	3,977	1,557	5
2. Bealey	673	483	2
3. Northfield	1,870	1,012	3
COUNTY OF WARWICK:			
4. Edgbaston	3,954	1,232	5

PARISHES UNITED. (WORCESTERSHIRE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
KING'S NORTON UNION—*continued.*		£.	
COUNTY OF STAFFORD:			
5. Harborne and Smethwick	4,227	561	5
TOTALS	14,701	4,845	20
Declared to take place from and after 12th December, 1836.			
MARTLEY UNION:			
1. Martley	1,200	536	2
2. Hillhampton	165	144	1
3. Great Witley	386	170	1
4. Astley	849	406	1
5. King's Ayley	372	173	1
6. Abberley	590	151	1
7. Pensax	571	182	1
8. Stockton	113	66	1
9. Stanford	198	107	1
10. Clifton-upon-Teame	488	325	1
11. Shelsey Beauchamp	271	147	1
12. King's Shelsley	282	131	1
13. Shelsley Walsh	45	..	1
14. Shrawley	497	194	1
15. Holt	348	152	1
16. Little Whitley	287	77	1
17. Grimley	711	227	1
18. Doddenham	283	52	1
19. Hallow	1,227	281	2
20. Suckley	575	282	1
21. Alfrick	493	236	1
22. Lulsley	128	48	1
23. Cotheridge	276	226	1
24. Knightwick	154	72	1
25. Leigh	1,673	689	2
26. Bransford	260	137	1
27. Wichenford	355	194	1
28. Broadwas	296	115	1
TOTALS	13,093	5,520	31
Declared to take place from and after 8th October, 1836.			
STOURBRIDGE UNION:			
COUNTY OF WORCESTER:			
1. Stourbridge	6,145	1,520	3
2. Old Swinford	6,490	1,615	3
3. Cradley } Parish of	2,202	438	1
4. Lutlers } Hales Owen.	131	51	1
COUNTY OF SALOP:			
Parish of Hales Owen:			
5. Hales Owen (Borough)	2,067	246	2
6. Illy	90	25	1
7. Hasbury	476	65	1
8. Hawn	98	21	1
9. The Hill	641	137	1
10. Cakemore	329	49	1
11. Lapal	401	86	1
12. Ridgacre	449	25	1
COUNTY OF STAFFORD:			
13. Amblecote	1,236	619	1
14. Kingswinford	15,156	3,442	6
TOTALS	35,911	8,339	24
Declared to take place from and after 13th October, 1836.			

PARISHES UNITED. (WORCESTERSHIRE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
WORCESTER UNION:		£.	
Within the City of Worcester and the Liberties thereof:			
1. St. Nicholas	2,210	711	2
2. St. Swithin	833	359	1
3. St. Helen	1,461	437	1
4. All Saints	2,338	680	2
5. St. Andrew	1,945	427	2
6. St. Alban	263	109	1
7. St. Michael in Bedwardine	726	176	3
WORCESTER UNION—*continued.* Partly within the City of Worcester and the Liberties thereof, and partly within the County of Worcester:		£.	
8. St. Martin	4,794	598	2
9. St. Clement	2,166	253	3
10. St. Peter the Great	4,471	969	2
11. St. John in Bedwardine	2,661	972	2
12. Whistone	2,674	449	1
TOTALS	26,542	6,140	22

Declared to take place from and after 13th December, 1836.

COUNTY OF YORK—EAST RIDING.

BEVERLEY UNION:		£.	
1. Woodmancy and Beverley Park (In the Parish of St. John.)	360	245	1
2. Thearn (Borough of Beverley and Liberties.)	67	79	1
3. Molescroft (Borough of Beverley and Liberties.)	124	78	1
4. Tickton (Borough of Beverley and Liberties.)	110	94	1
5. Weel (Borough of Beverley and Liberties.)	136	70	1
6. Stockhill (Borough of Beverley and Liberties.)	34	2	1
7. St. Martin (Borough of Beverley and Liberties.)	3,334	828	2
8. St. Mary (Borough of Beverley and Liberties.)	3,359	1,018	2
9. St. Nicholas (Borough of Beverley and Liberties.)	739	268	1
10. Lund	370	106	1
11. Holme-on-the-Wolds	136	27	1
12. Scorbrough	79	25	1
In the Parish of Kilnwick:			
13. Beswick	205	59	1
14. Lockington (part of)	131	20	1
15. Kilnwick	217	103	1
16. Lockington (part of) (Lockington Parish.)	428	152	1
17. Aike (Lockington Parish.)	47	52	1
18. South Dalton	273	130	1
19. Elton	407	167	1
20. Cherry Burton	447	304	1
21. Bishop Burton	556	311	1
22. North Newbald (Newbald Parish.)	575	320	1
23. South Newbald (Newbald Parish.)	194	131	1
24. Rowley	451	483	1
25. South Cave (South Cave Parish.)	104	222	1
26. Elloughton with Brough	355	128	1
27. Skidby	315	157	1
28. Leckonfield	301	212	1
29. Walkington	381	249	1
Parish of Brantingham:			
30. Brantingham	190	115	1
31. Ellerker	278	111	1
32. Wawn or Waghan (Wawn or Waghan.)	255	287	1
33. Meux (Wawn or Waghan.)	83	73	1
34. Routh	119	131	1
In the Parish of Leven:			
35. Leven	669	285	1
Parish of St. John, Beverley:			
36. Eske	39	27	1
TOTALS	15,868	7,069	38

Declared to take place from and after 15th November 1836.

BRIDLINGTON UNION:		£.	
1. Bridlington & Quay (Parish of Bridlington.)	4,792	609	3
2. Buckton (Parish of Bridlington.)	171	74	1
3. Easton (Parish of Bridlington.)	17	49	1
4. Grindale (Parish of Bridlington.)	121	44	1
5. Hilderthorp (Parish of Bridlington.)	73	17	1
6. Willsthorp (Parish of Bridlington.)	12	1	1
7. Sewerby & Marton (Parish of Bridlington.)	352	109	1
8. Specton (Parish of Bridlington.)	111	92	1
9. Auburn (part of) (Parish of Bridlington.)	..	7	1
10. Bempton	287	79	1
11. Flamborough	975	334	1
12. Boynton	114	59	1
13. Rudston	518	260	1
14. Argam	29	13	1
15. Thwing	350	212	1
16. Wold Newton (Wold Newton Parish.)	252	97	1
17. Fordon (Wold Newton Parish.)		64	1
18. Hunmanby	1,079	392	1
19. Reighton	234	64	1
20. North Burton	414	91	1
21. Bessingby	83	49	1
22. Carnaby	155	131	1
23. Burton Agnes (Burton Agnes Parish.)	350	185	1
24. Gransmoor (Burton Agnes Parish.)	93	37	1
25. Haisthorpe (Burton Agnes Parish.)	117	37	1
26. Thornholm (Burton Agnes Parish.)	93	63	1
27. Fraisthorp, with part of Auburn	103	152	1
28. Barmston	223	68	1
In the Parish of Beeford:			
29. Lissett	102	94	1
In the Parish of Skipsea:			
30. Ulrome	166	114	1
31. Dringhoe, Upton, and Brough	152	69	1
32. Skipsea	386	116	1
TOTALS	11,924	3,782	34

Declared to take place from and after 28th October, 1836.

DRIFFIELD UNION:			
Parish of Driffield:			
1. Great Driffield	2,660	739	2
2. Little Driffield	92	29	1
3. Emswell with Kellythorpe	102	85	1
4. Kirkburn & Battleburn (Parish of Kirkburn.)	141	43	1
5. Eastburn (Parish of Kirkburn.)	14	3	1
6. Southburn (Parish of Kirkburn.)	107	20	1
7. Tibthorp (Parish of Kirkburn.)	227	59	1

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,--35,--36.	Number of elected Guardians.
DRIFFIELD UNION, *continued.*		£.	
8. Skerne	201	135	1
9. Hutton Cranswick (Hutton Cranswick Parish.)	1,053	367	1
10. Sunderlandwick (Hutton Cranswick Parish.)	35	23	1
11. Rotsea (Hutton Cranswick Parish.)	30	42	1
12. Walton	345	361	1
13. Bracken (Parish of Kilnwick)	28	20	1
14. Middleton	527	260	1
15. North Dalton (North Dalton Parish.)	468	183	1
16. Neswick (North Dalton Parish.)	57	43	1
17. Bainton	358	185	1
18. Cowlan	49	9	1
19. Sledmere with Croom	480	183	1
20. Lutton's Ambo (Weaverthorp.)	350	150	1
21. Weaverthorp (Weaverthorp.)	403	135	1
22. Wetwang (Parish of Wetwang.)	482	166	1
23. Fimber (Parish of Wetwang.)	139	56	1
24. Helperthorpe	131	97	1
25. Towthorpe (Parish of Wharram Percy)	48	39	1
26. Beeford (Parish of Beeford)	731	237	1
27. North Frodingham	711	302	1
28. Langtoft (Parish of Langtoft.)	498	110	1
29. Cottam (Parish of Langtoft.)	25	15	1
30. Foxholes with Boythorp (Parish of Foxholes)	177	65	1
31. Butterwick (Parish of Foxholes)	100	54	1
32. Garton-on-the-Wolds	428	269	1
33. Kilham	1,042	399	1
34. Harpham	240	161	1
35. Ruston Parva	152	27	1
36. Lowthorp	138	61	1
37. Little Kelk	50	29	1
Parish of Nafferton:			
38. Nafferton	1,032	309	1
39. Wansford	152	125	1
Parish of Foston-upon-the-Wolds:			
40. Great Kelk	178	23	1
41. Gembling	78	30	1
42. Foston-upon-the-Wolds	308	172	1
43. Brigham	151	110	1
TOTALS	14,718	5,930	44

Declared to take place from and after 12th October, 1836.

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,--35,--36.	Number of elected Guardians.
HOWDEN UNION:			
Parish of Howden:			
1. Howden	2,130	721	2
2. Asselby	297	124	1
3. Balkholme	117	82	1
4. Barmby-on-the-Marsh	473	171	1
5. Belby	44	75	1
6. Cotness	29	20	1
7. Kilpin	349	155	1
8. Knedlington	123	36	1
9. Loxton	281	132	1
10. Metham	35	86	1
11. Saltmarsh	191	62	1
12. Skelton	228	145	1
13. Thorpe	44	42	1
14. Yokefleet	190	108	1
Parish of Blacktoft:			
15. Blacktoft	267	221	1
16. Scalby	127	49	1
HOWDEN UNION—*continued.*		£.	
Parish of Eastrington:			
17. Bellasize	189	179	1
18. Eastrington	328	120	1
19. Gilberdike	632	281	1
20. Newport Wallingfen	367	68	1
21. Portington and Cavil	160	108	1
Cheapsides (ex. par.)	57	no poor.	1
In the Parish of Hemingbrough:			
22. Hemingbrough	468	215	1
23. Backenholm with Woodale	69	38	1
Parish of Bubwith:			
24. Breighton	204	102	1
25. Bubwith	461	244	1
26. Foggathorpe	128	121	1
27. Gribthorpe	108	34	1
28. Willitoft		53	1
29. Harlthorpe	105	33	1
30. Spaldington	352	237	1
Parish of Aughton:			
31. Aughton	217	88	1
32. Latham	138	41	1
33. Newsham and Brind, Wressel and Loftsome (Parish of Wressel)	386	320	1
34. Holme upon Spalding Moor	1,438	657	1
Brindleys (ex. par.)	2	no poor.	—
35. Elberton Priory	305	162	1
In the Parish of North Cave:			
36. North Cave with Drewton Everthorpe	896	522	1
37. Broomfleet (In the Parish of South Cave.)	190	65	1
38. Flaxfleet (In the Parish of South Cave.)	177	87	1
39. Hotham	286	165	1
40. New Village	140	94	1
TOTALS	12,728	6,263	41

Declared to take place from and after 4th February, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,--35,--36.	Number of elected Guardians.
MALTON UNION:			
Buckrose Wapentake:			
1. Acklam with Barthorp (Part of Acklam.)	371	126	1
2. Leavening (Part of Acklam.)	354	72	1
3. Birdsall	244	89	1
4. Burythorp	211	32	1
Part of Scragingham:			
5. Howsham	240	71	1
6. Leppington	118	47	1
Westow:			
7. Eddlethorpe & Grange	53	24	1
8. Menethorpe	126	16	1
9. Westow	389	77	1
10. Firby	38	16	1
11. Kennythorp (Langton.)	75	24	1
12. Langton (Langton.)	266	112	1
13. Kirkham (Kirby Underdale)	31	14	1
14. Norton	1,425	370	1
15. Settrington (Settrington.)	527	337	1
16. Scagglethorpe (Settrington.)	252	98	1
17. Rillington (Rillington.)	724	150	1
18. Scamston (Rillington.)	231	104	1
19. Thorpe Bassett	206	105	1
20. Winteringham (Wintringham.)	347	158	1
21. Knapton (Wintringham.)	242	97	1

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
MALTON UNION—*continued.*		£.	
22. Teddingham	109	117	1
23. Heslerton East } Heslerton.	215	84	1
24. Heslerton West } Heslerton.	299	120	1
Kirby Grindalyth:			
25. Kirby Grindalyth	184	35	1
26. Thirkleby	44	55	1
27. Daggleby	186	115	1
28. Raisthorp } Wharram Percy.	45	92	1
29. Wharram Percy } Wharram Percy.	30	67	1
30. Wharram-le-Street	150	68	1
31. North Grimston	158	70	1
NORTH RIDING:			
Pickering Lythe Wapentake:			
Part of Kirby Misperton:			
32. Great Habton	122	36	1
33. Little Habton	56	31	1
34. Ryton	222	177	1
Ryedale Wapentake:			
35. Malton Old	1,204	379	1
New Malton:			
36. St. Leonard's and St. Michael's	4,173	1,288	3
Appleton-le-Street:			
37. Amotherby	246	149	1
38. Appleton-le-Street	158	68	1
39. Broughton	111	54	1
40. Hildenly	12	3	1
41. Swinton	333	66	1
42. Barton-le-Street } Barton-le-Street.	190	103	1
43. Butterwick } Barton-le-Street.	56	41	1
44. Slingsby	562	101	1
45. Hovingham } Hovingham.	672	147	1
46. East Ness } Hovingham.	38	25	1
47. Fryton } Hovingham.	60	23	1
48. Wath } Hovingham.	21	10	1
49. Aryholme and Howthorpe } Hovingham.	42	8	1
50. Southolme } Hovingham.	65	23	1
Salton:			
51. West Ness	59	4	1
52. Salton	156	67	1
53. Brawby	199	55	1
Bulmer Wapentake:			
54. Hutton's Ambo	412	201	1
Bulmer:			
55. Welburn	391	78	1
56. Bulmer	360	78	1
57. Henderskelf	150	88	1
Terrington:			
58. Terrington and Wiganthorpe	649	242	1
59. Ganthorpe	110	49	1
60. Scackleton (Part of Hoveringham)	164	77	1
Sheriff Hutton:			
61. Sheriff Hutton with Cornbrough	936	445	1
62. Stittenham	86	67	1
Foston:			
63. Thornton-le-Clay	205	50	1
64. Foston	78	51	1
Crambe:			
65. Barton-le-Willows	202	57	1
66. Crambe	144	52	1
67. Whitwell-on-the-Hill	227	51	1
68. Coneysthorp (Barton-in-the-Street)	190	..	1
TOTALS	20,951	7,406	70

Declared to take place from and after 12th January, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
PATRINGTON UNION:			
1. Patrington	1,298	565	2
2. Halsham	302	153	1
3. Otteringham	627	341	1
4. Winestead	145	119	1
Parish of Owthorne:			
5. Rimswell	144	42	1
6. South Frodingham	60	82	1
7. Owthorne	129	98	1
8. Waxholme	68	18	1
9. Withernsea } Parish of Hollym.	130	41	1
10. Hollym } Parish of Hollym.	221	92	1
11. Sunk Island	242	234	1
12. Welwick	401	200	1
13. Holympton	239	106	1
14. Skeffling	204	145	1
15. Easington } Easington Par.	479	243	1
16. Out Newton } Easington Par.	63	40	1
17. Kilnsea	158	30	1
18. Tunstall	172	114	1
19. Roods	430	165	1
20. Ryhill cum Camerton } Burstwick P.	263	94	1
21. Paghill or Paul } P. of Paul	473	326	1
22. Thorngumbauld } P. of Paul	266	65	1
23. Ostwick (P. of Garton)	125	70	1
24. Keyingham	636	278	1
25. Hilston	43	28	1
TOTALS	7,318	3,689	26

Declared to take place from and after 23rd September, 1836.

POCKLINGTON UNION:			
Parish of Pocklington:			
1. Pocklington	2,048	1,017	2
2. Yapham with Meltonby	60	92	1
3. Ousthorp	20	27	1
4. Low Catton } In the Parish of Low Catton	178	63	1
5. High Catton } In the Parish of Low Catton	221	102	1
6. East Stamford-Bridge } In the Parish of Low Catton	385	156	1
7. Sutton-upon-Derwent	417	278	1
8. Full Sutton	140	26	1
9. Bishop Wilton with Bellthorpe } Parish of Bishop Wilton:	622	483	1
10. Youlthorpe with Gowthorpe } Parish of Bishop Wilton:	43	93	1
11. Bolton } Parish of Bishop Wilton:	53	70	1
12. Fangfoss with Spittle	155	107	1
13. Great Givendale and Grimthorpe	78	100	1
14. Millington with Little Givendale	255	105	1
15. Thornton	209	81	1
16. Wilberfoss } Parish of Wilberfoss	352	117	1
17. Newton-on-Derwent } Parish of Wilberfoss	228	59	1
18. Barmby-on-the-Moor	452	224	1
19. Allerthorp } Parish of Allerthorp	167	52	1
20. Waplington } Parish of Allerthorp	18	15	1
21. Burnby	93	36	1
22. Huggate	439	236	1

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
POCKLINGTON UNION—*continued.*		£.	
23. Kilnwick Percy	49	108	1
24. Nunburnholme (Parish of)	222	66	1
25. Thorpe-in-the-Street (Parish of Nunburnholme.)	31	18	1
26. Londesborough	259	186	1
27. Hayton (Parish of)	186	138	1
28. Bielby (Parish of Hayton.)	248	69	1
29. Everingham	276	96	1
30. Seaton Ross	436	252	1
In the Parish of Thornton:			
31. Melbourne	463	146	1
32. Storwood	119	58	1
53. East Coltingwith (Parish of Aughton)	310	151	1
34. Harswell	70	15	1
35. Goodmanham	268	163	1
36. Shipton	348	111	1
37. Market Weighton and Arras	1,821	1,009	2
Parish of Sancton and Houghton:			
38. Sancton and Houghton	377	226	1
39. North Cliff	85	24	1
40. South Cliff (Parish of North Cave)	104	40	1
41. Warter	470	306	1
42. Skirpenbeck	214	82	1
43. Scrayingham (Parish of Scrayingham)	164	119	1
44. Bugthorpe	300	96	1
45. Kirby-under-Dale	293	279	1
46. Thixendale (Parish of Wharram Percy)	207	148	1
47. Fridaythorpe	283	119	1
TOTALS	14,236	7,564	49

Declared to take place from and after 22nd October, 1836.

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
SCULCOATES UNION:			
1. Drypool (Parish of)	1,821	372	2
2. Southcoates (Parish of Drypool.)	1,114	330	2
3. Sutton and Stoneferry (Parish)	4,383	2,415	2
4. Preston (In the Parish of Preston.)	843	468	1
5 Marfleet (Parish)	130	109	1
6. Hedon (Boro' & Parish)	1,080	392	2
7. Sculcoates (Parish)	13,468	4,193	4
8. Cottingham (ditto)	2,575	1,326	2
In the Parish of Rowley:			
9. Waulby	50	..	1
Parish of Welton:			
10. Welton	672	104	1
11. Melton	133	312	1
12. Anlaby (part of) (Parish of Kirk Ella.)	398	233	1
13. Kirk Ella (Parish of Kirk Ella.)	285	82	1
14. West Ella (Parish of Kirk Ella.)	102	12	1
15. Willerby (part of) (Parish of Kirk Ella.)	189	59	2
16. Hessle (Parish)	1,172	547	1
Parish of North Ferriby:			
17. North Ferriby	345	234	1
18. Swanland	478	219	1
TOTALS	29,238	11,407	27

Declared to take place from and after 6th July, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
SKIRLAUGH UNION:		£.	
1. Brandsburton (Parish of Brandsburton.)	585	244	1
2. Moor Town (Parish of Brandsburton.)	26	17	1
3. Long Riston (Parish)	379	193	1
4. Hempholme (In the Parish of Leven.)	102	74	1
5. Hornsea with Burton (Parish)	780	352	1
6. Withernwick (Parish)	443	259	1
Parish of Swine:			
7. North Skirlaugh, Rowton, and part of Arnold	210	98	1
8. Benningholme and Grange	105	150	1
9. Swine	231	242	1
10. Ellerby	251	145	1
11. Coniston	116	15	1
12. Ganstead	79	90	1
13. South Skirlaugh	228	102	1
14. Marton	126	65	1
15. Thirtleby	59	30	1
16. Bilton	105	90	1
17. Wyton	93	50	1
18. Mappleton and Rowlston (Parish of Mappleton.)	181	108	1
19. Cowdon, Great and Little (Parish of Mappleton.)	146	166	1
20. Great Hatfield (Parish of Mappleton.)	146	119	1
21. Catwick (Parish)	213	66	1
22. Little Hatfield (Parish of Sigglesthorne.)	32	34	1
23. Catfoss (Parish of Sigglesthorne.)	54	46	1
24. Sigglesthorne (Parish of Sigglesthorne.)	204	43	1
25. Seaton&Wassand (Parish of Sigglesthorne.)	288	149	1
26. Goxhill (Parish)	65	49	1
27. Rise (ditto)	164	143	1
28. Bewholme and Nunkeeling (ditto)	263	229	1
In the Parish of Skipsea:			
29. Bonwick	22	14	1
Parish of Atwick:			
30. Atwick, Skirlington, and Arram	285	187	1
In the Parish of Beeford:			
31. Dunnington	61	96	1
Parish of Aldborough:			
32. Aldborough	813	633	1
33. East Newton	29	48	1
34. West Newton with Burton Constable	173	95	1
Parish of Humbleton:			
35. Elstronwick	153	133	1
36. Flinton	126	124	1
37. Humbleton	160	42	1
38. Fitling	103	48	1
39. Danthorp	37	15	1
Parish of Preston:			
40. Lelley	114	46	1
41. Garton with Grimston (In the Parish of Garton.)	172	129	1
42. Sproatley (Parish)	366	118	1
TOTALS	8,288	5,096	42

Declared to take place from and after 5th July, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (York—East Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of Elected Guardians.
YORK UNION:			
City of York:		£.	
1. All Saints, Pavement	508	319	1
2. All Saints, North-street	1,216	277	1
3. St. John, Micklegate	926	394	1
4. St. Giles in the Suburbs (part of)	1,052	232	1
5. Holy Trinity, Goodramgate	540	170	1
6. St. Mary, Bishophill, the Younger (part of)	1,462	214	1
7. St. Michael, Spurrier Gate	645	335	1
8. St. Dennis	1,718	383	1
9. St. Margaret's	1,034	246	1
10. St. Maurice	1,114	285	1
11. Holy Trinity, Micklegate	1,108	441	1
12. St. Mary, Bishophill, Senior (part of)	1,038	224	1
13. St. John, Delpike	350	106	1
14. St. Martin, otherwise St. Martin-le-Grand, Coney-street	586	282	1
15. St. Cuthbert's, St. Helen on the Walls, and All Saints, Peasholm	1,805	312	1
16. Holy Trinity, King's Court	706	427	1
17. St. Michael-le-Belfry	1,250	170	1
18. St. Martin-cum-Gregory	547	167	1
19. St. Sampson	995	137	1
20. St. Helen, Stonegate	707	319	1
21. St. Andrew	238	108	1
22. Minster Yard, with Beddern (extra-parochial)	901	261	1
23. St. Lawrence	850	238	1
24. St. Saviour's	1,455	214	1
25. St. Mary, Castle Gate	964	329	1
26. St. Nicholas	103	56	1
27. St. Crux	874	388	1
28. St. Peter-le-Willows	113	89	1
29. St. Peter the Little	692	212	1
Parish of St. Wilfred:			
30. St. Wilfred	277	216	1
31. The Liberty of Mint Yard	166	35	1
Ainsty of the City of York:			
32. Askham, Richard	231	53	1
33. Acaster Malbis, or Acaster Malbis (part of)	282	67	1
34. Bishopthorpe	445	66	1
In the Parish of St. Mary Bishophill, Junior:			
35. Copmanthorpe	293	95	1
36. Holgate	97	..	1
In the Parish of St. Mary Bishophill, Senior:			
37. Dringhouses	191	47	1
38. Middlethorpe	58	10	1
Liberty of St. Peter of York:			
39. Gate Helmsley	243	72	1
40. Haxby	412	108	1
41. Osbaldwick } Parish of	163	82	1
42. Murton { Osbaldwick.	156	78	1
43. Strensall	395	123	1
44. Warthill (part of)	162	25	1
York Union—*continued.*		£.	
45. Dunnington (part of)	643	161	1
46. St. Paul's, Heslington	231	93	1
County of York, North Riding:			
In the Parish of Bossall:			
47. Butter Crambe	176	114	1
48. Claxton	163	54	1
49. Flaxton-upon-the-Moor (part of)	355	151	1
50. Harton	169	65	1
51. Sand Hutton	161	50	1
52. Heworth { In the Parish of St. Cuthbert and St. Giles.	268	44	1
53. Upper Helmsley	66	26	1
54. Holtby	157	45	1
Parish of Huntington:			
55. Earswick	66	19	1
56. Huntington	490	162	1
57. Towthorpe	70	23	1
Parish of St. Olave, Mary Gate.			
58. Clifton	715	166	1
59. St. Olave, Mary Gate	625	195	1
60. Rockcliff, or Rawcliffe	54	30	1
In the Parish of Overton:			
61. Overton	49	46	1
62. Lillings Ambo { In the Parish of Sheriff's Hutton.	197	60	1
63. Stockton-on-the-Forest	319	67	1
64. Wiggington	359	74	1
In the Parish of Newton-upon-Ouze:			
65. Benningbrough	93	10	1
County of York, East Riding:			
In the Parish of Dunnington:			
66. Grimston	70	35	1
67. Kexby { In the Parish of Catton.	160	90	1
68. Stamford Bridge with Scoreby { In the Parish of Catton.	151	81	1
69. Elvington	391	186	1
Parish of Escrick:			
70. Deighton	179	127	1
71. Escrick	717	..	1
72. Fulford Gate { Parish of Fulford Ambo.	905	301	1
73. Fulford Water { Parish of Fulford Ambo.	29	21	1
74. St. Lawrence, Heslington (part of)	305	120	1
75. Naburn	425	216	1
76. Stillingfleet with Moreby { In the Parish of Stillingfleet.	196	137	1
77. Thorganby with West Cottingwith	342	90	1
Parish of Wheldrake:			
78. Wheldrake	647	198	1
79. Langwith	44	27	1
Totals	39,654	12,335	79

Declared to take place from and after 15th July, 1837.

COUNTY OF YORK.—NORTH RIDING.

PARISHES UNITED. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
EASINGWOLD UNION:			£.	
1. Aldwork	In the Parish of Alne.	190	47	1
2. Alne		415	162	1
3. Flawith		94	11	1
4. Tholthorp		265	88	1
5. Craike		..	137	1
6. Barnsby with Stearsby		298	75	1
7. Easingwold	In the Parish of Easingwold.	1,922	852	2
8. Raskelf		459	183	1
9. Dalby with Skewsby		155	67	1
10. Marton with Moxby (Chapelry)		..	116	1
11. Myton-upon-Swale		147	80	1
12. Stillington		717	147	1
13. Sutton-on-the-Forest	In the Parish of Sutton-on-the-Forest.	493	183	1
14. Huby		526	319	1
15. Thormanby		133	42	1
16. Whenby		115	58	1
In the Parish of Brafferton:				
17. Brafferton		152	60	1
In the Parish of Newton-upon-Ouze:				
18. Linton-upon-Ouze		258	104	1
In the Parish of Coxwold:				
19. Angram Grange		28	..	1
20. Coxwold		375	156	1
21. Newborough		104	99	1
22. Oulston		215	75	1
23. Wildon Grange		27	32	1
24. Thornton with Boxley		67	105	1
25. Yearsley		164	71	1
In the Parish of Husthwaite:				
26. Husthwaite		376	90	1
27. Carlton Husthwaite		163	40	1
In the Parish of Sheriff Hutton:				
28. Farlington		152	47	1
Totals		8,010	3,446	29

Declared to take place from and after 20th February, 1837.

GUISBOROUGH UNION:				
1. Guisborough	Parish of Guisborough.	1,988	923	2
2. Common Dale		78	32	1
3. Hutton Locras		52	51	1
4. Pinchingthorpe		57	35	1
5. Tocketts		35	39	1
6. Easington		477	206	1
7. Lofthouse		1,038	510	1
8. Liverton		239	93	1
Parish of Bolton:				
9. Brotton		327	221	1
10. Kilton		80	83	1
11. Skinningrove		63	6	1
Parish of Skelton:				
12. Great Moorsham		338	118	1
13. Skelton		781	448	1
14. Stranghow		122	96	1
15. Marsk	Parish of Marsk.	573	249	1
16. Redcar		729	89	1
17. Upleatham		265	91	1

PARISHES UNITED. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years. 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Ginsborough Union—*continued.*			£.	
18. Kirkleatham	Parish of Kirkleatham	663	332	1
19. Wilton		411	216	1
20. Eston	In the Parish of Ormsby.	334	93	1
21. Morton		26	10	1
22. Normanby		138	93	1
23. Upsall		..	34	1
24. Westerdale		281	122	1
25. Danby		1,392	456	1
26. Newton		148	91	1
27. Ormsby (part of)		403	247	1
Totals		11,038	4,984	28

Declared to take place from and after 25th February, 1837.

HELMSLEY BLACKMOOR UNION:				
1. Scawton		148	43	1
2. Helmsley	Parish of Helmsley.	1,485	543	2
3. Bilsdale Midcable		759	268	1
4. Haram		445	143	1
5. Laskill Pasture		85	7	1
6. Pockley		217	48	1
7. Rivaulx		225	107	1
8. Sproxton		195	82	1
9. Kirby Moorside		1,802	411	2
10. Great Edston		156	62	1
11. Fadmore		158	39	1
In the Parish of Kirby Moorside:				
12. Farndale, Low Quarter	In the Parish of Lastingham.	185	54	1
13. Gillimore		179	53	1
In the Parish of Kirkdale:				
14. Bransdale Westside		..	15	1
15. Beadlam		151	45	1
16. Muscoates		62	54	1
17. Nawton		337	91	1
18. North Holme		21	12	1
19. Skiplam		124	113	1
20. Welburn		112	72	1
21. Wombleton		262	59	1
22. Hutton-le-Hole		276	87	1
23. Farndale East-side		405	163	1
24. Farndale West-side, High Quarter		289	91	1
25. Oswaldkirk		209	111	1
In the Parish of Gilling:				
26. Cawton		89	36	1
27. Grimston		68	11	1
28 Gilling		214	41	1
29. Ampleforth (Oswaldkirk Quarter)	In the Parish of Ampleforth.	398	43	1
30. Nunnington		441	132	1
31. Stonegrave	In the Parish of Stonegrave.	189	89	1
32. Colton		131	31	1
In the Parish of Stonegrave:				
33. East Newton and Laysthorpe		79	23	1
34. Little Edstone	In the Parish of Sinnington.	13	6	1

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—NORTH RIDING)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
HELMSLEY BLACKMOOR UNION—*continued.*		£.	
35. Cold Kirby	185	40	1
36. Old Byland	163	57	1
In the Parish of Hawnby:			
37. Hawnby	275	45	1
38. Bilsdale, Westside	149	94	1
39. Arden cum Ardenside	161	44	1
In the Parish of Ampleforth:			
40. Ampleforth (part of)	..	45	1
41. Wass (In the Parish of Kilburn.)	Included in Kilburn.	54	1
42. Oldstead (In the Parish of Kilburn.)		90	1
43. Thorp-le-Willows (In the Parish of Kilburn.)		7	1
44. Byland (Coxwold)	365	59	1
In the Parish of Ampleforth:			
45. Ampleforth (part of)	..	69	1
TOTALS	11,207	3,789	47

Declared to take place from and after 18th February, 1837.

LEYBURN UNION:			
In the Parish of Patrick Brompton:			
1. Arrowthorne	59	14	1
2. Patrick Brompton	188	38	1
3. Newton-le-Willows	269	82	1
4. Burrel with Cowling (In the Parish of Bedale.)	139	33	1
5. Hornby	132	44	1
In the Parish of Thornton Watlass:			
6. Clifton	43	20	1
7. Rookwith	78	27	1
8. Thirn	142	2	1
In the Parish of Masham:			
9. Burton-upon-Yore	254	132	1
10. Ellingstring	228	38	1
11. Ellingtong	148	53	1
12. Fearby	249	88	1
13. Healy with Sutton	400	188	1
Parish of Finghall:			
14. Akebar	53	22	1
15. Burton Constable	257	110	1
16. Finghall	127	25	1
17. Hutton Hang	23	23	1
18. Barden (Parish of Hankswell.)	104	55	1
19. Garriston (Parish of Hankswell.)	60	36	1
20. East Hankswell (Parish of Hankswell.)	197	19	1
21. West Hankswell (Parish of Hankswell.)		5	1
22. Middleham	914	260	2
23. Bellerby (Parish of Spennithorn)	417	133	1
24. Harmby (Parish of Spennithorn)	233	90	1
25. Spennithorn (Parish of Spennithorn)	198	70	1
26. Thornton Steward	310	65	1
Parish of Wensley:			
27. Castle Bolton	269	87	1
28. Leyburn	1,003	230	2
29. Preston	362	71	1
30. Redmire	344	77	1
31. Wensley	288	116	1
Parish of Coverham:			
32. Agelthorpe	188	104	1
33. Caldbridge	107	25	1
34. Carlton	303	137	1
35. Carlton Highdale	365	248	1
36. Melmerby	127	40	1
37. West Scrafton	145	81	1

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—NORTH RIDING.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
LEYBURN UNION—*continued.*		£.	
38. East Wilton Within (Parish of Wilton East.)	395	137	1
39. East Wilton Without (Parish of Wilton East.)	292	335	1
40. West Wilton	552	269	1
In the Parish of Patrick Brompton:			
41. Hunton	535	158	1
TOTALS	10,497	3,787	43

Declared to take place from and after 22nd February, 1837.

NORTHALLERTON UNION:			
1. Silton Nether (In the Parish of Leak.)	178	78	1
2. Gueldable (In the Parish of Leak.)	126	34	1
3. East Harsley	436	205	1
4. Silton Over	111	28	1
5. Welbury	233	74	1
Parish of Birkby:			
6. Birkby	96	54	1
7. Hutton Bonville	112	63	1
8. Little Smeaton	67	46	1
In the Parish of Northallerton:			
9. Brompton	1,510	571	2
10. Deighton	146	54	1
11. Romanby	325	82	1
12. Northallerton	3,004	1,139	3
Parish of Osmotherly:			
13. Ellerback	79	36	1
14. West Harsley	66	120	1
15. Osmotherly	1,087	127	1
16. Thimbleby	185	82	1
Parish of North Otterington:			
17. North Otterington	61	24	1
18. Thornton-le-Beans	219	97	1
Parish of Kirby Sigston:			
19. Kirby Sigston	131	80	1
20. Sowerby-under-Cotliffe	67	14	1
21. Winton	145	57	1
22. West Rouncton	192	106	1
In the Parish of Great Smeaton:			
23. Hornby	262	118	1
In the Parish of Leak:			
24. Borrowby	350	76	1
25. Crosby	37	46	1
26. Landmoth with Catto	53	24	1
27. Kilpin (In the Parish of Catterick:)	103	42	1
28. Whitwell (In the Parish of Catterick:)	86	84	1
29. East Cowton	374	183	1
Parish of Danby Wisk:			
30. Danby Wisk	343	164	1
31. Yafforth	165	71	1
In the Parish of Gilling:			
32. South Cowton	163	78	1
33. Great Langton (Parish of Great Langton.)	133	31	1
34. Little Langton (Parish of Great Langton.)	97	51	1
35. Great Smeaton	248	143	1
Parish of Ainderby:			
36. Ainderby Steeple	302	63	1
37. Morton	258	64	1

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—NORTH RIDING).	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
NORTHALLERTON UNION—*continued.*		£.	
38. Thirntoft	170	19	1
39. Warlaby	76	23	1
Parish of Bedale			
40. Langthorne	136	31	1
41. Bedale	1,266	384	1
42. Aiskew	586	251	1
43. Crakehall	580	127	1
44. Firby	..	88	1
45. Rand Grange	..	43	1
In the Parish of Hornby:			
46. Ainderby Myers	90	81	1
47. Hackforth	142	65	1
48. Killerby (In the Parish of Catterick.)	62	25	1
49. Thornton Watlass	185	168	1
50. Kirby Fleetham	625	148	1
51. Scruton	438	145	1
52. Appleton-upon-Wisk	553	202	1
TOTALS	16,459	6,209	55

Declared to take place from and after 23rd February, 1837.

PICKERING UNION:			
1. Barugh-Ambo	294	168	1
2. Kirbymisperton	170	81	1
3. Aislaby	126	63	1
4. Cawthorn	18	13	1
5. Cropton	330	105	1
6. Hartoft	142	36	1
7. Lockton	312	89	1
8. Middleton	266	73	1
9. Rosedale, Eastside	376	166	1
10. Wrelton	172	49	1
11. Farmanby	431	203	1
12. Thornton Dale	937	350	1
13. Kingthorp	47	66	1
14. Pickering Marshes	207	134	1
15. Newton	211	67	1
16. Pickering	2,555	701	2
17. Marton	231	60	1
18. Sinnington	340	189	1
19. Ebberston	509	119	1
20. Levisham	168	29	1
21. Allerston	385	106	1
22. Wilton	192	108	1
23. Appleton-le-Moors	269	76	1
24. Lastingham	211	38	1
25. Spaunton	138	72	1
26. Rosedale, Westside	178	109	1
27. Thornton, Risebrough	39	32	1
28. Normanby	219	65	1
TOTALS	9,473	3,367	29

Declared to take place from and after 10th January, 1837.

RICHMOND UNION:			
1. Richmond	3,900	829	3
In the Parish of Easby:			
2. Aske	105	78	1
3. Easby	79	70	1
4. Skeeby	183	35	1
In the Parish of Forcett:			
5. Carkin and Forcett	138	46	1
6. Gilling (In the Parish of Gilling.)	899	203	1
7. Eppleby (In the Parish of Gilling.)	206	90	1
8. Arkendale	1,446	741	1
9. Marske	290	122	1

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—NORTH RIDING.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
RICHMOND UNION—*continued.*		£.	
In the Parish of Grinton:			
10. Reeth	1,456	795	1
11. Grinton	696	332	1
In the Parish of Hutton Magnum:			
12. West Layton	94	43	1
13. Dalton (Parish of Kirby Ravensworth.)	308	96	1
14. Gargles (Parish of Kirby Ravensworth.)	223	36	1
15. Kirby Ravensworth (Parish of Kirby Ravensworth.)	118	6	1
16. New Forest (Parish of Kirby Ravensworth.)	73	34	1
17. Newsham (Parish of Kirby Ravensworth.)	546	172	1
18. Ravensworth (Parish of Kirby Ravensworth.)	300	100	1
19. Whaston (Parish of Kirby Ravensworth.)	159	58	1
20. Melsonby (Parish of Kirby Ravensworth.)	514	174	1
21. Stanwick St. John (In the Parish of Stanwick St. John.)	73	61	1
22. Aldborough (In the Parish of Stanwick St. John.)	522	201	1
23. East Layton (In the Parish of Stanwick St. John.)	156	45	1
24. Caldwell (In the Parish of Stanwick St. John.)	204	104	1
25. Marrick	659	404	1
26. Middleton Tyas (In the Parish of Middleton Tyas.)	621	299	1
27. Moulton (In the Parish of Middleton Tyas.)	190	152	1
28. Bolton-upon-Swale	85	57	1
In the Parish of Easby:			
29. Brumpton-on-Swale	455	117	1
In the Parish of Gilling:			
30. North Cowton	264	122	1
In the Parish of Catterick:			
31. Scorton	492	97	1
32. Uckerby	50	21	1
33. Ellerton-upon-Swale	147	31	1
34. Hudswell	291	128	1
In the Parish of Downholme:			
35. Downholme	104	17	1
36. Walburn	26	16	1
37. Stainton	44	23	1
38. Ellerton Abbey	61	100	1
In the Parish of Catterick:			
39. Hipswell	293	121	1
40. St. Martin		10	1
41. Colborn	163	23	1
42. Brough	78	42	1
43. Tunstall	312	40	1
44. Catterick	683	164	1
45. Appleton	83	114	1
46. Scotton	138	45	1
TOTALS	17,927	6,614	48

Declared to take place from and after 24th February, 1837.

SCARBOROUGH UNION:			
1. Sherburn	536	127	1
2. Ganton with Brompton	275	114	1
3. Willerby	38	115	1
4. Folkton	204	113	1
5. Muston	382	118	1
6. Filey	802	131	1
7. Brompton	496	161	1
8. Sawdon	146	49	1
9. Snainton	636	160	1
10. Troutsdale	59	45	1
11. Wykeham	605	217	1
12. Hutton Bushell	415	105	1
13. Ayton West	256	115	1

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—NORTH RIDING.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
SCARBOROUGH UNION—*continued.*		£.	
14. Gristhorp	217	78	1
15. Lebberston	173	52	1
16. Ayton, East	360	97	1
17. Irton	107	12	1
18. Seamer	514	237	1
19. Cayton, Deepdale and Kilberby	449	110	1
20. Osgodby	65	83	1
21. Burniston	317	111	1
22. Cloughton	415	208	1
23. Newby	55	45	1
24. Scalby	583	140	1
25. Stainton Dale	252	124	1
26. Throxenby	54	29	1
27. Broxa	74	25	1
28. Hackness	215	137	1
29. Harwood Dale	336	67	1
30. Silpho		16	1
31. Suffield with Everley	124	94	1
32. Scarborough	8,369	2,080	3
33. Falsgrave	391	129	1
TOTALS	17,920	5,444	35
Declared to take place from and after 10th January, 1837.			
STOKESLEY UNION:			
1. Kildale	188	72	1
2. Ingleby Greenhow	197	287	1
3. Little Ayton with Tunstall (Parish of Ayton)	1,170	69	1
4. Great Ayton (Parish of Ayton)	1,103	376	1
5. Nunthorpe (Parish of Ayton)	125	86	1
6. Marton	363	184	1
7. Stokesley (Parish of Stokesley)	1,967	461	2
8. Easby (Parish of Stokesley)	151	81	1
9. Great Busby (Parish of Stokesley)	106	71	1
10. Little Busby (Parish of Stokesley)		10	1
11. Newby (Parish of Stokesley)	152	36	1
12. Hilton	113	66	1
13. Great and Little Broughton (Parish of Kirby in Cleveland)	287	186	1
14. Kirby in Cleveland (Parish of Kirby in Cleveland)	182	140	1
15. Seamer	224	151	1
16. Ingleby Arncliffe	335	141	1
17. Sexhow (Rudby in Cleveland)	35	85	1
18. Scutterskelfe (Rudby in Cleveland)	38	55	1
19. East Rounceton (Rudby in Cleveland)	127	44	1
20. Middleton-upon-Leven (Parish of Rudby in Cleveland)	89	99	1
21. Hutton (Parish of Rudby in Cleveland)	1,027	485	1
22. Rudby-in-Cleveland (Parish of Rudby in Cleveland)	81	100	1
23. Carleton	256	75	1
24. Faceby (Parish of Whorlton)	143	78	1
25. Potto (Parish of Whorlton)	187	129	1
26. Whorlton (Parish of Whorlton)	585	332	1
27. Crathorne	304	129	1
28. Hemlington (In the Parish of Stainton)	83	87	1
TOTALS	9,618	4,115	29
Declared to take place from and after 27th Feb. 1837.			
THIRSK UNION:			
In the Parish of Leak:			
1. Knayton with Brawith	336	89	1

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—NORTH RIDING.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
THIRSK UNION—*continued.*		£.	
Parish of Sessay:			
2. Hutton Sessay	964	26	1
3. Sessay	..	137	1
4. North Kilvington (Parish of Thornton-le-Street)	64	31	1
5. Thornton-le-Street (Parish of Thornton-le-Street)	162	26	1
6. Thirkleby	317	86	1
In the Parish of Bossall:			
7. Sand Hutton	275	94	1
In the Parish of Felix Kirk:			
8. Cowsby	89	17	1
9. Felix Kirk	..	50	1
10. Sutton-under-Whitestone Cliffe	328	51	1
11. Boltby	342	238	1
12. Thirlby	131	68	1
13. South Kilvington (Parish of South Kilvington)	279	100	1
14. Thornbrough (Parish of South Kilvington)	21	11	1
15. Upsall (Parish of South Kilvington)	114	71	1
16. Newsham with Breckenbrough	182	94	1
17. South Otterington	241	78	1
Parish of Kirby Knowle:			
18. Kirby Knowle	146	100	1
19. Bagby	289	95	1
20. Balk	72	51	1
In the Parish of North Ottering:			
21. Thornton-le-Moor	337	120	1
In the Parish of Silton-Over:			
22. Kepwick	152	47	1
23. Carlton Miniot (Parish of Thirsk)	238	67	1
24. Sowerby (Parish of Thirsk)	756	394	1
25. Thirsk (Parish of Thirsk)	2,835	649	2
26. Kilburn	508	119	1
27. Catton (In the Parish of Topcliffe)	102	21	1
28. Dalton (In the Parish of Topcliffe)	252	34	1
29. Elmer with Crakehall (In the Parish of Topcliffe)	77	14	1
30. Skipton (In the Parish of Topcliffe)	114	60	1
31. Topcliffe (In the Parish of Topcliffe)	590	263	1
32. Carthorp (In the Parish of Topcliffe)	304	96	1
In the Parish of Pickhill:			
33. Ainderby Quernhow	107	58	1
34. Howe	33	..	1
35. Pickhill with Roxby	388	195	1
36. Holme	85	46	1
37. Sinderby	93	16	1
In the Parish of Kirby Wisk:			
38. Kirby Wisk	205	63	1
39. Newby Wisk	254	132	1
40. Maunby	231	45	1
TOTALS	12,013	3,952	41
Declared to take place from and after 21st Feb. 1837.			
WHITBY UNION:			
1. Fylingdales	1,535	481	1
2. Aislaby	276	53	1
3. Whitby	7,765	1,200	3
4. Eskedaleside	277	133	1
5. Hawkser with Stainsiker	654	414	1
6. Newholm with Dunsley	347	232	
7. Ruswarp	1,980	629	1

PARISHES UNITED. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Whitby Union—*continued.*		£.	
8. Ugglebarnby	426	192	1
9. Barnby	224	163	1
10. Barrowby	68	21	1
11. Ellerby	64	23	1
12. Hutton Mulgrave	85	38	1
13. Lythe	1,116	412	1
14. Mickleby	170	53	1
15. Newton Mulgrave	123	70	1
16. Ugthorpe	260	106	1
17. Egton	1,071	280	1
18. Sneaton	230	123	1
19. Goadland or Goatland	326	85	1
20. Hinderwell	1,698	409	1
21. Roxby	183	89	1
22. Glaisdale	1,004	326	1
Totals	19,882	5,532	24

Declared to take place from and after 9th January, 1837.

COUNTY OF YORK.—WEST RIDING.

BRADFORD UNION:		£.	
1. Bradford	23,223		6
2. Allerton	1,733		1
3. Bowling	5,958		2
4. Bolton	671		1
5. Calverley with Farsley	2,637		1
6. Clayton	4,469		1
7. Cleckheaton	3,317		1
8. Drighlington	1,676		1
9. Heaton	1,452		1
10. Horton	10,782		3
11. Hunsworth	878		1
12. Idle	5,416		2
13. Manningham	3,564		1
14. North Bierley	7,254		2
15. Pudsley	7,460		2
16. Shipley	1,926		1
17. Thornton	5,968		2
18. Tong	2,067		1
19. Wike	1,918		1
20. Wilsden	2,252		1
Totals	94,621		32

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 10th February, 1837.

DONCASTER UNION:			
County of York—West Riding:			
Parish of Doncaster:			
1. Doncaster (Borough)	10,801	2,432	4
2. Balby with Hexthorpe	420	127	1
3. Langthwaite with Tilts	28	71	1
4. Long Sandal with Wheatley	323	72	1
5. Adwick-le-Street (In the Parish of Adwick-le-Street.)	382	111	1
6. Hampale, or Hampole (In the Parish of Adwick-le-Street.)	128	68	1
7. Adwick-upon-Dearne (Parish)	145	158	1
8. Armthorpe (Parish)	368	136	1
Parish of Campsall:			
9. Askern	256	73	1
10. Campsall	386	152	1
11. Fenwick	286	181	1
12. Moss	269	265	1
13. Norton	643	190	1
14. Sutton, near Doncaster	134	38	1
In the Parish of Finningley:			
15. Awkley or Auckley	235	132	1
16. Blaxton	176	50	1
17. Ansterfield (In the Parish of Blyth.)	280	105	1
18. Bawtry (In the Parish of Blyth.)	1,149	399	1
19. Barmbrough (Parish)	520	220	1
20. Barnby-upon-Don, or Barnby Dunn (Parish of Barnby-upon-Don.)	440	294	1
21. Thorpe in Balne (Parish of Barnby-upon-Don.)	121	69	1
Doncaster Union—*continued.*			
22. Bentley with Arksey (Parish)	1,144	711	1
23. Bilham (Parish of Hooton Pagnell.)	76	48	1
24. Hooton Pagnell (Parish of Hooton Pagnell.)	340	131	1
25. Stotfold (Parish of Hooton Pagnell.)	9	3	1
26 Bolton-upon-Dearne (Parish)	596	367	1
In the Parish of Braithwell.			
27. Braithwell	455	184	1
28. Brodsworth cum Pigburn and Scansby (Parish of Brodsworth.)	447	244	1
29. Burghwallis (Parish)	223	152	1
30. Cadeby (Parish of Sprotborough.)	178	97	1
31. Sprotborough	322	113	1
32. Cantley (Parish)	634	201	1
33. Clayton with Frickley (Parish)	321	105	1
34. Conisborough (Parish)	1,347	490	1
35. Dannaby or Danaby (Parish of Mexborough.)	130	94	1
36. Mexborough (Parish of Mexborough.)	1,140	278	1
37. Edlington (Parish)	129	75	1
38. Hickleton (In the Parish of Hickleton.)	154	63	1
39. Kirk Bramwith (Parish)	211	122	1
40. Kirk Sandall & Trumfleet (Parish of Kirk Sandall.)	200	51	1
41. Loversall (Parish)	154	141	1
42. Marr (Do.)	221	159	1
43. Melton, High (Do.)	131	74	1
44. Owston (Parish of Owston.)	292	136	1
45. Skellow (Parish of Owston.)	181	66	1
46. Rossington (Parish)	325	226	1
47. Stancil with Wellingley and Wilsick (Parish of Tickhill.)	66	15	1
48. Tickhill (Parish of Tickhill.)	2,018	739	2
49. Stainton with Hellaby (Parish)	254	87	1
50. Thurnscoe (Parish)	223	180	1
51. Wadworth (Do.)	690	165	1
52. Warmsworth (Do.)	362	85	1
County of Nottingham:			
53. Finningley (In the Parish of Finningley.)	424	88	1
54. Misson (Parish)	841	242	1
Totals	31,728	11,275	58

Declared to take place from and after 4th July, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED (Yorkshire—West Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
DEWSBURY UNION:		£.	
1. Dewsbury	8,272	Averages not yet declared.	4
2. Ossett	5,325		2
3. Soothill	3,849		2
4. Batley	4,841		2
5. Morley	3,819		2
6. Gomersal	6,189		3
7. Heckmondwike	2,793		1
8. Liversedge	5,265		2
9. Mirfield	6,496		3
10. Whitley, Lower	1,012		1
11. Thornhill	2,371		1
Totals	50,232		23
Declared to take place from and after 10th February, 1837.			
ECCLESALL BIERLOW UNION:			
County of York.—West Riding.			
In the Parish of Sheffield:			
1. Ecclesall Bierlow	14,279	2,137	4
2. Upper Hallam	1,035	370	1
3. Nether Hallam	4,658	1,016	2
In the County of Derby:			
4. Beauchief (ex. par.)	88	28	1
5. Dore (In the Parish)	527	140	1
6. Totley (of Dronfield.)	1,747	103	1
7. Norton (Parish)	351	479	2
Totals	22,685	4,273	12
Declared to take place from and after 3rd July, 1837.			
HALIFAX UNION:			
1. Halifax	15,382	Averages not yet declared.	5
2. Skircoat	4,060		1
3. Southowram	5,751		2
4. Hipperholme with Brighthouse	4,977		2
5. Rastrick	3,021		1
6. Fixby	348		1
7. Elland with Greetland	5,500		2
8. Stainland and Old Lindley	3,037		1
9. Barkisland	2,292		1
10. Soyland	3,589		1
11. Rishworth	1,536		1
12. Warley	5,685		2
13. Norland	1,618		1
14. Sowerby	6,457		2
15. Northowram	10,184		3
16. Shelf	2,614		1
17. Ovenden	8,871		2
18. Midgley	2,409		1
19. Clifton with Hartishead	2,408		1
Totals	89,739		31
Declared to take place from and after 10th February, 1837.			
HUDDERSFIELD UNION:			
1. Huddersfield	19,035	Averages not yet declared.	5
2. Almondbury	7,086		2
3. Austonley	1,420		1
4. Cumberworth, Half	1,180		1
5. Cumberworth, Lower	1,374		1
6. Cartworth	1,796		1
7. Dalton	3,060		1
8. Farnley Tyas	849		1
9. Foolstone	1,573		1

PARISHES UNITED. (Yorkshire—West Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Huddersfield Union—*continued.*		£.	
10. Golcar	3,143	Averages not yet declared.	1
11. Holme	630		1
12. Hepworth	1,229		1
13. Honley	4,523		2
14. Kirkheaton	2,755		1
15. Kirkburton	2,650		1
16. Lepton	3,320		1
17. Lingards	758		1
18. Longwoods	2,111		1
19. Lockwood	3,134		1
20. Linthwaite	2,852		1
21. Meltham	2,746		1
22. Marsden in Almonbury	1,698		1
23. Marsden in Huddersfield	642		1
24. Netherthong	1,004		1
25. Quarmby with Lindley	2,306		1
26. Scammonden	912		1
27. Shepley	893		1
28. Shelley	1,319		1
29. Slaithwaite	2,892		1
30. South Crossland	2,258		1
31. Thurstonland	1,098		1
32. Upperthong	1,648		1
33. Whitley, Upper	885		1
34. Wooldale	3,993		2
Totals	88,772		41
Declared to take place from and after 10th February, 1837.			
KEIGHLEY UNION:			
1. Keighley	11,176	Averages not yet declared.	6
2. Bingley and Micklethwaite	8,036		4
3. East and West Morton	1,219		1
4. Haworth	5,853		3
5. Sterton with Eastburn	859		1
6. Sutton	1,153		1
Totals	28,296		16
Declared to take place from and after 10th February, 1837.			
PATELEY-BRIDGE UNION:			
1. High and Low Bishopside	1,849	Averages not yet declared.	3
2. Bewerley	1,310		3
3. Dacre	698		2
4. Menwith with Darley	742		2
5. Fountain's Earth	413		1
6. Down Stonebeck	494		1
7. Upper Stonebeck	332		1
8. Hartwith with Winsley	943		2
9. Thornthwaite with Padside	304		1
10. Thurcross	601		1
Totals	7,686		17
Declared to take place from and after 15th February, 1837.			
ROTHERHAM UNION:			
County of York—West Riding.			
1. Rotherham	4,083	1,038	2
2. Brinsworth	227	92	1
3. Catcliffe	196	49	1
4. Dalton, near Rotherham	187	87	1
5. Greasborough	1,290	530	1
6. Kimberworth	4,031	791	2
7. Orgreave	35	42	1
8. Tinsley	368	179	1

(Parish of Rotherham.)

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
ROTHERHAM UNION—*continued.*		£.	
9. Aston-cum-Aughton (Parish)	564	184	1
In the Parish of Braithwell:			
10. Bramley	290	104	1
Parish of Treeton:			
11. Brampton-en-le-Morthen	142	58	1
12. Treeton, with that part of Wales in Treeton Parish	345	199	1
13. Ulley	193	48	1
14. Brampton Bierlow (In the Parish of Wath-upon-Dearne.)	1,462	396	1
15. Swinton (In the Parish of Wath-upon-Dearne.)	1,252	322	1
16. Wath-upon-Dearne (In the Parish of Wath-upon-Dearne.)	1,149	388	1
17. Wentworth (In the Parish of Wath-upon-Dearne.)	1,394	392	1
18. Handsworth (Parish)	2,338	628	2
19. Hooton Levett (Parish of Maltby.)	92	60	1
20. Maltby (Parish of Maltby.)	752	258	1
21. Hooton Roberts (Parish)	178	125	1
22. Laughton-en-le-Morthen (In the Parish of Laughton-en-le-Morthen.)	780	289	1
23. Ravenfield (Parish)	229	106	1
24. Rawmarsh (ditto)	1,538	500	1
25. Thrybergh (ditto)	332	116	1
26. Whiston (ditto)	927	391	1
27. Wickersley (ditto)	527	156	1
COUNTY OF DERBY:			
28. Beighton (Parish)	980	294	1
TOTALS	25,881	7,822	31

Declared to take place from and after 1st July, 1837.

SELBY UNION:			
COUNTY OF YORK—WEST RIDING.			
1. Selby	4,600		3
2. Brayton	278		1
3. Barlow	225		1
4. Burn	244		1
5. Gateforth	223		1
6. Haddlesley Chapel	196		1
7. Hurst Courtney	117		1
8. Hurst Temple	135		1
9. Cawood	1,173		1
10. Camblesforth	260		1
11. Drax	350		1
12. Long Drax	140		1
13. Newland	282		1
14. Carlton	808		1
15. Wiston	665		1
16. Thorpe Willoughby	148		1
17. Snaith	885		1
18. Gowdall	260		1
19. Cowick, East and West.	928		1
COUNTY OF YORK—EAST RIDING.			
20. Kelfield	302		1
21. Riccall	705		1
22. Skipwith	304		1
23. North Duffield	344		1
24. South Duffield	202		1
25. Osgodby	170		1
26. Barlby	348		1
27. Cliffe	490		1
TOTALS	14,782		29

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 15th February, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
SETTLE UNION:		£.	
1. Settle	1,627		2
2. Giggleswick	780		1
3. Langcliffe	550		1
4. Stainforth	263		1
5. Rathmell	347		1
6. Horton in Ribblesdale	567		1
7. Lawkland	614		1
8. Austwick	351		1
9. Long Preston	808		1
10. Hellifield	250		1
11. West Halton	171		1
12. Wigglesworth	443		1
13. Nappa	43		1
14. Swinden	567		1
15. Otterburn	66		1
16. Tosside	,,		1
17. Ingleton	1,228		1
18. Clapham with Newby	944		1
19. Bentham	2,179		2
20. Thornton in Lonsdale	441		1
21. Burton in Lonsdale	711		1
22. Kirby Malham	219		1
23. Airton	179		1
24. Scosthorpe	95		1
25. Hanlith	42		1
26. Malham	259		1
27. Malham Moor	91		1
28. Arncliffe	213		1
29. Litton	102		1
30. Hawkswith	81		1
31. Halton Gill	88		1
TOTALS	14,322		33

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 20th January, 1837.

SHEFFIELD UNION:			
In the Parish of Sheffield:			
1. Sheffield	59,011	10,023	8
2. Attercliffe-cum-Darnall.	3,741	927	2
3. Brightside Bierlow	8,968	2,649	1
TOTALS	71,720	13,599	11

Declared to take place from and after 30th June, 1837.

SKIPTON UNION:			
1. Skipton	4,181		3
2. Embsay with Eastby	891		1
3. Halton, East	144		1
4. Draughton	222		1
5. Bradleys Both	614		1
6. Carlton	1,265		1
7. Thorlby with Stirton	170		1
8. Rilston	115		1
9. Grassington	1,067		1
10. Threshfield	212		1
11. Linton	343		1
12. Hebden	491		1
13. Burnsale with Thorpe	242		1
14. Hartlington	115		1
15. Appletreewick	425		1
16. Cracoe	150		1
17. Hetton with Bordley	176		1
18. Gargrave	1,062		1
19. Eshton	82		1
20. Flasby with Winterburn	143		1
21. Bank Newton	125		1
22. Cold Coniston	336		1
23. Calton	79		1
24. Kettlewell with Starbotton	673		1

Averages not yet declared.

PARISHES UNITED. (YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
SKIPTON UNION—*continued.*		£.	
25. Coniston with Kilnsey	162	Averages not yet declared.	1
26. Buckden	309		1
27. Thornton	2,246		1
28. Martons Both	482		1
29. Broughton with Elslack	407		1
30. Coates	88		1
31. Brockden	229		1
32. Barnoldswick	1,682		1
33. Bracewell	160		1
34. Salterforth	725		1
35. Glusburn	987		1
36. Kildwick	190		1
37. Farnhill with Cononley	1,567		1
38. Addingham	2,179		1
39. Hazlewood with Storiths	221		1
40. Bolton Abbey	214		1
41. Barden	112		1
TOTALS	25,283		43

Declared to take place from and after 14th January, 1837.

THORNE UNION:			
COUNTY OF YORK—WEST RIDING.			
1. Thorne Parish	3,779	1,323	3
Parish of Hatfield:			
2. Hatfield	2,148	605	2
3. Stainforth	852	191	1
Parish of Fishlake:			
4. Fishlake	717	404	1
5. Sykehouse	617	467	1
COUNTY OF LINCOLN:			
6. Epworth (Parish)	1,825	617	2
7. Althorpe } Parish of	313	131	1
8. Amcotes } Althorpe.	359	87	1
9. Keadby }	309	54	1
10. Belton (Parish)	1,597	613	2
11. Crowle } Parish of	1,889	456	2
12. Eastoft } Crowle.	224	39	1
13. Wroot (Parish)	289	62	1
TOTALS	14,918	5,049	19

Declared to take place from and after 24th July, 1837.

WAKEFIELD UNION:			
1. Wakefield	12,232	Averages not yet declared.	4
2. Ardsley, East	853		1
3. Ardsley, West	1,450		1
4. Alverthorpe and Thornes	4,859		2
5. Bretton, West	588		1
6. Crigglestone	1,266		1
7. Emley	1,445		1
8. Flockton	995		1
9. Horbury	2,400		1
10. Oulton, with Woodlesford	1,496		1
11. Shitlington	1,893		1
12. Sharlestone	243		1
13. Sandal, Magna	1,075		1
14. Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe	5,047		2
15. Walton	376		1
16. Warmfield-cum-Heath	752		1
17. Thorp	62		1
TOTALS	37,032		22

Declared to take place from and after 10th February, 1837.

WALES.

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

PARISHES UNITED. (ANGLESEY.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
ANGLESEY UNION:		£.	
1. Bodedern	1,085	353	2
2. Bodwrog	312	125	1
3. Ceirchiog	168	81	1
4. Llanbeulan	375	263	1
5. Llandrygarn	449	217	1
6. Llanfaelog	615	155	1
7. Llantrissaint	537	280	1
8. Llanllibio	88	37	1
9. Llanynghenedle	412	153	1
10. Llechcynfarwydd	442	181	1
11. Llechylched	405	209	1
ANGLESEY UNION—*continued.*		£.	
12. Llanfair yn eubwll	319	120	1
13. Llanfihangel yn howyn	153	56	1
14. Trewalchmai	719	164	1
15. Aberffraw	1,367	547	2
16. Cerrigceinwen	374	151	1
17. Heneglwys	335	123	1
18. Llangadwaladr	573	196	1
19. Llangristiolus	873	523	1
20. Llangwyfan	218	121	1
21. Trefdraeth	835	352	1
22. Llangefni	1,753	460	2

PARISHES UNITED. (ANGLESEY.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,--35,--36.	Number of elected Guardians.
ANGLESEY UNION—*continued.*		£.	
23. Llangwyllog	267	195	1
24. Rhod-y-geidio	316	77	1
25. Llanerchymedd	57	2	1
26. Rhoscolyn	495	216	1
27. Tregayan	179	65	1
28. Llanbabo	174	41	1
29. Llanbadrig	1,364	422	2
30. Llanddeusaint	407	173	1
31. Llanfairynghornwy	310	100	1
32. Llanfachreth	424	98	1
33. Llanfaethly	433	273	1
34. Llanfechell	976	417	1
35. Llanfigael	146	102	1
36. Llanfflewyn	133	17	1
37. Llanfwrog	266	168	1
38. Llanrhwydrus	178	136	1
39. Llanrhyddlad	628	186	1
40. Amlweh	6,285	1,168	4
41. Coedana	262	134	1
42. Llandyfrydog	853	290	1
43. Llaneilian	1,406	241	2
44. Llaneugrad	323	144	1
45. Llanallgo	417	109	1
46. Llanfihangel-trer-Beirdd	360	170	1
47. Llanwenllwyfo	534	111	1
48. Penrhos-Lligwy	557	184	1
49. Llanbedr-Gôch	437	216	1
50. Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf	739	165	1
51. Llanddyfnan	678	361	1
52. Pentraeth	938	380	1
53. Holyhead	4,282	974	3
TOTALS	37,231	12,202	63

Declared to take place from and after 1st June, 1837.

COUNTY OF BRECON.

BRECKNOCK UNION:		£.	
1. Christ's College (Borough of Brecknock.)	88	19	1
2. St. David's Upper and Lower Division or Llanfaes (Borough of Brecknock.)	1,166	428	2
3. St. John the Evangelist (Borough of Brecknock.)	1,760	530	2
4. St. Mary's (Borough of Brecknock.)	1,988	770	2
5. Aberyscir	110	85	1
6. Battle	192	47	1
7. Cantreff and Capel hant dû	211	125	1
8. Cathedine	157	83	1
9. Cray	576	258	1
10. Glynn	351	102	1
11. Glynn Tawe	89	38	1
12. Maescar	712	317	1
13. Senny	303	183	1
14. Garth Brengy	163	47	1
15. Llandefailog fach	171	64	1
16. Llandefailog tref Graig	47	45	1
17. Llandefalley	838	426	2
18. Llandeilo-r-Vane	585	229	1
19. Llanddetty	579	223	1
20. Llanddew	323	143	1
21. Llanfihangel fechan	188	116	1
22. Llanfihangel Nant Brain	528	242	1
23. Llanfihangel Tal y llyn	135	78	1
24. Llanfillo	327	208	1
25. Llanfigan	631	294	1
26. Llanfrynach	310	154	1
27. Llangasty Tal y Ayn	175	59	1
28. Llangorse	405	227	1
29. Llanhamlach	308	202	1
30. Llansaintfraed	190	97	1
31. Llanspyddyd	204	133	1
32. Modrydd	160	93	1
33. Pen Pont	150	132	1
34. Llanywern	138	66	1
35. Trayan Glas	703	336	1
36. Trayan Mawr	634	241	1
37. Ysclydach	362	246	1
38. Merthyr Cynog	833	544	2
39. Talachddu	177	106	1
40. Trallwng	314	219	1
41. Venny fach	119	108	1
42. Trawscoed	150	42	1
TOTALS	17,550	8,110	47

Declared to take place from and after 5th October, 1836.

BUILTH UNION:			
COUNTY OF BRECON:		£.	
1. Builth, or Llanfair in Bualt	1,034	281	3
2. Altmawr	43	10	1
3. Crickadarn	397	235	1
4. North Gwenddwr	234	129	1
5. South Gwenddwr	226	141	1
6. Llanafan-fawr	723	316	2
7. Llanafan fechan, or Llanfechan	189	40	1
8. Treflis (Llangamarch P.)	491	215	1
9. Penbualt (Llangamarch P.)	614	176	1
10. Llanddewi Abergwessin	146	34	1
11. Llanddewi'r Cwm	230	150	1
12. Llanfihangel Aberguessin	345	87	1
13. Llanfihangel Bryn Pabjoan	273	112	1
14. Llanganten	179	94	1
15. Llangynog	77	25	1
16. Llanleonfel	148	67	1
17. Gwaravog (Llanleonfel Parish.)	78	36	1
18. Llanynis	195	43	1
19. Llysdinam	213	121	1
20. Maesmynis	265	130	1
21. Rhosferig	112	41	1
COUNTY OF RADNOR.			
22. Aberedeu	344	219	1
23. Bettws Disserth	141	43	1
24. Creguna	119	95	1
25. Disserth and Trecoed	610	354	2
26. Llanbadarn y Garreg	98	45	1
27. Llandrindod	182	88	1
28. Llanelwedd	182	114	1
29. Llansaintfraed in Elvel	343	154	1
30. Llanfaredd	162	76	1
31. Rhulen	119	82	1
TOTALS	8,512	3,753	35

Declared to take place from and after 2nd January, 1837.

CRICKHOWELL UNION:			
1. Crickhowell	1,061	169	2
2. Grwyne Fawr	21	13	1
3. Grwyne Fechan	108	31	1
4. Llanbeder Ystradwy	359	121	1

PARISHES UNITED. (BRECON.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
CRICKHOWELL UNION—*continued.*		£.	
5. Llanelly	4,041	453	3
6. Llanfihangel, or St. Michael Cwm dû	1,103	439	2
7. Llangattock	2,690	314	2
8. Llangenan	409	217	1
9. Llangynidir	1,440	387	2
10. Patricio	73	28	1
TOTALS	11,305	2,172	16

Declared to take place from and after 6th October, 1836.

HAY UNION:

COUNTY OF BRECON:			
1. Hay	1,959	673	2
2. Aberlynfy	140	107	1
3. Bronllys	286	219	1
4. Glynfach, or Capel-y-ffin	67	46	1
5. Llanelieu	115	50	1
6. Llanigon	478	246	1
7. Llyswen	202	84	1
8. Pipton	125	98	1
9. Talgarth, including the Hamlets of Borough, Forest, Trefecca, and Pwll-y-wrach	1,344	683	2
HAY UNION—*continued.*		£.	
10. Tregoyd and Velindre.	464	226	1
COUNTY OF HEREFORD:			
11. Bredwardine	436	143	1
12. Clifford	807	436	1
13. Cusop	252	157	1
14. Dorston	571	207	1
15. Whitney	254	157	1
COUNTY OF RADNOR:			
16. Boughrood	354	202	1
17. Bryngwyn	364	201	1
18. Clyro	933	365	1
19. Bettws Clyro		110	1
20. Glasbury	848	276	1
21. Llanbedr, Painscastle	356	210	1
22. Llandeilo Graban	272	263	1
23. Llandewi Fach	136	68	1
24. Llanstephan	268	110	1
25. Llowes	372	155	1
TOTALS	11,403	5,492	27

Declared to take place from and after 26th September, 1836.

COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

ABERAERON UNION:

		£.	
1. Cilcennin	695	98	1
2. Cilie Aeron	344	75	1
3. Cydplwyf	Included in Llanina.	75	1
4. Dihewid	533	151	1
5. Henfynyw	625	139	1
6. Llanarth	2,449	907	2
7. Llanbadarn tref Eglwys	982	226	1
8. Llandewi Aberarth	976	182	1
9. Llandisilio Gogo	1,430	596	2
10. Llanwchaeron	233	137	1
11. Llanfihangel Ystrad	1,183	387	1
12. Llanina	474	87	1
13. Llanllwchaiarn	1,178	264	1
14. Llansaintfraed and Llannon	1,206	295	1
TOTALS	12,308	3,619	16

Declared to take place from and after 8th May, 1837.

ABERYSTWITH UNION:

1. Town and Liberties of Aberystwith	4,128	824	4
2. Broncastellan	144	19	1
3. Caelan y Maesmor	607	182	1
4. Clarach	290	84	1
5. Cwm Rheidol	649	169	1
6. Cyfoeth y Brenin	965	155	1
7. Cynill mawr	636	219	1
8. Elerch	179	65	1
9. Henllys	496	114	1
10. Issayndre	335	45	1
11. Llanafan	384	37	1
12. Llanbadarn y Croyddin Upper	743	190	1
13. Llanbadarn y Croyddin Lower	891	348	1
14. Llancynfelin	826	161	1
15. Llanddeinol	254	52	1
ABERYSTWITH UNION—*continued.*		£.	
16. Llanfihangel y Croyddin Upper, or Eglwys Newydd	1,027	169	1
17. Llanfihangel y Croyddin Lower	944	185	1
18. Llangwyryfon or Llangrwyddon	533	104	1
19. Llanilar Upper and Lower	994	306	1
20. Llanrhystyd Haminiog	785	179	1
21. Llanrhystyd Mevenidd	740	194	1
22. Llanychaiarn	688	315	1
23. Melindwr	555	155	1
24. Parcel Canol	497	112	1
25. Rhosdie	152	25	1
26. Trefeirig	496	160	1
27. Tyr y Mynach	171	83	1
28. Uchaynydre	347	74	1
29. Vainor Upper	384	89	1
30. Vainor Lower	186	100	1
TOTALS	20,026	4,914	33

Declared to take place from and after 5th May, 1837.

CARDIGAN UNION:

COUNTY OF CARDIGAN:			
1. St. Mary's in the Borough of Cardigan	2,795	795	3
2. Aberporth	485	121	1
3. Blaenporth	695	186	1
4. Llandygwyd	1,131	412	2
5. Llangoedmore	1,014	323	2
6. Llechryd	392	68	1
7. Mount	131	45	1
8. Tremaine	241	85	1
9. Verwick	439	158	1
COUNTY OF PEMBROKE:			
10. Bayvil	160	54	1
11. Bridell	395	78	1

PARISHES UNITED. (CARDIGAN.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
CARDIGAN UNION—*continued.*		£.	
12. Cilgerran	879	228	1
13. Dinas	741	183	1
14. St. Dogmel's	2,109	626	2
15. Eglwyserw	563	149	1
16. Llanfair Nant gwyn	237	62	1
17. Llanfihangel Penbedw	353	88	1
18. Llantwyd	281	76	1
19. Llanychlwydog	169	40	1
20. Maenordewi	850	316	1
21. Melinau	492	88	1
22. Monnington or Eglwys Wythiel	102	58	1
23. Molygrove or Trewyddel	419	134	1
24. Nevern	1,558	589	2
25. Newport	1,798	321	2
26. Whitchurch or Eglwyswen	561	85	1
TOTALS	18,990	5,368	33

Declared to take place from and after 9th May, 1837.

LAMPETER UNION:			
COUNTY OF CARDIGAN:			
1. Lampeter or Llanbedr Pont Stephen	1,317	424	2
2. Bettws	235	51	1
3. Cellan	465	84	1
4. Llanfair Clydogan	385	93	1
5. Llangybi	275	71	1
6. Llanwenog	1,647	785	2
7. Llanwnen	328	143	1
8. Silian	327	90	1
9. Trefilan	313	107	1
COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN:			
10. Llanybydder	1,062	327	2
11. Llanycrwys	374	56	1
12. Llanllwni	848	307	1
13. Pencarreg	1,178	367	2
TOTALS	8,754	2,905	17

Declared to take place from and after 15th May, 1837.

NEWCASTLE IN EMLYN UNION:			
COUNTY OF CARDIGAN:			
1. Pembryn	1,733	583	2
2. Llangranog	921	315	1
3. Troed yr aur	603	323	2
4. Brongwyn	396	92	1
5. Llanfair Treflygon	124	22	1
6. Llangynllo	644	189	1
7. Llanfair Orllwyn	394	122	1
8. Llandyfriog	854	189	1
9. Henllan	122	21	1
10. Bangor	210	40	1
11. Llandyssil	2,724	1,023	3
12. Bettws Evan	386	169	1
COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN:			
13. Llanfihangel ar Arth	2,023	794	2
14. Llangeler	1,713	534	2
15. Pemboyr	1,444	265	2
16. Cenarth	1,935	331	2
COUNTY OF PEMBROKE:			
17. Llanfrynach	979	162	1
18. Clyde	1,385	326	2
19. Penrydd	219	40	1
COUNTIES OF CARMARTHEN AND PEMBROKE:			
20 Cilrhedyn	1,078	240	2
TOTALS	19,887	5,780	30

Declared to take place from and after 31st May, 1837.

TREGARON UNION:			
1. Caron	1,550	310	2
2. Bettws Leiki	381	72	1
3. Blaen Penal or Llan Penal	543	62	1
4. Caron Uwch Clawd or Strata Florida	732	239	1
5. Dothie Camddwr	150	49	1
6. Dothie Piscottwr	132	22	1
7. Garthili	316	51	1
8. Garth and Ystrad	110	20	1
9. Gogoyan	111	35	1
10. Gorwyd	610	116	1
11. Gwnfil	315	74	1
12. Gwnnws, Upper	452	65	1
13. Gwnnws, Lower	467	106	1
14. Llanfihangel Lledrod, Upper	481	130	1
15. Llanfihangel Lledrod, Lower	732	138	1
16. Llangeithw	377	37	1
17. Llanio	125	42	1
18. Nantewnlle	686	108	1
19. Prisk and Carvan	149	40	1
20. Llanbadarn Odyn	558	80	1
21. Yspytty Ystwith	472	49	1
22. Yspytty Ystrad Meiric	109	39	1
TOTALS	9,558	1,884	23

Declared to take place from and after 15th May, 1837.

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN.

LLANDILO FAWR UNION:		£.	
1. Llandilo Fawr	5,149	1,570	4
2. Llandybie	2,248	666	2
3. Llanvihangel Aberbythyrch	911	243	1
4. Llangathen	1,182	529	2
5. Llaneggwad	2,214	1,113	2
6. Llanvihangel Kilfargen	69	44	1
7. Llanfynydd	1,436	652	2
8. Brechfa	93	14	1
9. Llandifeisant	230	88	1
10. Talley	1,058	340	2
11. Llansawl	1,024	394	2
TOTALS	15,614	5,653	20

Declared to take place from and after 14th December, 1836.

PARISHES UNITED. (CARMARTHEN.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
LLANDOVERY UNION:		£.	
COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN:			
1. Myddfai	1,192	460	2
2. Llansadwrn	1,221	394	2
3. Llanddoysaint	1,006	221	2
4. Llanwrda	560	164	1
5. Cylycwm	1,637	589	2
6. Conwil Cayo	1,971	533	2
7. Llanfair ar y Bryn	1,485	747	2
8. Llandingat	2,465	928	3
9. Llangadock	2,476	1,041	3
COUNTY OF BRECON:			
10. Llanwyrtyd	627	215	1
11. Llandulas	159	25	1
TOTALS	14,799	5,317	21

Declared to take place from and after 15th December, 1836.

PARISHES UNITED. (CARMARTHEN.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
LLANELLY UNION:		£.	
COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN:			
1. Llanelly	7,646	1,977	4
2. Llanon	1,582	484	2
3. Pembrey	2,645	582	3
4. Llangennech	670	185	1
5. Llanedy	1,001	297	1
6. Bettws	830	127	1
7. Kidwelly St. Mary	1,435	373	2
8. Kidwelly	246	183	1
COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN:			
9. Lougher	280	94	1
10. Lougher (Borough)	665	102	1
TOTALS	17,000	4,404	17

Declared to take place from and after 24th October, 1836.

COUNTY OF CARNARVON.

BANGOR AND BEAUMARIS UNION:		£.	
COUNTY OF CARNARVON:			
1. Bangor	4,751	1,611	4
2. Aber	552	183	1
3. Llandegai	2,600	681	3
4. Llanfairfechan	653	192	1
5. Llanllechlid	3,075	475	3
COUNTY OF ANGLESEY:			
6. Beaumaris	2,497	889	3
7. Llandaniel Fab	372	207	1
8. Llanedwen	294	210	1
9. Llanffinan	163	64	1
10. Llanfihangel Esceifiog	663	274	1
11. Llandonna	442	207	1
12. Llandegfan	738	269	1
13. Llandysilio	479	60	1
14. Llanfaes	271	133	1
15. Llanfair-pwll-Gwyngyl	497	127	1
16. Llanfihangel-tyn-Sylwy	62	34	1
17. Llangoed	562	239	1
18. Llaniestyn	313	106	1
19. Llansadwrn	371	189	1
20. Penmon	240	82	1
21. Penmynydd	377	220	1
TOTALS	19,972	6,452	30

Declared to take place from and after 30th May, 1837.

CARNARVON UNION:			
COUNTY OF CARNARVON:			
1. Bettws Garmon	128	43	1
2. Llanbeblig	7,642	1,997	5
3. Llanberis	725	138	1
4. Llanddeniolen	2,610	431	3
5. Llanfaglan	156	86	1
6. Llanfair is Gaer	379	211	1
7. Llanrug	1,204	219	2
8. Clynnog	1,731	640	2
9. Llandwrog	1,923	757	2
10. Llandlyfni	1,571	469	2
11. Llanwnda	1,264	359	2
COUNTY OF ANGLESEY:			
12. Llangaffo	137	37	1
13. Llangeinwen	776	259	1
14. Llanidan	969	490	1
15. Llanfair yn y Cwmmwd		2	1
16. St. Peter's, Newborough	804	226	1
TOTALS	22,019	6,364	27

Declared to take place from and after 1st June, 1837.

CONWAY UNION:		£.	
COUNTY OF CARNARVON:			
1. Caerhyn	1,117	419	1
2. Conway	1,245	382	1
3. Eglwys Rhos	568	515	1
4. Dwygyfylchi	444	99	1
5. Gyffin	641	262	1
6. Llanbedr y Cennin (In the Parish of Llanbedr y Cennin)	318	256	1
7. Dolygarrog (In the Parish of Llanbedr y Cennin)	158	72	1
8. Llangwstenin	643	264	1
9. Llandudno	662	153	1
10. Llangelynin	279	123	1
11. Llysfaen	585	216	1
In the County of Denbigh:			
12. Llanelian	604	260	1
13. Llansaintffraid	1,306	557	1
COUNTIES OF DENBIGH AND CARNARVON:			
Parish of Llandrillo yn Rhos:			
14. Llandrillo yn Rhos	871	506	1
15. Eirias	262	125	1
TOTALS	9,703	4,209	15

Declared to take place from and after 11th April, 1837.

LLANRWST UNION:			
COUNTY OF DENBIGH:			
In the Parish of Corwen:			
1. Gwernbowel	73	22	1
2. Gwytherin	463	224	1
3. Llandogged	287	132	1
4. Llangerniew	1,036	484	2
5. Pentre Voylas	616	295	1
COUNTIES OF DENBIGH AND CARNARVON:			
Parish of Eglwys Fach:			
6. Eglwys Fach	1,106	660	2
7. Maenan	444	267	1
Parish of Ysputty Evan:			
8. Tir Evan	279	105	1
9. Eidda	319	119	1
10. Trebrys	174	52	1
Parish of Llanrwst:			
11. Llanrwst	3,225	1,682	2
12. Tre Gwydir	376	126	1

PARISHES UNITED. (CARNARVON.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
LLANRWST UNION—*continued.*			
COUNTY OF CARNARVON:		£.	
13. Bettws y Coed	348	124	1
14. Dolwyddelan	601	240	1
15. Llanrhychwyn	565	198	1
16. Penmachuo	984	335	1
17. Trefriew	416	110	1
TOTALS	11,312	5,175	20

Declared to take place from and after 29th April, 1837.

PWLLHELI UNION:			
1. Aberdaron	1,389	507	2
2. Bodferin	56	11	1
3. Bryncroes	910	345	1
4. Llandegwnigg	148	94	1
5. Llanengan	1,016	344	2
6. Llanfaelrhys	258	58	1
7. Llangwnadle	293	92	1
8. Meylltyrn	268	62	1
9. Penllech	268	143	1
10. Rhiw	358	114	1
11. Abererch	1,365	504	2
12. Bodvean	378	79	1
13. Ceidio	135	79	1
14. Edeyrn	563	131	1
15. Llandudwen	85	10	1
16. Llaniestyn	1,115	268	2
17. Llannor	1,137	398	2
18. Nevin	1,726	284	2
19. Pistill	528	153	1
20. Tydweiliog	447	121	1
21. Crickieth	648	206	1
22. Llanarmon	613	268	1
23. Llangybi	717	238	1
24. Llanystindwy	1,115	453	2
25. Bottwnog	179	32	1
26. Carngiwch	117	52	1
27. Denio	2,091	632	2
28. Llanbedrog	459	187	1
29. Llanfihangel Bachellaeth	332	125	1
30. Llangian	1,211	523	2
31. Penrhos	112	29	1
32. Llanaelhaiarn	660	195	1
TOTALS	20,697	6,737	41

Declared to take place from and after 3rd June, 1837.

COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

RUTHIN UNION:			
1. Aberwheler (In the Parish of Bodfary.)	486	£. 375	1
2. Clocaenog Isa Ucha	461	295	1
3. Derwen	522	272	1
4. Efenechtyd	242	92	1
5. Gyffylliog	636	327	1
6. Llanarmon	1,475	819	2
7. Llanbedr dyffryn Clwyd	527	441	1
8. Llandegla	378	100	1
9. Llandyrnog	708	664	1
10. Llanelidan	749	490	1
11. Llanfair dyffryn Clwyd.	1,238	863	1
12. Llanfurog	342	537	1
13. Llangwyfan	264	160	1
14. Llangynhafal	503	316	1
15. Llanhaidar in Kinmereh	2,066	1,655	2
16. Llanrhydd	97	278	1
17. Llanychan	115	97	1
18. Llanynys	784	986	1
19. Llanferras	705	266	1
20. Nantglyn	345	143	1
21. Ruthin	3,376	829	2
TOTALS	16,019	10,005	24

Declared to take place from and after 1st March, 1837.

COUNTY OF FLINT.

ST. ASAPH UNION:			
COUNTY OF DENBIGH:		£.	
1. Abergele	2,506	1,485	2
2. Bettws yn Rhos	912	565	1
3. Denbigh	3,786	1,565	4
4. Henllan	2,703	1,767	2
5. Llandulas	307	50	1
6. Llanfair Talhaiarn	1,355	896	1
7. Llanyfydd	1,130	581	1
8. Llansannan	1,383	821	1
9. St. George	376	266	1
10. Bodfary (In the Counties of Denbigh and Flint.)	387	166	1
11. St. Asaph	3,144	1,571	3
12. Cwm or Combe	442	264	1
13. Dremeirchion	646	253	1
14. Dyserth	714	238	1
15. Meliden with Prestatyn	720	275	1
16. Rhuddlan and Rhyl	1,506	668	2
TOTALS	22,017	11,431	24

Declared to take place from and after 10th April, 1837.

HOLYWELL UNION:			
		£.	
1. Caerwys	985	309	1
2. Cileen	1,189	565	1
3. Flint	2,216	359	2
4. Gwaenys-gor	247	93	1
5. Halkin	1,538	487	1
6. Holywell	8,969	2,561	5
7. Llanassa	2,373	655	2
8. Mold (In the Parish of Mold.)	9,385	2,463	5
9. Nerguis (In the Parish of Mold.)	470	214	1
10. Northop	3,026	1,235	2
11. Newmarket	631	182	1
12. Nanerch	384	224	1
13. Whitford	3,333	1,012	2
14. Yscifiog	1,862	760	2
TOTALS	36,608	11,119	27

Declared to take place from and after 25th February, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (DENBIGH.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
REXHAM UNION:		£.	
COUNTY OF FLINT:			
1. Bangor	648	235	1
COUNTY OF DENBIGH:			
the Parish of Bangor:			
2. Eyton	303	105	1
3. Pickhill	175	108	1
4. Royton	113	65	1
5. Sesswick	150	47	1
rish of Gresford:			
6. Allington	812	411	1
7. Borras Riffrey	41	16	1
8. Burton	515	289	1
9. Earlas	69	73	1
0. Eithig	141	57	1
1. Gresford	573	172	1
2. Gwersylt	834	415	1
3. Hay	539	177	1
4. Marford and Horsley	325	71	1
5. Dutton Creca (Parish of Holt.)	103	27	1
6. Dutton Driffreth (Parish of Holt.)	161	64	1
7. Dutton-y-Bran (Parish of Holt.)	58	20	1
8. Holt (Parish of Holt.)	1,015	316	1
9. Ridley (Parish of Holt.)	42	38	1
0. Sutton (Parish of Holt.)	230	69	1
1. Markiviel (Parish)	499	277	1
2. Ruabon (Parish)	8,353	1,702	3
COUNTY OF FLINT:			
the Parish of Wrexham:			
3. Abenbury Fechan	..	40	1
COUNTY OF DENBIGH:			
the Parish of Wrexham:			
4. Abenbury Vawr	214	70	1
5. Acton	215	60	1
6. Bersham	1,240	325	1
7. Bieston or Boreston	106	23	1
8. Borras Bovah	45	36	1
9. Broughton	1,266	210	1

PARISHES UNITED. (DENBIGH.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
WREXHAM UNION—*continued.*		£.	
30. Brymba	1,116	234	1
31. Exclusham, Above	349	141	1
32. Exclusham, Below	570	169	1
33. Gaurton	41	56	1
34. Minera	502	146	1
35. Stansty	260	80	1
36. Wrexham Abbott	2,043	316	2
37. Wrexham Regis	3,441	947	2
COUNTY OF FLINT:			
38. Hope (Parish)	2,747	684	2
39. Trydden { In the Parish of Mald.	829	222	1
40. Erbistock (Parish)	398	184	1
41. Threapwood (Ex. Par.)	477	no poor-rate.	1
42. Worthenbury (Parish)	623	349	1
COUNTY OF CHESTER:			
In the Parish of Malpas:			
43. Agden	104	39	1
44. Bradley	95	71	1
45. Chidlow	15	no poor-rate.	1
46. Chorlton	155	101	1
47. Cuddington	260	179	1
48. Malpas	1,004	509	1
49. Newton Juxta Malpas	17	no poor-rate	1
50. Oldcastle	98	77	1
51. Overton	111	72	1
52. Stockton	30	11	1
53. Wichaugh	35	23	1
54. Wigland	255	69	1
In the Parish of Shocklach:			
55. Shocklach Church	140	198	1
56. Shocklach Oviate	216	131	1
TOTALS	34,716	10,526	61

Declared to take place from and after 30th March, 1837.

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

RIDGEND & COWBRIDGE UNION:	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36. £.	Number of elected Guardians.
1, Llanharen	313	119	1
2. St. Mary Church	150	68	1
3. Ystradowen	233	65	1
4. St. Donats	151	86	1
5. Higher Newcastle	305	30	1
6. Lower Newcastle	385	226	1
7. Llantwil, Major	1,076	742	1
8. Llanmaes	234	136	1
9. Colwinstone	338	154	1
0. Monknash	121	54	1
1. Penlline	349	158	1
2. St. Athan's	312	213	1
3. Llansannon	184	131	1
4. St. Hilary	168	101	1
5. Wick	349	131	1
6. Lisworney	189	71	1
7. Lower Tythegston	302	52	1
8. Higher Tythegston	102	78	1
9. Llanmihangel	53	39	1
0. Pyle	475	131	1
1. Llangeinon	292	152	1
2. Peterstone-super-Montem	134	76	1
3. Pencoyd	402	94	1
4. St. Bride, Minor	306	78	1
5. Merthyrmawr	147	76	1

BRIDGEND & COWBRIDGE UNION—*continued.*	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36. £.	Number of elected Guardians.
26. Marcross	93	33	1
27. Newton Nottage	626	172	1
28. Llandow	138	37	1
29. Llangan	261	82	1
30. Gilestone	62	18	1
31. Laleston	442	107	1
32. Higher Coyty	477	192	1
33. Lower Coyty	1,165	488	1
34. Middle Llangonoyd	331	163	1
35. Lower Llangonoyd	167	35	1
36. Cwmdu	968	130	1
37. Higher Coychurch	259	94	1
38. Lower Coychurch	284	59	1
39. Llandyfodwg	309	133	1
40. St. Bride's, including St. Bride, Lampha, & Southerndown	831	424	1
41. Ynysawdre	91	17	1
42. Bettws	362	118	1
43. Llanharry	208	87	1
44. Ewenny	239	166	1
45. Flemingstone	73	55	1
46. Llandough	118	32	1
47. St. Mary Hill	257	82	1
48. Eglwys Bewis	19	25	1
49. Llanillid	119	118	1

PARISHES UNITED. (GLAMORGAN.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
BRIDGEND & COWBRIDGE UNION—*continued.*		£.	
50. Llanblethiam	670	268	1
51. Cowbridge	1,097	376	1
52. Kenfig	276	107	1
TOTALS	17,012	6,879	52

Declared to take place from and after 10th October, 1836.

CARDIFF UNION:			
COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN:			
1. St. John and St. Mary (Town of Cardiff.)	6,187	1,735	4
2. St. Nicholas	351	141	1
3. St. Lythan	103	60	1
4. Penmark	536	372	1
5. Llanedarne	315	247	1
6. Lisvane	253	131	1
7. Llanishen	393	265	1
8. Roath	272	263	1
9. Pendoylon	351	216	1
10. St. Fagan's	446	279	1
11. Eglwysilian, including the Hamlets of Energlyn, Glyntaff, Hendredenny, Park, and Rhydyboithan	2,818	891	3
12. Llantwitvardre	811	271	1
13. Pentrich	926	383	1
14. Radyr	227	154	1
15. St. George	252	131	1
16. Llantrythyd	221	98	1
17. Bonvilstone	247	97	1
18. St. Andrew's	474	318	1
19. Cadoxton juxta Barry	285	49	1
20. Lancarvan	734	487	1
21. Suly	197	131	1
22. Wenvoe	439	373	1
23. Welch St. Donatt's	304	93	1
24. Whitechurch	1,184	539	2
25. Llandaff	1,299	720	2
26. Llantrissaint	2,789	1,036	3
27. Llanillterne	149	159	1
28. Peterstone super Ely	192	77	1
29. St. Bride super Ely	128	39	1
30. Rudry	276	126	1
31. Vaen	59	29	1
32. Cairan	77	55	1
33. Michaelstone super Ely	60	33	1
34. Leckwith	112	98	1
35. Llandough	119	37	1
36. Michaelstone le Pit	105	33	1
37. Pennarth	68	28	1
38. Cogan	22	23	1
39. Lavernock	77	32	1
40. Porthkerry	109	62	1
41. Barry	72	44	1
42. Merthyrdovan	130	61	1
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH:			
43. St. Mellon's	564	436	1
44. Romney	264	187	1
TOTALS	24,997	11,039	53

Declared to take place from and after 13th September, 1836.

PARISHES UNITED. (GLAMORGAN.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
MERTHYR TIDVIL UNION:			
COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN:		£.	
1. Merthyr Tidvil	22,083	4,019	8
2. Gelli-gaer	1,825	615	2
3. Llanwonno	1,094	376	1
4. Aberdare	3,961	948	3
5. Llanvabon	853	325	1
6. Ystradevodwg	542	302	1
7. Rhigos	505	144	1
COUNTY OF BRECON:			
8. Penderyn	1,385	439	2
9. Vaenor	1,933	378	2
TOTALS	34,181	7,546	21

Declared to take place from and after 3rd Nov., 1836.

SWANSEA UNION:			
1. Swansea (Town and Franchise)	13,256	2,986	6
2. Swansea (Higher and Lower)	1,237	337	2
3. St. John	690	148	1
4. St. Thomas	438	84	1
5. Close (Higher and Lower) (Parish of Llangefelach)	4,782	786	3
6. Mawr (Higher and Lower) (Parish of Llangefelach)	807	288	1
7. Penderry (Higher and Lower) (Parish of Llangefelach)	1,027	329	2
8. Rhyndroy Clydach (Higher and Lower) (Parish of Llangefelach)	1,137	390	2
9. Penrice	362	56	1
10. Oxwich	241	37	1
11. Porteynon	368	40	1
12. Rhosili	302	18	1
13. Knelston	125	19	1
14. Llandeui	150	23	1
15. Reynoldstone	220	25	1
16. Llangenydd	367	83	1
17. Llanmadoe	240	23	1
18. Cheriton	242	36	1
19. Bishopston	476	89	1
20. Penard	357	83	1
21. Ilston	296	91	1
22. Penmaen	137	48	1
23. Oystermouth	1,164	122	2
24. Llanrhidian, Higher	1,033	181	2
25. Llanrhidian, Lower	412	116	1
26. Nicholaston	92	11	1
27. Llandilo Tal y Bont	1,253	410	2
TOTALS	31,211	6,859	40

Declared to take place from and after 23rd October, 1836.

COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

PARISHES UNITED. (MERIONETH.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
LA UNION:		£.	
1. Llanycil	2,359	919	4
2. Llandderfel	956	429	2
3. Llanfawr	1,749	887	3
4. Llangower	412	178	1
5. Llannwchyllyn	1,178	478	2
TOTALS	6,654	2,891	12
clared to take place from and after 10th January, 1837.			
RWEN UNION:			
COUNTY OF MERIONETH:			
1. Corwen	1,980	799	3
2. Bettws-Gwerfil-Goch	273	110	1
3. Gwyddelwern	1,577	547	3
4. Llandrillo	806	406	2
5. Llangar	229	126	1
6. Llansaintffraid Glyn dy-dwy	60	7	1
unties of Denbigh and Merioneth:			
7. Llanfihangel glyn y Myfyr	452	190	1
unty of Denbigh:			
8. Cerrig y Druidion	1,006	419	2
9. Llangwm	1,011	372	2
10. Bryn Eglwys	450	298	1
11. Llandisilio	842	402	2
12. Glyn Traian in the Parish of Llangollen	868	317	2
13. Llanarmon dyffryn Ceiriog	307	119	1
14. Llansaintffraid glyn Ceiriog	543	167	1
TOTALS	10,404	4,279	23
clared to take place from and after 7th January, 1837.			
OLGELLY UNION:			
COUNTY OF MERIONETH:		£.	
1. Dolgelly	4,087	1,383	4
2. Llanegryn	764	511	1

PARISHES UNITED. (MERIONETH.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
DOLGELLY UNION—*continued.*		£.	
3. Llanfaereth	948	462	1
4. Llangelynin	1,047	544	2
5. Llanymouddy	703	250	1
6. Llanaber	1,448	543	2
7. Llanddwywe is graig	307	143	1
8. Llanddwywe uwch graig	96	40	1
9. Llaneltyd	416	186	1
10. Llanenddwyn	798	167	1
11. Llanfihangel y Pennant	394	307	1
12. Talyllyn	767	506	1
Counties of Merioneth and Montgomery:			
13. Mallwyd	1,137	599	2
TOTALS	12,912	5,641	19
Declared to take place from and after 12th January, 1837.			
FESTINIOG UNION:			
IN THE COUNTY OF MERIONETH.			
1. Festiniog	1,648	378	3
2. Llanbedr	403	89	1
3. Llandanwg	658	152	1
4. Llandecwyn	462	150	1
5. Llanfair	385	232	1
6. Llanfihangel-y-Traethan	1,026	299	2
7. Llanfrothen	657	254	1
8. Maentwrog	745	263	1
9. Trawsfynydd	1,450	703	3
IN THE COUNTY OF CARNARVON.			
10. Beddgelert	1,002	426	2
11. Dolbenmaen	355	101	1
12. Llanfihangel-y-Pennant	563	302	1
13. Penmorfa	982	442	1
14. Trefblys	78	25	1
15. Ynyscynhaiarn	1,075	392	2
TOTALS	11,489	4,208	22
Declared to take place from and after 8th May, 1837.			

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

LANFYLLIN UNION:			
UNTY OF MONTGOMERY:		£.	
1. Llanfyllin	1,836	582	2
2. Hirnant	290	115	1
3. Llanfihangel	906	419	1
4. Llangynog	499	176	1
5. Llanwyddyn with Cowny	668	161	1
6. Myfod	1,861	896	2
7. Pennant	789	449	1
8. Llandisilio	632	356	1
9. Llandrinio	863	411	1
10. Llansaintffraed in the Hundred of Deythur	557	320	1
11. Garthbeibio	342	100	1
12. Llanerfyl	989	433	1
13. Llanfair Careinion	2,687	1,320	3
14. Llangadfan	1,067	327	1

LLANFYLLIN UNION—*continued.*		£.	
15. Llangyniew	675	260	1
16. Llanfechan	671	346	1
17. Llansaintffraed in the Hundred of Pool	808	426	1
18. Llanrhaidr yn Mochant	..	430	1
COUNTY OF DENBIGH:			
19. Llanrhaidr yr Mochant	2,344	574	1
20. Llanarmon mynidd Mawr	164	89	1
21. Llangedwyn	323	137	1
22. Llancadwallader	205	96	1
23. Carreghova	361	74	1
TOTALS	19,537	8,497	27
Declared to take place from and after 15th February, 1837.			

PARISHES UNITED. (MONTGOMERY.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
MACHYNLLETH UNION:		£.	
COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY:			
1. Machynlleth	1,657	501	2
2. Isygarreg } Machynl-	392	248	1
3. Uchygarreg. } leth P.	332	255	1
4. Cemmes	917	480	1
5. Darowen	961	485	1
6. Llanbrynmair	2,040	1,161	2
7. Llanwrin	802	484	1
8. Penegos	826	472	1
COUNTY OF MERIONETH:			
9. Pennal	778	386	1
10. Towyn	2,694	1,478	3
COUNTY OF CARDIGAN: Parish of Llanfihangel Geneur Glynn:			
11. Scybor y coed	701	327	1
TOTALS	12,100	6,277	15

Declared to take place from and after 16th January, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (MONTGOMERY.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected
NEWTOWN & LLANIDLOES UNION:		£.	
1. Newtown	4,550	1,316	3
2. Haberhavesp	535	374	1
3. Bettws	890	516	1
4. Llanllugan	361	195	1
5. Llanlluchairn	2,005	647	1
6. Llanwyddelan	530	356	1
7. Manafon	775	425	1
8. Tregynon	740	332	1
9. Llanidloes	4,189	2,208	3
10. Carno	1,010	652	1
11. Llandinam	1,815	1,544	1
12. Llangirrig	1,847	1,303	1
13. Llanwnog	1,355	1,041	1
14. Penstrowed	123	62	1
15. Tref Eglwys	1,820	1,580	1
16. Kerry	2,199	1,500	1
17. Moughtrey	544	247	1
TOTALS	25,288	14,298	21

Declared to take place from and after 13th February, 183

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

HAVERFORDWEST UNION:		£.	
1. St. Martin. } Town & County of the Town of Haverfordwest.	1,244	482	1
2. St. Mary. }	1,744	529	2
3. St. Thomas, (including the Hamlet of St. Thomas) }	1,036	268	1
4. Prendergast	1,105	236	1
5. Rudbaxton	521	355	1
6. West Robeston	112	103	1
7. Haycastle	367	47	1
8. Castle Bythe	284	53	1
9. Maenor Owen	220	103	1
10. West Walton	411	79	1
11. Llanychare	176	42	1
12. Morvil	201	59	1
13. Puncheston	326	49	1
14. Little New Castle	330	83	1
15. St. Dogwell	514	96	1
16. Llanfair nant y Goff	234	124	1
17. Letterstone	493	111	1
18. St. Lawrence	211	48	1
19. St. Edrens	113	33	1
20. Llanrythan	141	50	1
21. Llanrian	715	276	1
22. Mathry	860	475	1
23. Jordanston	157	79	1
24. Llanstinian	168	52	1
25. Granston	195	71	1
26. St. Nicholas	315	79	1
27. Llanunda	1,046	353	1
28. Fishguard	1,990	526	2
29. Llanhowel	186	72	1
30. St. Davids.	2,388	1,057	2
31. St. Elvis	44	3	1
32. Whitchurch	377	392	1
33. Llandeloy	217	66	1
34. Brawdy	758	247	1
35. Rock	791	187	1
36. Treffarn	112	35	1
37. Cainrose	1,259	504	1
38. Dale	355	136	1
39. Marloes	427	147	1
40. St. Brides	132	97	1
41. Talbeuny	222	67	1
42. St. Ishmael	527	332	1

HAVERFORDWEST UNION—*continued.*		£.	
43. Herbanston	221	149	1
44. Hasguard	106	76	1
45. Walwen's Castle	311	173	1
46. East Walton	229	109	1
47. Harroldston	155	64	1
48. Nolton	208	54	1
49. Lambston	286	64	1
50. Hubberston	1,013	247	1
51. Steynton	2,984	623	2
52. Johnston	194	51	1
53. Llangum	697	185	1
54. Freystrop	636	160	1
55. Harroldston, St. Issells	304	59	1
56. Spittal	452	115	1
57. Ambleston	574	165	1
58. Weston	745	277	1
59. Usmaston	525	192	1
60. Boulston	302	57	1
61. Henrysmoat	282	107	1
62. Llanllawer	123	47	1
63. Pontran	61	44	1
TOTALS	33,432	11,221	67

Declared to take place from and after 6th January, 1837.

NARBERTH UNION:			
COUNTY OF PEMBROKE:			
1. North Narberth	1,852	555	2
2. South Narberth	737	122	1
3. Mounton	41	2	1
4. Llandysilio (part of)	397	115	1
5. Llanvalteg (part of)	53	22	1
6. Llanhaden	657	161	1
7. Martletwy	725	144	1
8. Ludchurch	228	27	1
9. Llandilo	117	15	1
10. Maenclochog	427	56	1
11. Monachlogdo	447	56	1
12. Llangolman	311	73	1
13. Newmoat	331	122	1
14. Llanycefn	437	85	1
15. Clarbeston	218	60	1
16. Bletherstone	300	130	1

PARISHES UNITED. (PEMBROKE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
NARBERTH UNION—*continued.*		£.	
17. Slebech	353	146	1
18. Robeston Watham	421	84	1
19. Newton	42	48	1
20. Mynwer	161	35	1
21. Coadcanlap	169	31	1
22. Yerbeston	155	64	1
23. Reynelton	109	14	1
24. Loveston	180	40	1
25. Jeffreyston	610	252	1
26. East Williamston	470	53	1
27. St. Issells	1,266	279	1
28. Begelley	526	77	1
29. Amroth	636	210	1
30. Crunwear	274	50	1
31. Llanddewi Velfrey	671	273	1
32. Llampeter Velfrey	984	337	1
33. Llys y fran	202	99	1
34. Crinow	274	5	1
COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN:			
35. Llanvalteg (part of)	281	69	1
36. Llandysilio (part of)	628	182	1
37. Egremont	139	37	1
38. Castle-dyran	85	17	1
39. Llanboidy	1,820	643	2
40. Cyffie	544	143	1
41. Eglwys-Cimmin	373	182	1
42. Marros	202	19	1
43. Pendine	183	19	1
44. Henllan Amgoed	154	97	1
In the COUNTIES OF PEMBROKE and CARMARTHEN:			
45. Llangan	733	163	1
46. Cily Maenlwyd	607	125	1
TOTALS	20,530	5,538	48

Declared to take place from and after 6th January, 1837.

PARISHES UNITED. (PEMBROKE.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,-35,-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
PEMBROKE UNION:		£.	
1. St. Mary, Pembroke	4,228	1,115	4
2. St. Michael, Pembroke	1,115	458	2
3. Carew	1,020	412	2
4. Lamphey	436	141	1
5. Gumfreston	103	87	1
6. Stackpole	348	101	1
7. Pwlcrochan	174	151	1
8. Llanstadwell	733	254	1
9. Burton	694	166	1
10. Rosemarket	456	80	1
11. Bosheston	222	66	1
12. Nash	133	35	1
13. Upton	6	17	1
14. Lawrenny	422	146	1
15. St. Mary, Tenby (Out Liberty)	186	41	1
16. St. Mary, Tenby (In Liberty)	1,942	290	2
17. Mouncton	1,128	466	1
18. Redburth	134	5	1
19. St. Florance	350	170	1
20. Penally	333	116	1
21. Castle Martin	487	381	1
22. Hodgeston	72	41	1
23. St. Petrox	77	47	1
24. Angle	458	270	1
25. Cosheston	678	102	1
26. Rosecrowther	231	171	1
27. Manorbier	582	254	1
28. St. Twinell	274	132	1
29. Warren	169	127	1
TOTALS	17,191	5,842	35

Declared to take place from and after 6th January, 1837.

COUNTY OF RADNOR.

KNIGHTON UNION:			
COUNTY OF RADNOR:		£.	
1. Knighton	1,259	366	2
2. Bleddfa	233	136	1
3. Heyhop	187	76	1
4. Llannano	343	128	1
5. Llanbadarn Fynydd	518	225	1
6. Llanbister	1,027	571	2
7. Llandewi Ystradenny	653	311	1
8. Llanfihangel Beguildy	1,043	452	2
9. Llanfihangel Rhydithon	350	180	1
10. Llangynllo	498	311	1
11. Stanage	155	75	1
COUNTY OF HEREFORD:			
12. Adforton, Stanway, Paytoe and Grange	218	136	1
13. Walford, Letton, and Newton	212	123	1
14. Bampton Bryan	249	141	1
15. Buckton and Coxwall	120	67	1
COUNTY OF SALOP:			
16. Bedstowe	159	38	1
17. Bettws y Crwyn	389	198	1
18. Bucknell	393	136	1
19. Llanvair Waterdine	566	241	1
20. Stowe	147	92	1
TOTALS	8,719	4,003	23

Declared to take place from and after 9th November, 1836.

PRESTEIGNE UNION:			
COUNTY OF RADNOR:		£.	
1. Presteigne	1,513	516	2
2. Discoyd	116	10	1
3. Cascob (part of)	included in Presteigne.	50	1
4. Whitton	131	112	1
5. Norton	297	98	1
6. Pilleth	75	54	1
COUNTY OF HEREFORD:			
7. Coombe	101	87	1
8. Litton & part of Cascob	92	53	1
9. Rod, Nash, and Little Bampton	157	90	1
10. Stapelton & Frog Street	156	94	1
11. Willey	147	47	1
12. Byton	155	82	1
13. Lingen	298	108	1
14. Knill	94	18	1
15. Upper Kinsham	38	94	1
16. Lower Kinsham	71	23	1
TOTALS	3,441	1,536	17

Declared to take place from and after 8th November, 1836.

PARISHES UNITED. (RADNOR.)	Population. in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834,–35,–36.	Number of elected Guardians.
RHAYADER UNION:		£.	
COUNTY OF RADNOR:			
1. Rhayader Gwy	669	179	2
2. Abbey cwm Hir or Gollan and Cefn Pawl	481	215	1
3. Llanbadarn fawr	491	229	1
4. Llanfihangel Helygen or Fach	101	19	1
5. Llansaintffraed Cwmtoyddur	873	375	2
6. Llanyre	675	258	2
RHAYADER UNION—*continued.*		£.	
7. Nantmel	1,294	696	3
8. St. Harmons	828	324	2
9. Cefnllys	—	228	1
COUNTY OF BRECON:			
10. Llanwrthwl	558	316	1
TOTALS,	5,970	2,839	16

Declared to take place from and after 10th October, 1836.

321

THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Appendix (D.)

Poor Rate Returns (England and Wales), 1837.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *July* 1837.

Appendix (D.)

ACCOUNT of the MONEY LEVIED and EXPENDED for the MAINTENANCE and RELIEF of the POOR in every Parish, Township or other Place in *England* and *Wales*, for the Year ended 25 March 1837; distinguishing the Money Expended for the Relief of the Poor, for Removal of Paupers, Law Charges and Travelling Expenses, Payments for or towards County Rates, and the Money expended for all other purposes.

[*Note.*—The defect of the Return to the Circular from the Committee is thus marked (*); and in such cases the Return of a previous year is there substituted for the sake of approximation in the County Total.]

County of Bedford.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BARFORD Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
BARFORD, Great	428	395	- -	30	- -	425
Colmworth - -	168	146	- -	20	1	167
Eaton Socon - - -	1,381	1,339	- -	81	5	1,425
Goldington - - -	291	249	- -	46	2	297
Ravensden - - -	179	137	- -	22	6	165
Renhold - - - -	195	171	- -	26	2	199
Roxton - - - -	327	285	- -	44	10	339
Wilden - - - -	190	169	1	19	- -	189
BIGGLESWADE Hundred.						
Astwick - - - -	46	27	- -	8	2	37
Barford, Little - - -	47	38	- -	9	- -	47
Biggleswade - - -	1,281	1,073	70	74	48	1,265
Cockayne, Hatley - -	68	46	- -	13	1	60
Dunton-cum-Millo - -	304	236	- -	21	4	261
Edworth - - - -	87	65	- -	11	3	79
Everton - - - -	105	83	- -	6	- -	89
Eyworth - - - -	65	41	- -	19	2	62
Langford - - - -	353	327	5	23	3	358
Potton - - - -	739	715	2	35	26	778
Sandy, Girtford and Beeston	686	550	- -	38	79	667
Sutton - - - -	279	240	- -	18	1	259
Tempsford - - -	416	348	7	14	8	377
Wrestlingworth - -	204	194	2	15	1	212
CLIFTON Hundred.						
Arlsey - - - -	248	284	1	34	3	322
Campton - - - -	217	190	- -	14	9	213
Clifton - - - -	217	128	- -	24	95	247
Henlow - - - -	297	212	- -	37	70	319
Holwell - - - -	76	59	1	18	2	80
Meppershall - - -	183	201	1	34	7	243
Shefford - - - -	193	161	2	18	8	189
Shitlington (part of) - -	598	438	- -	85	21	544
Stondon, Upper - -	15	6	- -	7	2	15
Stotfold - - - -	306	315	- -	30	7	352
FLITT Hundred.						
Barton - - - -	294	250	- -	31	4	285
Caddington (part of) -	178	154	- -	12	2	168
Clophill - - - -	366	322	- -	27	7	356
Flitton - - - -	226	205	- -	12	4	221
Gravenhurst, Low or Nether	43	14	- -	6	1	21
Gravenhurst, Upper - -	176	172	2	16	9	199
Hawnes - - - -	391	288	4	36	15	343
Higham Gobion - -	52	37	- -	20	2	59
Luton - - - -	2,590	2,050	- -	174	55	2,279
Pulloxhill - - -	362	295	- -	42	3	340
Shitlington (part of) - -	- -	-	Included in Shitlington, Clifton Hundred.			
Silsoe - - - -	196	184	- -	30	5	219
Sheatley and Sharpenhoe -	82	158	- -	19	11	188
Sundon - - - -	245	218	- -	22	4	244
MANSHEAD Hundred.						
Aspley Guise - - -	281	311	- -	23	16	350
Battlesden - - -	167	148	- -	20	1	169
Billington - - -	121	154	2	17	1	174
Chalgrave - - -	542	503	1	34	9	547
Dunstable - - -	602	630	5	31	2	668
Eaton Bray - - -	307	320	- -	33	9	362
Egginton - - -	275	249	- -	16	2	267
Eversholt - - -	354	323	2	35	6	366
Harlington - - -	324	332	- -	34	5	371
Heath and Reach - -	513	454	- -	29	- -	483

325

BEDFORD.]

YEAR ended 25 March 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
MANSHEAD Hundred—*cont*^{d}.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hockliffe	181	131	- -	25	3	159
Holcutt	153	130	2	13	3	148
Houghton Regis	672	696	5	54	5	760
Husborn Crawley	403	399	1	17	7	424
Leighton Buzzard	1,145	1,068	17	52	1	1,138
Market-street	61	59	- -	1	1	61
Milton Bryant	116	99	- -	16	2	117
Potsgrove	130	84	1	23	4	112
Salford	182	170	2	8	3	183
Stanbridge	262	228	17	14	3	262
Studham (part of)	66	33	- -	10	2	45
Tilsworth	124	116	- -	15	2	133
Tingrith	155	130	- -	11	2	143
Toddington	1,029	854	3	83	47	987
Totternhoe	297	240	2	25	1	268
Westoning	333	330	- -	26	3	359
Whipsnade	99	130	2	7	5	144
Woburn	742	588	9	68	2	667
REDBORNESTOKE Hundred.						
Ampthill	400	441	8	36	64	549
Cranfield	497	504	3	53	6	566
Elstow	212	176	- -	23	9	208
Flitwick	112	157	3	18	10	188
Houghton Conquest	428	340	- -	42	5	387
Kempston	985	829	- -	67	6	902
Lidlington	482	515	- -	32	5	552
Marston	730	695	10	60	18	783
Mauldon	412	425	1	23	1	450
Mildrook	234	206	2	19	4	231
Ridgmont	574	506	1	31	3	541
Steppingley	123	133	1	11	4	149
Wilhampstead	310	312	1	27	1	341
Wooton	767	730	- -	50	2	782
STODDON Hundred.						
Bolnhurst	238	209	- -	24	1	234
Clapham	109	61	- -	18	6	85
Dean, Upper and Nether	335	297	- -	23	9	329
Keysoe	317	257	- -	33	2	292
Knotting	122	76	- -	25	4	105
Melchbourne	151	118	- -	31	1	150
Milton Earnest	175	164	- -	14	6	184
Oakley	165	148	- -	14	- -	162
Pertenhall	137	95	3	18	4	120
Risley	295	265	- -	24	6	295
Shelton	34	29	- -	6	1	36
Staughton, Little	237	219	- -	15	3	237
Tilbrook	189	135	- -	11	12	158
Yielding, or Yelden	149	100	- -	24	1	125
WILLEY Hundred.						
Biddenham	158	154	1	18	5	178
Bletsoe	217	159	- -	29	1	189
Bromham	190	165	- -	24	2	191
Carlton	37	5	- -	15	1	21
Chellington	14	3	- -	6	1	10
Farndish	70	52	1	3	- -	56
Felmersham and Radwell	136	149	- -	18	- -	167
Harrold	480	453	- -	26	- -	479
Odell	249	233	- -	20	1	254
Pavenham	253	220	1	17	- -	238
Puddington	257	239	1	19	- -	259
Radwell	- - -	-	Included in Felmersham.			
Sharnbrook	280	218	1	26	1	246
Souldrop	103	75	- -	9	3	87
Stagsden	368	331	- -	32	1	364

(*continued.*)

BEDFORD.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WILLEY Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Stevington	252	231	- -	21	1	253
Thurleigh	349	316	- -	32	- -	348
Turvey	529	375	- -	39	4	418
Wymington	186	164	1	16	- -	181
WIXAMTREE Hundred.						
Blunham	222	184	12	15	28	239
Cardington	336	256	- -	33	2	291
Cople	288	240	- -	21	2	263
Eastcott	300	242	- -	32	7	281
Moggerhanger	206	198	- -	19	11	228
Northill	573	461	- -	48	7	516
Old Warden	288	356	2	49	6	413
Southill	612	497	1	64	8	570
Willington	154	163	- -	22	5	190
BEDFORD Town.						
Cuthbert, St.	202	95	- -	15	33	143
John, St.	92	76	2	5	12	95
Mary, St.	183	146	- -	30	55	231
Paul, St.	865	686	2	44	211	943
Peter, St.	154	122	- -	24	49	195
TOTALS £.	42,548	37,530	227	3,643	1,348	42,748

County of Berks.

BEYNHURST Hundred.						
BISHAM	333	126	- -	44	164	334
Hurley	532	321	26	38	3	388
Remenham	260	211	2	29	19	261
Shottesbrook	73	41	- -	13	9	63
White Waltham	270	247	- -	50	95	392
BRAY Hundred.						
Bray	1,102	1,146	- -	167	64	1,377
CHARLTON Hundred.						
Barkham	98	79	- -	10	3	92
Early (in Sonning Parish)	478	462	- -	25	3	490
Finchampstead	381	388	- -	15	28	431
Shinfield, East, West and Wiltshire Divisions	819	621	5	55	6	687
Swallowfield	203	168	- -	15	2	185
Whistley (in Hurst Parish)	186	75	5	12	- -	92
COMPTON Hundred.						
Aldworth	155	138	1	20	- -	159
Chilton	182	138	- -	13	1	152
Compton	269	258	1	38	66	363
Farnborough	200	144	1	17	1	163
Ilsley, East	329	260	- -	30	21	311
Ilsley, West	178	158	- -	20	- -	178
COOKHAM Hundred.						
Binfield	795	690	15	47	4	756
Cookham	750	821	11	67	1	900
Sunninghill	548	461	12	40	19	532
FAIRCROSS Hundred.						
Beedon	245	235	- -	16	1	252
Boxford-cum-Westbrook	346	351	- -	29	9	389

327

BERKS.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
FAIRCROSS Hundred—*cont*d.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brightwaltham	283	274	1	28	1	304
Brimpton	248	262	-	24	-	286
Chieveley	719	633	39	64	15	751
Frilsham	81	86	-	8	-	94
Greenham	464	412	5	36	12	465
Hampstead Norris	728	569	-	54	1	624
Leckhampstead	213	217	3	16	30	266
Midgham	145	164	-	14	5	183
Peasemore	201	149	4	26	1	180
Sandleford	-	- No poor	-	4	5	9
Shaw and Donington	433	395	4	26	40	465
Speen	1,404	1,291	32	97	37	1,457
Stanford Dingley	103	92	-	11	10	113
Wasing	36	5	1	7	9	22
Welford	563	520	10	52	33	615
Winterbourne	133	92	-	22	-	114
Yattendon	91	95	-	14	1	110
FARRINGDON Hundred.						
Coxwell, Great	136	126	-	21	13	160
Coxwell, Little	80	84	-	13	3	100
Farringdon, Great	1,048	1,188	8	113	14	1,323
Farringdon, Little	89	91	-	17	1	109
Langford	128	110	-	29	4	143
Shilton	115	78	2	17	1	98
GANFIELD Hundred.						
Buckland	456	419	-	71	20	510
Charney	214	185	-	28	9	222
Hatford	40	20	-	13	1	34
Hinton	175	153	-	29	2	184
Longworth	249	199	-	28	3	230
Pusey	86	58	-	13	1	72
Shillingforth	98	72	4	35	1	112
Standford	341	266	4	52	5	327
HORMER Hundred.						
Besselsleigh	52	42	1	11	14	68
Cumner	553	282	31	61	96	470
Hinksey, North	94	59	1	14	16	90
Hinksey, South	75	30	-	12	14	56
Seacourt	25	9	-	13	5	27
Sunningwell and Chandlings	254	174	1	22	45	242
Wootton	214	114	4	16	31	165
Wytham	97	60	1	22	22	105
KINTBURY EAGLE Hundred.						
Avington	65	29	-	12	17	58
Catmore	37	29	-	7	-	36
Chaddleworth and Woolley	277	257	-	30	2	289
Challow, East	181	95	-	22	-	117
Challow, West	103	91	-	9	-	100
Enbourne	220	186	-	21	31	238
Fawley, North and South, with Whatcomb	168	115	-	20	1	136
Hampstead Marshall	92	95	-	17	14	126
Hungerford	1,871	779	4	93	717	1,593
Inkpen	223	178	4	24	7	213
Kintbury	1,009	928	2	81	37	1,048
Letcomb Bassett	100	118	-	14	1	133
Letcomb Regis	114	96	-	26	-	122
Shalbourn	421	403	-	46	9	458
Shefford, East	36	26	-	11	-	37
Shefford, West	201	146	4	31	1	182
Woodhay, West	69	47	1	12	1	61

(*continued.*)

BERKS.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LAMBOURN Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Garston, East	413	377	-	30	2	409
Lambourn	1,685	1,269	20	127	25	1,441
MORETON Hundred.						
Ashampstead	155	139	1	21	1	162
Aston Tirrold	118	114	-	15	-	129
Aston Upthorpe	50	17	-	17	-	34
Basilden	362	323	-	39	-	362
Brightwell	477	422	1	40	2	465
Dudcote	93	61	-	17	1	79
Hagbourn, East	289	182	1	35	-	218
Hagbourn, West	98	90	-	18	1	109
Harwell	460	411	-	44	1	456
Moreton, North	332	319	3	18	1	341
Moreton, South	452	288	70	21	93	472
Moulsford	132	88	-	13	-	101
Sotwell	89	86	-	13	2	101
Streatley	422	316	1	39	12	368
Upton	215	124	-	17	1	142
OCK Hundred.						
Appleford	98	65	-	13	21	99
Appleton and Eaton	245	134	-	20	70	224
Draycott Moor	85	58	1	10	21	90
Drayton	226	108	1	34	41	184
Frilford	80	43	1	10	14	68
Fyfield	99	72	1	25	32	130
Garford	103	56	1	18	19	94
Goosey and Circourt	99	61	-	23	-	84
Kingston Bagpuize	No levy.	80	10	21	31	142
Lyford	86	76	1	11	19	107
Marcham	386	198	2	35	74	309
Milton	246	133	-	27	44	204
Radley	371	250	2	41	81	374
Steventon	283	157	1	38	83	279
Sutton Courteney	664	409	5	50	145	609
Sutton Wick	173	113	1	26	47	187
Tubney	50	28	-	9	17	54
Wittenham, Little	59	66	-	16	1	83
Wittenham, Long	228	220	-	37	2	259
READING Hundred.						
Beach Hill	128	125	-	9	19	153
Beenham	133	211	-	23	-	234
Blewberry	465	352	-	43	1	396
Bucklebury	679	628	-	48	2	678
Cholsey	634	398	3	60	5	466
Grairsley	47	40	-	7	-	47
Pangbourn	415	366	-	34	12	412
Sulhampstead Abbots	162	149	-	21	11	181
Thatcham	1,041	1,044	7	88	114	1,253
Tilehurst	721	784	-	83	11	878
RIPPLESMERE Hundred.						
Clewer	1,276	833	38	32	127	1,030
Easthampstead	300	262	-	25	4	291
Winkfield	599	616	6	67	6	695
SHRIVENHAM Hundred.						
Ashbury	262	250	-	58	5	313
Balking (in Uffington Parish)	151	94	-	26	1	121
Bourton	148	118	5	22	5	150
Buscot	237	228	7	35	6	276
Coleshill	175	148	1	29	1	179
Compton Beauchamp and Knighton	94	63	-	19	-	82

BERKS.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
SHRIVENHAM Hundred—*cont*^{d}.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Eaton Hastings	119	96	2	22	-	120
Fearnham	134	98	-	15	1	114
Kingston Lisle and Fawler	237	191	-	28	1	220
Longcott	235	227	-	28	24	279
Shrivenham	223	254	1	53	3	311
Uffington	261	213	3	38	8	262
Watchfield	160	130	-	19	14	163
Woolstone	105	75	2	19	-	96
SONNING Hundred.						
Arborfield	193	159	2	18	4	183
Newland (in Hurst Parish)	43	50	-	8	-	58
Ruscomb	118	88	1	11	2	102
Sandhurst	107	98	2	6	-	106
Sonning Town	208	140	9	19	15	183
Winnersh (in Hurst Parish)	159	142	1	20	2	165
Wokingham	1,176	1,224	22	75	22	1,343
Woodley and Sandford	590	472	-	37	3	512
THEALE Hundred.						
Aldermaston	285	249	-	33	2	284
Bradfield	530	484	-	69	4	557
Burghfield	428	445	1	58	1	505
Englefield	38	82	-	18	-	100
Hartley, Dummer or Shinfield West Side	-	Returned with Shinfield West, Charlton Hundred.				
Mortimer Stratfield	395	352	-	31	5	388
Padworth	139	117	-	17	1	135
Purley	106	78	-	18	1	97
Sulham	31	36	-	14	1	51
Sulhampstead Bannister, Lower End	36	33	-	-	-	33
Sulhampstead Bannister, Upper End	63	33	-	23	-	56
Tidmarsh	34	22	-	11	1	34
Ufton	316	192	-	25	1	218
Woolhampton	232	171	2	17	29	219
Wokefield	122	106	1	5	1	113
WANTAGE Hundred.						
Ardington	93	54	-	30	1	85
Charlton	143	129	11	22	1	163
Childrey	410	337	-	28	6	371
Denchworth	117	96	-	24	-	120
Grove	173	138	-	38	7	183
Hanney, East	134	96	-	9	-	105
Hanney, West	208	176	-	23	1	200
Hendred, East	585	381	3	46	1	431
Hendred, West	143	78	1	29	-	108
Lockinge, East	209	171	-	36	1	208
Sparsholt	249	340	-	49	1	390
Wantage	968	809	-	59	5	873
WARGRAVE Hundred.						
Waltham, St. Lawrence	316	274	2	41	2	319
Warfield	485	433	3	44	4	484
Wargrave	736	504	5	62	7	576
ABINGDON Borough.						
Helen, St., Within and Without	1,567	1,158	2	219	532	1,911
Nicholas, St.	344	239	2	41	73	357
TOWN of Newbury	2,612	2,580	56	279	103	3,018

BERKS.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
READING Borough.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Giles, St.	1,775	1,739	30	193	53	2,015
Lawrence, St.	1,895	1,533	20	301	23	1,877
Mary, St.	2,284	1,919	79	493	60	2,551
WALLINGFORD Borough.						
Allhallows	81	90	1	19	- -	110
Leonard, St.	278	258	4	11	1	274
Mary, St., the More	380	380	5	18	- -	403
Peter, St.	294	269	14	10	4	297
WINDSOR Borough.						
Windsor, New	2,265	1,899	28	7	70	2,004
Windsor, Old	673	587	11	56	12	666
TOTALS £.	67,713	56,618	767	7,098	4,226	68,709

County of Bucks.

ASHENDON Hundred.						
ASHENDON-CUM-POLICUTT	208	155	10	48	- -	213
Aston Sandford	57	39	3	12	- -	54
Boarstall	242	194	1	52	4	251
Brill	857	740	- -	48	2	790
Chearsley	110	75	9	24	2	110
Chilton with Easington	358	284	- -	53	3	340
Claydon, East	318	280	3	54	- -	337
Claydon, Middle	112	37	2	60	- -	99
Crendon, Long	1,294	1,218	- -	67	9	1,294
Dorton	148	76	4	48	23	151
Grandborough	322	286	- -	27	8	321
Grendon Underwood	201	164	1	36	1	202
Hogshaw-cum-Fulbrook	15	5	- -	9	- -	14
Ickford	162	128	- -	29	3	160
Illmer	64	39	- -	14	17	70
Kingsey	165	129	2	32	2	165
Kingswood	50	48	- -	3	2	53
Ludgershall	626	299	- -	43	279	621
Marston, Fleet	78	47	1	28	1	77
Marston, North	540	511	1	29	4	545
Oakley	238	220	- -	43	5	268
Oving	344	327	4	23	3	357
Pitchcott	116	79	- -	22	3	104
Quainton	599	472	7	71	170	720
Quarrendon	99	30	- -	68	- -	98
Shabbington	305	160	20	46	1	227
Shipton Lee	107	46	- -	38	10	94
Studley	35	7	- -	10	1	18
Towersey	242	188	3	23	30	244
Waddesdon	988	850	14	103	63	1,030
Westcott	183	150	2	21	2	175
Winchendon, Higher	257	215	1	29	1	246
Winchendon, Nether	171	145	- -	31	1	177
Woodham	17	14	- -	5	1	20
Wootton Underwood	152	110	1	38	1	150
Worminghall	163	61	33	22	38	154
AYLESBURY Hundred.						
Aston Clinton	518	470	16	60	7	553
Aylesbury	1,716	1,550	51	124	90	1,815
Bierton with Broughton	456	440	2	50	6	498
Bledlow with Bledlow Bridge	564	528	11	69	114	722
Buckland	297	270	10	21	9	310
Cuddington	353	320	- -	31	4	355
Dinton	770	405	- -	93	272	770

331

BUCKS.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
AYLESBURY Hundred—*cont*^{d}.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ellesborough	264	215	7	56	19	297
Haddenham	715	591	7	58	193	849
Halton	147	126	-	19	-	145
Hampden, Great	157	133	3	14	4	154
Hampden, Little	34	27	5	3	-	35
Hartwell	158	128	4	22	4	158
Horsendon	12	2	-	8	2	12
Hulcott	49	47	-	17	2	66
Kimble, Great	303	247	-	35	7	289
Kimble, Little	63	48	3	13	3	67
Lee	76	67	-	6	2	75
Missenden, Great	897	676	118	77	170	1,041
Missenden, Little	364	233	5	34	9	281
Risborough, Monks	489	436	-	31	11	478
Risborough, Princes	1,075	849	31	58	139	1,077
Stoke Mandeville	195	195	11	28	-	234
Stone	425	370	5	44	-	419
Wendover	899	737	-	104	33	874
Weston Turville	373	350	-	53	6	409
BUCKINGHAM Hundred.						
Addington	70	45	-	34	-	79
Adstock	293	241	-	23	4	268
Akeley	146	98	-	20	9	127
Barton Harsthorn	54	29	-	11	5	45
Beachampton	137	91	-	33	11	135
Biddlesdon	49	45	-	24	-	69
Caversfield	191	168	-	22	-	190
Charndon	114	76	-	18	13	107
Chitwood	78	47	-	15	3	65
Edgecott	112	74	-	15	1	90
Foxcott	68	55	-	12	6	73
Hillersdon	201	158	-	45	4	207
Leckhampstead	256	214	-	40	19	273
Lillingstone Dayrell	230	141	-	29	16	186
Maidsmoreton	277	183	-	25	26	234
Marsh Gibbon	425	290	5	41	54	390
Padbury	481	464	-	42	11	517
Pounden	54	28	-	16	1	45
Preston Bissett	384	292	-	19	3	314
Radclive-cum-Chackmore	171	121	-	17	11	149
Shalstone	90	58	-	18	2	78
Steeple Claydon	644	541	-	77	3	621
Stowe	355	238	7	50	15	310
Thornborough	428	368	7	47	1	423
Thornton	81	77	2	30	-	109
Tingewick	718	538	14	34	53	639
Turweston	220	148	-	21	36	205
Twyford	166	158	-	32	17	207
Water-Stratford	94	85	-	19	2	106
Westbury	242	146	-	19	1	166
BURNHAM Hundred.						
Amersham	967	862	-	105	-	967
Beaconsfield	580	574	21	69	30	694
Boveney	69	85	5	17	-	107
Burnham	1,020	443	15	119	477	1,050
Chalfont St. Giles's	626	523	4	51	4	582
Chalfont St. Peter's	494	421	17	72	-	510
Chenies	414	308	7	33	12	360
Chesham	2,623	2,277	61	227	25	2,590
Chesham Bois	98	66	-	17	4	87
Dorney	149	109	5	20	-	134
Farnham Royal	566	356	-	74	136	566
Hedgerley Dean	65	56	2	7	5	70
Hitcham	296	266	6	19	-	291
Penn	465	405	-	45	15	465
Seer Green	150	118	6	15	-	139
Taplow	490	347	8	55	9	419

BUCKS.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
COTTESLOE Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Aston Abbots	221	155	-	65	2	222
Cheddington	239	192	3	22	3	220
Cholesbury	56	47	1	3	1	52
Creslow	35	12	-	21	-	33
Cublington	102	75	-	34	2	111
Drayton Beauchamp	245	220	10	33	1	264
Drayton Parslow	353	234	-	35	8	277
Dunton	84	47	-	23	4	74
Eddlesborough	687	752	2	63	5	822
Grove	27	10	-	11	6	27
Hardwick	126	100	-	32	4	136
Hawridge	68	69	-	7	4	80
Hogston	139	110	1	39	-	150
Horwood, Great, and Singleborough	427	390	1	39	-	430
Horwood, Little	460	431	6	28	-	465
Ivinghoe	665	597	17	72	18	704
Linslade	351	338	-	31	5	374
Marsworth	125	103	-	21	4	128
Mentmore	252	216	-	34	-	250
Mursley with Salden	296	289	1	52	1	343
Nash	134	133	-	20	3	156
Nettleden with Friesden	74	42	-	14	2	58
Pightlesthorne	155	114	-	17	3	134
Shenley Brook End	141	107	1	26	2	136
Singleborough	-	Included in Great Horwood.				
Slapton	199	170	-	28	2	200
Soulbury	359	290	-	60	3	353
Stewkley	862	710	1	85	109	905
Swanbourne	508	359	-	63	86	508
Tattenhoe	27	16	-	8	1	25
Weedon	259	220	4	41	3	268
Whaddon	248	127	3	30	1	161
Whitchurch	486	388	14	46	5	453
Wing	1,002	900	1	128	9	1,038
Wingrave with Rowsham	459	416	-	50	1	467
Winslow with Shipton	453	468	9	58	51	586
DESBOROUGH Hundred.						
Bradenham	86	57	1	20	2	80
Fawley	320	284	-	26	10	320
Fingest	160	155	-	-	5	160
Hambledon	352	578	2	84	4	668
Hedsor with Lilliffe	71	67	-	9	3	79
Hitchenden or Hughenden	737	669	2	53	13	737
Ipstone	88	80	1	12	2	95
Marlow, Great	1,579	1,475	4	113	18	1,610
Marlow, Little	587	536	12	74	27	649
Medmenham	197	157	5	36	5	203
Radnage	247	198	2	10	22	232
Saunderton	339	262	3	29	55	349
Turville	193	213	2	25	2	242
Wooburn	1,025	1,002	2	66	12	1,082
Wycomb, Chipping (Parish)	1,553	1,384	10	112	45	1,551
Wycomb, West	740	711	8	70	8	797
NEWPORT Hundred.						
Astwood	67	63	-	21	2	86
Bletchley	172	136	-	25	10	171
Bradwell	123	100	-	20	-	120
Brayfield, Cold	42	25	3	14	1	43
Brickhill, Bow	183	149	-	35	5	189
Brickhill, Great	317	275	2	52	6	335
Brickhill, Little	266	233	8	30	6	277
Broughton	107	74	-	32	3	109
Calverton	288	236	1	38	19	294
Castle Thorpe	289	247	-	24	-	271

333

BUCKS.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
NEWPORT Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Chicheley	170	111	2	29	3	145
Clifton Reynes	134	85	-	35	1	121
Crawley, North	468	454	5	49	6	514
Emberton	333	263	-	55	15	333
Gayhurst	57	38	1	27	1	67
Hanslope	951	684	8	92	-	784
Hardmead	82	58	1	17	2	78
Haversham	150	118	-	30	5	153
Lathbury	104	64	-	56	-	120
Lavendon	294	250	-	48	5	303
Lindford, Great	344	278	1	48	1	328
Lindford, Little	37	32	-	5	-	37
Loughton	133	121	-	27	4	152
Middleton, or Milton Keynes	244	171	1	64	5	241
Moulsoe	196	112	-	29	2	143
Newport Pagnell	1,030	710	31	132	5	878
Newton Blossomville	97	76	-	20	1	97
Newton Longville	311	314	-	39	4	357
Olney	39	38	-	19	1	58
Ravenstone	140	85	-	38	2	125
Shenley, Church End	197	139	-	33	5	177
Sherrington	309	236	-	55	19	310
Simpson	203	169	-	34	-	203
Stantonbury	78	34	-	15	15	64
Stoke Goldington	292	263	-	29	-	292
Stoke Hammond	185	169	-	22	1	192
Stratford, Fenny	191	171	3	34	3	211
Stratford, Stoney, St. Giles, or West side	316	304	22	16	14	356
Stratford, Stoney, St. Mary Magdalen, or East side	193	142	3	12	16	173
Tyrringham and Filgrove	172	113	-	62	3	178
Walton	43	71	-	15	1	87
Warrington	54	37	-	19	2	58
Water Eaton	135	92	2	21	5	120
Wavendon	506	427	3	51	57	538
Weston Underwood	170	127	-	38	4	169
Willen	38	34	-	11	1	46
Woolstone, Great	62	45	5	9	1	60
Woolstone, Little	38	37	-	12	1	50
Woolverton	376	323	7	53	5	388
Woughton-on-the-Green	93	76	6	21	4	107
STOKE Hundred.						
Datchett	371	440	6	31	1	478
Denham	497	582	10	95	14	701
Eton	970	1,234	33	78	33	1,378
Fulmer	179	170	-	20	-	190
Hedgerley	176	158	-	12	15	185
Horton	658	586	9	44	1	640
Iver	938	431	31	128	588	1,178
Langley Marsh	581	725	8	127	13	873
Stoke Poges	664	249	7	51	233	540
Upton-cum-Chalvey	558	304	7	81	305	697
Wexham	180	75	6	16	80	177
Wyrardisbury or Wraysbury	623	601	12	30	11	654
TOWN of Buckingham	1,668	1,290	16	277	86	1,669
TOWN of Chipping Wycomb (B.)	1,649	1,479	62	57	42	1,640
TOTALS £.	75,342	63,329	1,054	9,067	5,116	78,566

County of Cambridge.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
ARMINGFORD Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
ABINGTON PIGOTTS	163	150	- -	18	3	171
Bassingbourne - -	781	697	3	65	56	821
Croydon-cum-Clapton -	290	226	- -	21	12	259
Guilden Morden - -	441	273	3	28	11	315
Hatley, East - - -	88	70	3	9	7	89
Kneesworth - - -	124	91	2	19	17	129
Litlington - - -	299	232	33	22	14	301
Melbourn - - -	643	562	5	41	8	616
Meldreth - - -	282	269	- -	33	4	306
Royston, part of - -	219	211	- -	8	1	220
Shingay - - - -	64	50	- -	12	1	63
Steeple Morden - -	293	263	1	43	11	318
Tadlow - - - -	80	56	1	13	2	72
Wendy - - - -	58	40	2	16	1	59
Whaddon - - -	184	238	1	21	1	261
CHESTERTON Hundred.						
Chesterton - - -	423	348	- -	45	22	415
Childerley - - -	23	8	- -	13	2	23
Cottenham - - -	715	444	13	85	174	716
Dry Drayton - - -	223	159	- -	28	- -	187
Histon - - - -	358	320	- -	41	4	365
Westwick - - -	26	19	- -	5	1	25
CHEVELEY Hundred.						
Ashley - - - -	198	141	- -	20	34	195
Cheveley - - - -	286	222	- -	37	35	294
Kirtling - - - -	444	463	13	34	3	513
Newmarket, All Saints -	448	336	- -	37	5	378
Wood Ditton - - -	543	481	4	60	15	560
CHILFORD Hundred.						
Abington, Great - -	210	205	- -	20	1	226
Abington, Little - -	147	103	4	14	3	124
Babraham - - -	157	110	20	25	2	157
Bartlow - - - -	50	49	1	6	1	57
Castle Camps - - -	469	388	11	- -	5	404
Hildersham - - -	112	94	- -	10	- -	104
Horseheath - - -	230	191	2	24	2	219
Linton - - - -	1,015	996	4	41	12	1,053
Pampisford - - -	130	99	- -	17	- -	116
Shudy Camps - - -	279	331	2	30	11	374
West Wickham - -	344	270	1	34	1	306
FLENDISH Hundred.						
Cherry Hinton - - -	428	333	- -	20	16	369
Fen Ditton - - -	188	211	- -	28	26	265
Fulbourn - - - -	852	662	- -	36	9	707
Horningsea - - -	148	112	- -	17	3	132
Teversham - - -	162	145	1	12	- -	158
LONGSTOW Hundred.						
Bourn - - - -	373	291	3	39	18	351
Caldecott - - -	96	73	5	4	10	92
Caxton - - - -	257	208	- -	14	17	239
Croxton - - - -	189	176	- -	15	1	192
Eltisley - - - -	148	136	- -	12	1	149
Eversden, Great - -	103	62	1	17	14	94
Eversden, Little - -	85	84	- -	9	- -	93
Gamlingay - - -	644	392	37	38	122	589
Gransden, Little - -	95	88	2	13	1	104
Hardwick - - -	36	36	- -	8	7	51
Hatley, St. George - -	118	86	8	11	17	122
Kingston - - - -	147	135	- -	21	5	161
Longstow - - - -	92	64	- -	18	10	92
Toft - - - -	156	137	4	14	1	156

335

CAMBRIDGE.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
NORTHSTOW Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Girton	238	204	6	25	- -	235
Impington	117	50	- -	25	27	102
Landbeach	284	202	- -	32	56	290
Lolworth	17	48	- -	12	17	77
Longstanton, All Saints	187	160	- -	24	3	187
Longstanton, St. Michael's	73	54	6	10	2	72
Madingley	176	130	2	18	11	161
Milton	259	202	3	23	31	259
Oakington	177	149	10	17	2	178
Rampton	161	126	2	17	25	170
Waterbeach	506	360	6	88	22	476
PAPWORTH Hundred.						
Boxworth	232	196	- -	25	3	224
Connington	156	146	- -	22	2	170
Elsworth	421	356	1	45	16	418
Fen Drayton	160	108	- -	14	1	123
Graveley	122	84	- -	11	1	96
Knapwell	71	48	- -	12	9	69
Over	447	354	15	55	3	427
Papworth, St. Agnes	77	59	- -	12	5	76
Papworth, St. Everard	49	42	- -	12	1	55
Swavesey	434	360	- -	54	22	436
Willingham	551	378	2	52	94	526
RADFIELD Hundred.						
Balsham	736	535	1	49	- -	585
Brinckley	218	144	- -	14	11	169
Burrough Green	186	199	2	21	1	223
Carlton-cum-Willingham	117	174	- -	28	3	205
Dullingham	425	428	- -	48	3	479
Stetchworth	252	213	1	31	6	251
Westley	39	23	- -	13	1	37
Weston Colville	332	301	- -	31	7	339
West Wratting	776	695	4	46	18	763
STAINE Hundred.						
Bottisham	668	624	5	50	9	688
Stow-cum-Quy	240	187	- -	22	4	213
Swaffham Bulbeck	354	299	- -	44	2	345
Swaffham Prior	429	416	4	36	13	469
Wilbraham, Great	294	203	- -	38	49	290
Wilbraham, Little	129	108	- -	21	- -	129
STAPLOW Hundred.						
Burwell	1,099	946	26	60	63	1,095
Chippenham	385	365	- -	46	2	413
Fordham	590	529	- -	51	1	581
Isleham	933	839	1	46	27	913
Kennett	71	60	- -	10	1	71
Landwade	30	27	- -	1	1	29
Snailwell	116	99	- -	21	- -	120
Soham	1,699	1,497	1	121	55	1,674
Wicken	456	439	4	33	3	479
THRIPLOW Hundred.						
Foulmire	384	352	- -	21	17	390
Foxton	402	350	1	26	8	385
Harston	263	228	- -	24	5	257
Hauxton	102	92	- -	5	10	107
Newton	83	79	- -	10	- -	89
Shelford, Great	454	482	2	28	6	518
Shelford, Little	206	182	2	20	1	205
Stapleford	192	183	24	14	32	253
Thriplow	239	215	2	20	2	239
Trumpington	432	316	2	40	- -	358
WETHERLEY Hundred.						
Arrington	65	48	1	14	- -	63
Barrington	480	399	1	39	16	455

CAMBRIDGE.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WETHERLEY Hundred—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Barton	231	151	-	16	56	223
Comberton	235	242	3	17	-	262
Coton	70	55	1	15	-	71
Grandchester	320	267	-	30	78	375
Harlton	115	91	-	13	3	107
Haslingfield	286	220	-	35	20	275
Horwell	149	223	-	18	10	251
Shepreth	122	81	-	20	-	101
Wimpole	296	181	4	37	35	257
WHITTLESFORD Hundred.						
Duxford	932	376	-	33	5	414
Hinxton	223	194	-	19	2	215
Ickleton	349	293	-	35	5	333
Sawston	429	310	2	29	71	412
Whittlesford	324	319	-	34	1	354
CAMBRIDGE Town.						
All Saints	750	510	8	229	14	761
Andrew, St., the Great	936	628	11	267	41	947
Andrew, St., the Less	2,369	1,212	120	527	213	2,072
Benedict, St.	672	508	4	158	9	679
Botolph, St.	570	406	1	122	13	542
Clement's, St.	468	363	15	121	34	533
Edward's, St.	269	228	3	112	21	364
Giles, St.	831	555	3	219	30	807
Mary, St., the Great	819	505	45	228	25	803
Mary, St., the Less	*661	532	1	92	42	667
Michael, St.	168	116	-	103	-	219
Peter, St.	293	241	-	75	32	348
Sepulchre, St.	374	268	2	95	5	370
Trinity, the Holy	997	732	48	203	31	1,014
ISLE of ELY Liberty.						
Benwick	*362	254	30	37	8	329
Chatteris	2,085	2,060	128	167	-	2,355
Coveney	248	182	13	23	3	221
Doddington	1,869	1,491	53	106	24	1,674
Downham (Camb.)	787	657	12	68	62	799
Elm	1,257	953	11	153	299	1,416
Haddenham	771	855	9	97	8	969
Leverington, St. Leonard	474	366	4	60	15	445
Littleport	1,551	1,405	37	101	97	1,640
Manea	465	343	5	43	6	397
March	1,870	1,491	53	106	23	1,673
Mary, St., in Ely	1,038	837	59	80	21	997
Mepal	203	183	-	17	-	200
Newton	169	112	-	36	16	164
Outwell (Camb.)	131	88	9	10	24	131
Parson Drove	509	207	46	54	69	376
Stretham	373	310	-	48	15	373
Sutton	743	643	-	74	14	731
Thetford (Camb.)	110	89	9	11	-	109
Thorney	1,480	917	42	145	150	1,254
Trinity (Ely)	2,159	2,006	23	109	44	2,182
Tyd, St. Giles	434	279	104	50	87	520
Upwell (Camb. pt.)	907	582	73	87	166	908
Welches Dam	93	70	-	13	-	83
Welney	232	192	14	14	12	232
Wentworth	213	158	1	18	3	180
Whittlesea, St. Mary and St. Andrew	3,442	2,120	55	247	720	3,142
Wilburton	374	273	31	37	29	370
Wimblington	818	693	21	73	2	789
Wisbeach, St. Mary	818	582	12	116	144	854
Wisbeach, St. Peter	3,730	3,307	50	184	157	3,698
Witcham	276	199	-	27	36	262
Witchford	360	283	35	25	7	350
TOTALS £.	78,046	62,722	1,537	8,426	4,547	77,232

337

County of Chester.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BROXTON Hundred: High Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
AGDEN	30	18	-	9	2	29
Aldersey	80	65	1	4	1	71
Aldford	147	102	4	33	10	149
Barton	61	26	8	11	12	57
Bickerton	140	98	8	24	10	140
Bickley	171	155	4	25	7	191
Bradley	56	47	7	9	4	67
Broxton	130	72	-	37	21	130
Bulkeley	72	39	-	15	-	54
Burwardsley	112	83	-	20	14	117
Caldecott	38	23	-	13	2	38
Carden	55	39	-	16	-	55
Castle, Old	92	72	7	11	5	95
Chidlow	-	-	-	3	-	3
Cholmondley	167	101	62	32	11	206
Chorlton	96	62	3	11	28	104
Chowley	47	33	2	13	-	48
Churton-by-Aldford	65	29	6	17	4	56
Churton-by-Farndon	58	43	1	10	-	54
Clutton	71	40	4	17	8	69
Coddington	135	102	-	23	-	125
Crewe	24	11	1	7	-	19
Cuddington	209	168	3	23	10	204
Duckington	82	66	1	9	4	80
Edge	197	162	-	27	19	208
Egerton	123	111	1	13	1	126
Farndon	154	158	10	30	2	200
Grafton	11	5	-	5	-	10
Hampton	120	82	2	23	12	119
Handley	157	129	12	27	10	178
Harthill	44	22	2	8	5	37
Horton	96	75	1	15	4	95
King's Marsh, E. P.	8	3	1	9	1	14
Larkton	47	23	-	9	3	35
Macefen	36	28	-	8	-	36
Malpas	487	377	12	55	79	523
Newton-by-Malpas	no levy.	no poor.	-	3	1	4
Overton	69	31	4	14	19	68
Shocklach, Church	198	152	3	24	14	193
Shocklach, Oviatt	151	101	4	26	12	143
Stockton	9	5	-	3	1	9
Stretton	73	41	1	28	3	73
Tilston	123	104	-	18	1	123
Tushingham-cum-Grindley	104	59	3	28	10	100
Wichalgh	39	32	-	7	-	39
Wigland	43	21	2	10	10	43
BROXTON Hundred: Low Division.						
Bach	5	-	-	5	-	5
Boughton, Great	269	114	10	96	48	268
Buerton	-	15	-	15	-	30
Caughall	44	14	-	7	22	43
Christleton, Church	289	197	21	51	19	288
Christleton, Rowton	57	40	-	17	-	57
Churton Heath	-	-	-	3	-	3
Cotton, Abbots	23	15	-	7	1	23
Cotton, Edmunds	33	14	1	13	-	28
Dodleston	146	89	3	36	10	138
Eaton	162	137	4	27	-	168
Eccleston	176	150	7	35	-	192
Foulk Stapleford	177	127	-	22	26	175
Golborn, Bellow	60	42	-	10	8	60
Golborn, David	60	47	-	8	-	55
Guilden, Sutton	96	63	-	23	12	98

CHESTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BROXTON Hundred: Low Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hatton	156	80	2	28	44	154
Hoole	141	92	-	43	13	148
Huntington	103	77	3	27	6	113
Huxley	188	159	3	28	14	204
Kinnerton, Lower	70	57	2	9	1	69
Lea Newbold	51	34	-	15	2	51
Littleton	40	22	-	9	9	40
Marleston-cum-Leach	36	20	-	14	2	36
Moston	15	9	-	7	-	16
Newton-by-Chester	40	27	3	26	-	56
Newton-by-Tattenhall	79	54	4	10	11	79
Pickton	54	34	3	16	-	53
Poulton	84	47	4	22	-	73
Pulford	125	81	2	17	2	102
Saighton	127	116	-	22	-	138
Tattenhall	393	232	29	54	88	403
Trafford, Mickle	145	100	4	35	13	152
Upton	92	117	1	30	24	172
Waverton	174	111	-	28	25	164
Wervin	54	32	-	13	6	51
BUCKLOW Hundred.						
Acton Grange	148	80	25	48	32	185
Agden	72	23	1	28	37	89
Altrincham	338	261	2	62	28	353
Anderton	388	216	25	71	48	360
Antrobus	230	164	6	37	29	236
Appleton	593	414	22	168	72	676
Ashley	200	116	2	67	113	298
Ashton-on-Mersey	382	253	8	85	32	378
Aston-by-Budworth	415	265	14	55	71	405
Aston Grange	43	28	2	11	1	42
Aston-by-Sutton	74	46	3	27	2	78
Baguley	198	145	10	56	11	222
Barnton	254	188	8	37	28	261
Bartington	86	52	-	14	12	78
Bexton	66	36	1	20	10	67
Bollington	82	41	-	33	3	77
Bowdon	131	40	19	51	22	132
Budworth, Great	195	118	20	33	24	195
Carrington	191	117	5	52	18	192
Clifton, or Rocksavage	69	55	2	20	4	81
Cogshall	96	66	5	20	5	96
Comberbach	66	26	6	16	8	56
Crowley	129	95	12	21	12	140
Daresbury	67	34	2	30	7	73
Dunham Massey	377	273	5	129	12	419
Dutton	250	96	6	74	38	214
Grappenhall	255	154	3	85	33	275
Hale	339	225	14	91	48	378
Halton	402	253	7	97	53	410
Hatton	186	138	22	32	21	213
Kekewick	86	61	1	24	-	86
Knutsford, Nether	877	661	14	91	25	791
Knutsford, Over	98	67	-	33	31	131
Latchford	672	262	20	110	300	692
Leigh, High	575	327	6	136	98	567
Leigh, Little	371	241	7	71	31	350
Lymm	772	528	36	244	90	898
Marbury	110	77	-	9	13	99
Marston	282	163	-	73	44	280
Marthall-cum-Warford, Little	136	60	6	48	38	152
Mere	327	232	12	75	27	346
Millington	114	82	8	33	51	174
Mobberley	357	205	2	117	72	396
Moore	179	86	2	35	53	176
Newton-near-Daresbury	88	54	3	23	8	88
Norton	244	116	20	99	8	243
Ollerton	98	40	3	30	8	81

339

CHESTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BUCKLOW Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Partington	152	147	27	39	6	219
Peover, Little	61	39	3	14	3	59
Peover, Over	379	280	8	85	5	378
Pickmere	127	82	1	23	24	130
Plumbley	265	216	1	36	12	265
Preston-on-the-Hill	517	161	22	79	166	428
Rosthern	234	175	5	43	11	234
Runcorn	609	382	32	215	107	736
Sale	563	404	23	165	37	629
Seven Oaks	122	69	25	19	5	118
Stockham	21	11	2	9	3	25
Stretton	146	63	31	35	15	144
Sutton	108	97	4	52	10	163
Tabley, Inferior	111	44	3	28	26	101
Tabley, Superior	222	168	2	65	3	238
Tatton	177	103	-	35	39	177
Thelwall	171	70	5	67	40	182
Timperley	277	206	2	74	20	302
Toft	110	56	9	42	2	109
Walton, Inferior	212	91	41	50	20	202
Walton, Superior	112	88	-	25	9	122
Warburton	198	129	2	57	22	210
Weston	196	106	28	60	14	208
Whitley, Lower	134	24	31	15	79	149
Whitley, Over	230	140	25	50	16	231
Wincham	132	88	-	38	34	160
EDDISBURY Hundred: First Division.						
Alpraham	212	124	13	28	44	209
Beeston	339	259	8	50	54	371
Budworth, Little	251	246	22	39	-	307
Bunbury	358	209	8	26	71	314
Calveley	145	95	6	25	20	146
Darnhall	131	110	-	30	12	152
Delamere	115	29	12	19	55	115
Eaton	281	232	6	31	20	289
Eddisbury	41	14	2	24	-	40
Haughton	103	81	-	22	-	103
Iddinshall	17	8	-	7	1	16
Marton	218	147	4	33	43	227
Oakmere	30	1	1	9	17	28
Over	827	533	-	133	98	764
Oulton, Low	82	99	-	11	-	110
Peckforton	228	193	14	27	13	247
Ridley	190	150	-	18	14	182
Rushton	157	122	7	31	10	170
Spurstow	354	296	9	31	23	359
Tarporley	417	342	1	43	36	422
Tilston Fearnall	101	61	2	16	31	110
Tiverton	286	261	5	29	27	322
Utkinton	305	212	37	62	43	354
Wardle	128	93	-	26	9	128
Weever	102	87	-	19	3	109
Wettenhall	124	92	-	27	5	124
EDDISBURY Hundred: Second Division.						
Acton	132	83	-	30	22	135
Alvanley	165	93	-	34	26	153
Ashton	218	185	10	29	27	251
Barrow	449	285	-	-	-	285
Bridge, Trafford	28	20	-	7	1	28
Bruen, Stapleford	148	88	-	21	29	138
Burton	45	31	-	8	13	52
Castle Northwich	220	110	20	17	36	183
Clotton Hoofield	94	52	2	24	24	102
Crowton	194	132	3	25	18	178
Cuddington	144	100	-	22	29	151
Duddon	56	29	-	12	15	56

CHESTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
EDDISBURY Hundred: Second Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dunham	141	111	6	23	- -	140
Elton	115	75	4	19	15	113
Frodsham	485	475	7	82	36	600
Frodsham, L.	455	352	5	85	27	469
Hapsford	80	52	2	11	11	76
Hartford	345	148	9	50	171	378
Helsby	227	110	14	34	42	200
Hockenhull	30	19	- -	8	2	29
Horton-cum-Peel	39	29	1	8	1	39
Ince	306	250	7	47	10	314
Kelsall	234	150	10	27	20	207
Kingsley	505	336	29	40	5	410
Manley	125	78	6	26	8	118
Mouldsworth	122	88	2	16	16	122
Newton	42	31	2	11	- -	44
Norley	122	83	6	33	2	124
Onston	78	66	6	4	5	81
Tarvin	355	307	2	47	33	389
Thornton-in-the-Moors	120	75	3	24	5	107
Wallerscoat	26	21	- -	5	- -	26
Waverham	736	648	8	100	90	846
Willington	106	53	- -	22	30	105
Wimbolds Trafford	72	42	- -	16	23	81
Winnington	161	107	30	30	2	169
MACCLESFIELD Hundred:						
Adlington	548	350	6	111	59	526
Alderley, Inferior	236	132	7	48	29	216
Alderley, Superior	150	106	8	47	22	183
Birtles	55	31	- -	16	8	55
Bollen Fee	411	302	30	84	15	431
Bollington	482	287	5	115	97	504
Bosley	196	131	- -	47	27	205
Bramhall	404	159	9	71	66	305
Bredbury	636	306	101	104	18	529
Brinnington	810	317	13	191	244	765
Butley	204	122	- -	53	29	204
Capesthorne	52	27	- -	19	7	53
Cheadle, Bulkeley	680	311	9	140	160	620
Cheadle, Moseley	500	283	26	95	111	515
Chelford	82	78	3	- -	1	82
Chorley	111	123	4	35	17	179
Disley	486	219	9	118	32	378
Duckinfield	1,145	410	109	431	130	1,080
Eaton	115	71	5	37	1	114
Etchells	204	101	8	63	24	196
Etchells, Northern	273	202	9	47	15	273
Fallybroom	26	15	- -	8	2	25
Fulshaw	80	53	4	13	6	76
Gawsworth	450	312	6	75	40	433
Godley	116	48	2	35	16	101
Handforth-cum-Bosden	516	384	10	68	47	509
Hattersley	116	86	3	20	4	113
Henbury-cum-Pexhall	244	139	5	46	40	230
Hollingworth	260	129	26	58	5	218
Hurdsfield	386	171	24	86	108	389
Hyde	758	226	20	227	187	660
Kettleshulme	116	85	1	21	8	115
Lyme Handley	155	76	- -	45	26	147
Macclesfield	5,815	3,477	99	735	410	4,721
Macclesfield Forest	155	70	6	28	52	156
Marple	529	471	11	82	55	619
Marton	116	81	- -	38	- -	119
Matley	70	34	3	15	10	62
Mottram-in-Longendale	290	145	8	98	48	299
Mottram, St. Andrew	166	105	- -	41	20	166
Newton	28	14	3	8	- -	25
Newton Moor	467	144	9	230	80	463
Norbury	326	163	32	54	- -	249

341

CHESTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
MACCLESFIELD Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Northen	249	186	2	52	26	266
Offerton	124	69	3	19	14	105
Pott, Shrigley	37	24	3	7	2	36
Pownall Fee	356	225	10	90	24	349
Poynton	230	123	-	97	9	229
Prestbury	117	75	-	24	18	117
Rainow	799	596	5	97	98	796
Rode, North	155	75	2	42	33	152
Romily	236	185	-	42	27	254
Siddington	212	168	2	41	6	217
Snelson	74	64	8	5	-	77
Somerford, Booths	216	174	2	28	20	224
Stayley	274	204	2	117	74	397
Stockport	4,562	2,552	137	1,161	1,448	5,298
Sutton	1,174	612	53	219	138	1,022
Taxall	84	47	9	22	5	83
Tintwistle	250	117	8	98	49	272
Torkington	90	73	-	21	1	95
Tytherington	148	78	17	38	18	151
Upton	36	2	5	16	4	27
Warford, Magna	96	60	-	27	10	97
Werneth	404	250	21	43	76	370
Whaley-with-Yeardsley	110	39	22	20	34	115
Wildboar Clough	207	162	7	24	14	207
Wincle	163	94	3	43	31	171
Withington, Lower	276	202	10	26	31	269
Withington, Old	41	28	1	7	5	41
Woodford	178	141	2	31	-	174
Worth	149	71	-	77	-	148
NANTWICH Hundred.						
Acton	220	118	9	30	49	206
Alsager	257	145	23	44	45	257
Alvaston	7	-	-	7	-	7
Aston-by-Mondrum	178	129	6	23	27	185
Audlem	376	251	15	73	35	374
Austerston	56	28	-	15	17	60
Baddiley	281	180	4	44	53	281
Baddington	191	126	31	23	12	192
Batherton	46	26	-	8	12	46
Barthomley	203	116	5	40	54	215
Basford	54	36	-	12	2	50
Betchton	559	384	5	80	46	515
Blakenhall	197	185	37	27	10	259
Bridgemere	102	71	4	18	6	99
Brindley	153	121	9	23	-	153
Bromhall	180	149	3	23	14	189
Buerton	184	158	-	44	18	220
Burland	215	146	22	25	40	233
Checkley-cum-Wrinehill	126	73	25	24	2	124
Cholmondeston	113	73	-	30	9	112
Chorley	114	61	3	21	13	98
Chorlton	55	50	2	17	1	70
Cool Pilate	57	10	4	13	23	50
Coppenhall, Church	103	75	8	33	5	121
Coppenhall, Monks	71	50	3	30	-	83
Crewe	24	15	-	7	-	22
Dodcott-cum-Wilkesley	434	326	3	121	-	450
Doddington	-	no poor.				
Edleston	65	41	-	16	7	64
Faddiley	144	86	10	23	25	144
Hankelow	174	143	5	26	-	174
Haslington	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hassall	154	89	5	27	27	148
Hatherton	169	171	5	36	-	212
Henhull	* 81	33	-	25	22	80
Hough	114	67	10	21	21	119
Hunsterson	120	72	2	32	13	119
Hurleston	163	94	11	38	33	176

CHESTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
NANTWICH Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Lea	40	28	- -	7	3	38
Leighton	122	86	11	25	7	129
Marbury-cum-Quoisley	299	181	72	37	28	318
Minshull, Church	244	170	3	42	40	255
Nantwich	1,744	1,277	92	150	102	1,621
Newhall	570	368	15	74	163	620
Norbury	206	110	3	42	49	204
Poole	137	68	6	21	26	121
Rope	79	46	- -	15	31	92
Shavington-cum-Gresty	195	93	79	26	13	211
Sound	51	52	5	18	1	76
Stapeley	242	160	- -	36	38	234
Stoke	108	41	- -	20	40	101
Tittenley	78	34	5	10	27	76
Walgherton	160	127	9	16	8	160
Weston	158	151	- -	39	11	201
Willaston	126	70	2	31	13	116
Wirswall	125	104	6	19	4	133
Wistaston	226	165	10	34	30	239
Woodcott	8	- -	1	3	2	6
Wolstanwood	37	13	- -	9	15	37
Worleston	227	184	- -	31	23	238
Wrenbury-cum-Frith	281	201	8	42	23	274
Wybunbury	92	57	7	21	37	122
NORTHWICH Hundred.						
Allostock	291	214	36	48	8	306
Arclid	31	7	10	10	1	28
Blackden	122	87	2	15	15	119
Bostock	158	135	- -	38	5	178
Bradwell	237	140	44	41	5	230
Brereton-cum-Smithwick	466	264	60	73	50	447
Birches	no levy.	no poor.	1	2	- -	3
Buglawton	508	247	5	111	138	501
Byley-cum-Yatehouse	205	151	1	20	23	195
Church Hulme	222	161	8	36	22	227
Church Lawton	286	182	- -	56	49	287
Clive	95	77	- -	10	7	94
Congleton	1,273	1,645	37	267	166	2,115
Cotton	25	10	4	10	9	33
Cranage	307	220	6	39	65	330
Croxton	69	74	- -	28	2	104
Davenham	182	124	3	25	8	160
Davenport	80	48	7	15	5	75
Eaton	11	1	- -	6	4	11
Elton	200	131	8	30	16	185
Goostrey-cum-Barnshaw	199	153	5	39	13	210
Hulme Walfield	104	82	- -	22	5	109
Hulse	48	35	1	9	3	48
Kermincham	123	69	- -	25	15	109
Kinderton-cum-Hulme	326	323	6	47	16	392
Lach Dennis	39	20	- -	7	4	31
Leese	70	57	3	12	9	81
Leftwich	374	278	14	64	52	408
Lostock Gralam	203	139	3	43	17	202
Middlewich	482	458	7	22	13	500
Minshull Vernon	310	240	17	52	21	330
Moorsbarrow-cum-Parme	62	49	6	6	2	63
Moreton Alcumlow	71	55	2	22	7	86
Moston	114	59	6	17	11	93
Moulton	60	39	- -	20	7	66
Newhall	5	- -	- -	4	1	5
Newbold Astbury	410	338	19	52	38	447
Newton	456	345	5	76	26	452
Northwich	680	540	11	35	167	753
Occleston	62	45	1	13	3	62
Odd, Rode	497	247	- -	107	62	416
Peover, Nether	169	135	11	20	3	169
Radnor	7	- -	- -	5	3	8

343

CHESTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
NORTHWICH Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ravenscroft	-	-	-	5	-	5
Rudheath	249	169	15	58	-	242
Sanbach	802	607	22	137	61	827
Shipbrook	119	78	-	24	4	106
Shurlach	43	16	1	10	6	33
Smallwood	291	216	3	59	29	307
Summerford	84	68	2	-	13	83
Sproston	162	154	3	15	5	177
Stanthorn	253	215	-	33	4	252
Stublack	53	36	-	11	10	57
Swettenham	190	130	-	23	22	175
Tetton	125	69	2	26	13	110
Twemlow	135	73	6	28	28	135
Warmingham	217	140	6	39	29	214
Wharton	393	304	3	75	10	392
Whatcroft	92	57	1	28	3	89
Wheelock	168	125	2	31	7	165
Wimboldsley	106	79	-	20	4	103
Witton-cum-Twambrook	982	778	22	105	134	1,039
WIRRALL Hundred: High Division.						
Blackford	97	47	20	20	10	97
Blacon-cum-Crabhall	84	55	-	23	2	80
Bromborrow	82	51	-	36	1	88
Burton	*65	48	2	11	3	64
Capenhurst	113	97	-	15	-	112
Childer Thornton	58	27	-	17	3	47
Chorlton	55	50	1	17	1	69
Croughton	16	2	-	5	9	16
Eastham	108	66	-	39	4	109
Hooton	107	82	2	20	2	106
Kingswood	41	16	-	13	1	30
Lea	59	52	3	9	-	64
Ledsham	34	28	-	14	1	43
Leighton	85	66	5	20	3	94
Mollington, Great	59	47	-	16	5	68
Mollington, Little	25	14	2	9	1	26
Ness	97	88	-	26	-	114
Neston, Great	393	244	3	75	67	389
Neston, Little	134	109	2	29	-	140
Poole, Nether	8	1	-	7	-	8
Poole, Over	7	5	-	7	1	13
Puddington	49	41	-	24	-	65
Raby	66	40	-	22	4	66
Saughall, Great	92	61	-	28	2	91
Saughall, Little	85	50	18	12	6	86
Shotwick	77	47	-	14	8	69
Stanney, Little	64	57	5	-	-	62
Stoke	54	32	2	15	5	54
Sutton, Great	86	41	-	24	21	86
Sutton, Little	76	28	3	32	1	64
Thornton, Hough	39	18	-	22	1	41
Whitby	90	69	-	20	6	95
Willaston	122	65	-	38	19	122
Woodbank	23	16	1	4	5	26
WIRRALL Hundred: Low Division.						
Arrow	47	42	-	12	1	55
Barnston	-	-	-	9	3	12
Bebbington, Higher	76	39	-	29	-	68
Bebbington, Lower	103	60	-	31	2	93
Berkenhead	475	189	33	190	139	551
Bidston-cum-Ford	41	26	-	15	3	44
Brimstage	35	16	-	14	5	35
Caldey, Great and Little	23	8	-	13	1	22
Claughton-cum-Grange	27	23	4	5	-	32
Frankby	22	9	-	8	-	17

CHESTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WIRRALL Hundred: Lower Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Gayton	58	46	-	12	-	58
Grange	43	24	-	13	2	39
Greasby	71	40	14	12	4	70
Heswall-cum-Oldfield	43	28	-	15	-	43
Hoose	8	3	-	4	1	8
Irby	55	31	-	14	10	55
Landican	19	1	-	9	2	12
Liscard	193	55	-	76	70	201
Meolse, Great	46	27	-	6	10	43
Meolse, Little	23	14	-	6	2	22
Moreton	111	88	-	16	8	112
Newton-cum-Larton	20	8	-	7	3	18
Noctorum	-	-	-	5	-	5
Oxton	32	30	1	10	-	41
Pensby	14	7	-	6	-	13
Poulton-cum-Seacombe	202	74	2	87	38	201
Poulton-cum-Spittle	44	34	-	16	1	51
Prenton	25	9	-	14	1	24
Saughall, Massey	41	28	-	15	5	48
Storeton	51	24	-	21	5	50
Thingwell	-	-	-	5	1	6
Thurstaston	16	5	-	12	1	18
Tranmore	268	117	33	79	29	258
Upton	87	57	-	27	-	84
Wallazey	130	44	41	45	-	130
Westkirby	18	4	-	12	-	16
Woodchurch	33	39	-	5	-	44
CHESTER City.						
Baptist, St. John	1,344	725	33	427	254	1,439
Bridget, St.	304	156	3	87	60	306
Martin, St.	220	152	9	47	55	263
Mary, St., upon-the-Hill	1,047	639	20	247	258	1,164
Michael, St.	245	161	13	77	58	309
Olave, St.	129	50	8	39	35	132
Oswald, St.	1,473	922	30	491	300	1,743
Peter, St.	433	218	7	156	76	457
Spittle, Boughton Ville	13	5	-	6	2	13
Trinity, Holy and Undivided	974	557	10	267	213	1,047
TOTALS £.	104,298	67,917	3,703	21,696	13,862	107,178

County of Cornwall.

EAST Hundred: Middle Division.						
CALLINGTON	645	548	15	23	36	622
Calstock	612	641	2	44	45	732
Dominick, St.	382	278	-	33	33	344
Ive, St.	381	320	3	32	17	372
Mellion, St.	143	117	3	23	1	144
Menheniot	1,024	899	17	77	49	1,042
Pillaton	168	129	4	19	27	179
Quethiock	243	210	-	42	1	253
Southill	355	315	6	32	2	355
EAST Hundred: North Division.						
Egloskerry	182	161	16	20	-	197
Laneast	80	59	2	11	8	80
Lawhitton	201	151	-	17	33	201
Lewanick	333	284	-	29	3	316
Lezant	379	346	3	29	-	378
Linkinghorn	755	587	5	70	20	682
Northill	387	371	-	50	7	428
Petherwin, South	380	302	5	43	-	350
Stephen, St., by Launceston	485	432	4	27	21	484
Stoke, Climsland	846	746	23	77	-	846

345

CORNWALL.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
EAST Hundred: North Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Thomas, St., by Launceston	136	109	9	17	16	151
Thomas, St., Street	117	112	5	3	5	125
Tremayne	26	26	-	8	-	34
Tresmaer	43	35	-	8	-	43
Trewenn	71	59	7	10	-	76
EAST Hundred: South Division.						
Anthony, St. Jacob	740	846	19	31	56	952
Botusfleming	236	179	34	15	-	228
German's, St.	1,502	1,298	54	97	36	1,485
John, St.	119	90	-	17	5	112
Landrake	389	352	6	41	5	404
Landulph	287	244	1	27	31	303
Maker	618	508	83	49	14	654
Rame	271	260	12	16	20	308
Saltash	259	246	22	-	7	275
Sheviock	198	158	4	32	5	199
Stephen's, St., by Saltash	540	480	1	71	78	630
KERRIER Hundred.						
Anthony, St.	130	109	3	14	7	133
Breage	789	696	70	51	76	893
Budock	458	333	8	19	39	399
Constantine	481	414	35	29	44	522
Cury	115	80	1	20	7	108
Falmouth (P.)	628	548	1	7	81	637
Germoe	126	86	11	5	5	107
Gluvias	402	269	78	20	38	405
Grade	174	139	2	10	9	160
Gunwallo	98	78	2	12	5	97
Gwennap	2,219	1,730	126	29	333	2,218
Hellestone	850	703	45	27	210	985
Keverne, St.	849	713	7	81	3	804
Landewednack	111	98	2	11	-	111
Mabe	286	197	31	14	13	255
Manaccan	200	143	20	14	5	182
Martin, St., in Meneage	159	139	1	15	4	159
Mawgam, St., in Meneage	246	196	12	31	7	246
Mawnan	205	166	6	19	33	224
Mullion	202	200	2	17	14	233
Mylor	585	430	18	19	112	579
Penryn	776	751	44	17	115	927
Perran Arworthal	267	192	6	19	56	273
Ruan, Major	102	65	26	9	2	102
Ruan, Minor	31	20	3	6	3	32
Sithney	528	459	11	30	39	539
Stithians	550	416	42	20	128	606
Wendron	1,720	1,199	103	36	415	1,753
LESNEWTH Hundred.						
Advent	110	111	4	7	1	123
Alternon	394	380	-	38	2	420
Cleather, St.	120	114	-	10	2	126
Davidstow	156	138	-	24	7	169
Forrabury	56	49	-	6	-	55
Genny's, St.	214	182	-	29	-	211
Juliot, St.	125	109	-	10	16	135
Lanteglos and Camelford	537	421	3	48	-	472
Lesnewth	89	79	-	10	1	90
Michaelstow	153	111	7	9	4	131
Minster	182	156	2	13	11	182
Otterham	56	43	-	5	3	51
Poundstock	398	332	22	34	-	388
Tintagell	352	322	-	29	51	402
Trenegloss	92	83	-	10	-	93
Trevalga	55	36	1	10	7	54
Warbstow	168	142	10	14	1	167

CORNWALL.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PENWORTH Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Buryan, St.	192	174	7	36	8	225
Camborne	2,026	1,018	25	37	967	2,047
Crowan	973	637	22	29	402	1,090
Erth, St.	510	407	14	31	90	542
Gulval or Lanisley	323	228	13	22	48	311
Gwinear	475	404	4	32	37	477
Gwithian	118	81	13	10	9	113
Hillary, St.	376	320	34	12	90	456
Illogan	1,332	782	19	36	441	1,278
Ives, St.	950	713	14	-	185	912
Just, St.	504	394	6	29	79	508
Lelant, Uny	247	236	2	29	28	295
Levan, St.	80	61	-	12	7	80
Ludgvan	254	220	4	36	44	304
Madron	285	275	40	28	23	366
Marazion	195	152	19	10	13	194
Morvah	47	42	-	5	-	47
Paul	436	315	3	31	53	402
Penzance	917	485	45	-	328	858
Perran Uthnoe	190	147	15	10	6	178
Phillack	304	276	8	12	30	326
Redruth	1,106	899	84	17	284	1,284
St. Creed	232	194	-	16	20	230
Sennan	*187	144	8	12	11	175
Towednack	89	57	8	7	6	78
Zenor	57	32	-	12	24	68
POWDER Hundred: East Division.						
Austell, St.	2,691	1,583	83	91	1,173	2,930
Blazry, St.	*602	324	104	37	28	493
Dennis, St.	226	222	4	12	14	252
Ewe, St.	665	630	5	43	26	704
Gerrans	398	309	13	35	5	362
Ladock	313	254	1	29	14	298
Lanlivery	471	422	-	42	3	467
Lostwithiel	245	267	2	3	13	285
Luxullion	415	332	-	40	38	410
Mevagissey	971	777	4	29	46	856
Mewan, St.	189	162	2	14	11	189
Michael, St., Carhaise	127	109	2	10	7	128
Roach	449	375	23	27	27	452
Sampson, St.	119	95	5	19	-	119
Stephen, St., in Branwell	837	785	18	49	35	887
Tywardreth	650	575	14	41	6	636
POWDER Hundred: West Division.						
Allen, St.	232	186	21	20	3	230
Anthony, St., in Roseland	76	65	-	11	-	76
Clement's, St.	574	622	-	27	-	649
Cornelly	67	43	1	14	7	65
Creed	179	148	-	22	-	170
Cuby	83	51	8	22	3	84
Earme, St.	150	102	-	28	-	130
Feock	333	243	8	32	38	321
Fowey	556	396	4	48	31	479
Gorran	664	560	3	60	18	641
Grampound	163	216	5	-	10	231
Just, St., in Roseland	430	365	15	45	55	480
Kea	682	572	2	30	70	674
Kenwyn	1,250	1,247	83	31	-	1,361
Lamorran	5	5	-	-	-	5
Merther	115	140	-	17	-	157
Michael, St., Penkevill	126	88	1	12	7	108
Philleigh	191	161	3	38	-	202
Probus	650	518	59	87	2	666
Ruan Lanyhorn	186	150	9	29	8	196
Tregony	124	105	-	-	17	122
Truro, St. Mary's	786	651	7	17	51	726
Veryan	858	701	4	75	72	852

347

CORNWALL.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PYDER Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Agnes, St.	1,210	1,077	75	16	120	1,288
Breock, St.	488	437	18	17	1	473
Colan	57	44	1	10	1	56
Columb, St., Major	973	848	3	54	83	988
Columb, St., Minor	658	552	-	70	35	657
Crantock	223	189	3	27	-	219
Cubert, St.	109	82	2	26	1	111
Enoder, St.	376	348	-	46	-	394
Ervan, St.	149	137	-	21	6	164
Eval, St.	97	75	3	17	2	97
Issey, St.	371	334	8	48	9	399
Lanhydrock	116	87	3	15	14	119
Lanivett	237	299	-	44	7	350
Mawgan	272	251	-	36	11	298
Merryn, St.	308	282	-	38	-	320
Newlyn	410	337	7	53	12	409
Padstow	787	677	14	48	68	807
Perranzabuloe	558	503	10	17	27	557
Petherick, Little	50	38	2	10	2	52
Wenn, St.	172	153	3	20	11	187
Withiel	126	107	-	19	-	126
STRATTON Hundred.						
Boyton	84	96	-	11	-	107
Bridgrule (part of)	93	82	1	6	4	93
Jacobstowe	214	153	7	22	39	221
Kilkhampton	643	479	3	75	64	621
Launcells	402	333	-	53	16	402
Marham, Church	211	218	-	38	7	263
Moorwinstow	603	573	-	49	12	634
Poughill	118	120	2	20	6	148
Stratton	419	409	1	34	17	461
Tamerton, North	228	179	46	21	-	246
Week, St. Mary	213	219	1	25	2	247
Whitstone	203	173	2	20	8	203
TRIGG Hundred.						
Bodmin (B. and P.)	943	860	24	10	144	1,038
Bodmin (P.)	224	192	2	17	5	216
Blisland	199	164	6	32	15	217
Bruard, St.	205	193	-	29	-	222
Egloshaile	470	394	1	49	49	493
Endellion	567	521	-	47	-	568
Helland	19	55	-	-	3	58
Kew, St.	662	605	32	71	5	713
Mabyn, St.	398	368	6	53	-	427
Minver, St., Highland	508	308	47	52	-	407
Minver, St., Lowland	121	92	1	26	2	121
Teath, St.	633	556	1	32	49	638
Temple	10	4	-	2	2	8
Tudy, St.	300	250	-	25	2	277
WEST Hundred.						
Boconnoc	116	91	-	19	3	113
Broad Oak	88	67	1	14	5	87
Cardinham	274	223	3	28	11	265
Cleer, St.	595	487	19	56	38	600
Duloe	393	326	12	54	1	393
Keyne, St.	127	74	22	11	17	124
Lanreath	334	234	9	56	37	336
Lansallos	371	293	2	43	34	372
Lantegloss	545	424	4	48	-	476
Liskeard (B.)	813	744	4	20	26	794
Liskeard (P.)	732	584	43	54	34	715
Looe, East	220	180	74	-	-	254
Looe, West	49	95	-	-	2	97
Martin's, St.	278	192	5	36	10	243
Morval	351	286	24	36	-	346
Neott, St.	642	547	-	54	32	633

CORNWALL.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WEST Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Pelynt	544	390	3	50	101	544
Pinnock, St.	171	123	18	26	- -	167
Talland	406	369	- -	29	11	409
Veep	368	240	5	46	52	343
Warleggan	132	92	5	10	17	124
Winnow, St.	486	358	69	47	11	485
LAUNCESTON.						
Launceston, or Dunheved	819	549	15	14	101	679
FALMOUTH.						
Falmouth	1,055	708	117	153	248	1,226
TOTALS £.	86,676	70,653	2,839	6,119	9,213	88,824

County of Cumberland.

ALLERDALE Ward, Above Derwent.						
ARLECDON	124	82	- -	36	6	124
Bees, St.	134	71	1	27	8	107
Berker and Austhwaite	24	17	3	6	4	30
Blindbothel	25	10	- -	11	2	23
Bootle	283	193	1	46	42	282
Borrowdale	113	94	2	14	7	117
Brackenthwaite	64	37	5	10	3	55
Bridget's, St.	138	134	12	40	3	189
Brigham	84	50	2	21	12	85
Buttermire	61	48	- -	7	5	60
Cleator	203	150	- -	32	15	197
Clifton, Great	47	10	- -	14	12	36
Clifton, Little	69	38	- -	13	8	59
Cockermouth	855	626	25	87	67	805
Coldale, or Portingscale	199	147	6	30	16	199
Corney	58	56	2	24	4	86
Dean	373	314	20	66	8	408
Distington	126	183	- -	24	75	282
Drigg and Carlton	141	93	4	24	8	129
Eaglesfield	50	21	- -	21	7	49
Egremont	420	306	3	46	75	430
Embleton	59	57	- -	32	18	107
Ennerdale and Kinniside	107	56	2	24	39	121
Eskdale and Wasdale	74	45	9	17	5	76
Gosforth	300	201	33	52	13	299
Greysouthen	164	167	1	21	10	199
Hale	41	10	- -	22	2	34
Harrington	315	229	90	50	48	417
Hensingham	177	130	2	26	18	176
Irton with Santon & Melthwaite	157	115	2	36	26	179
John, St., Beckremont	60	41	1	36	31	109
Lamplough	194	178	13	56	2	249
Lorton	122	79	3	18	49	149
Loweswater	179	129	3	24	8	164
Lowside Quarter	78	64	1	3	1	69
Millom	531	446	16	92	78	632
Morresby	122	137	1	21	15	174
Mosser	35	25	- -	9	1	35
Muncaster	214	162	4	28	4	198
Netherwasdale	47	31	3	8	1	43
Parton	94	53	17	5	15	90
Ponsonby	51	34	- -	18	- -	52
Preston Quarter	669	581	9	124	130	844
Rottington	- -	no poor.				
Sandwith	73	63	- -	1	4	68
Setmurthey	42	35	- -	18	- -	53
Stainburn	66	57	1	12	- -	70
Ulpha	176	157	22	14	5	198

CUMBERLAND.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended
ALLERDALE Ward, Above Derwent—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Waberthwaite	40	30	4	12	2	48
Wheddicar	17	16	-	6	2	24
Whicham	118	132	4	26	-	162
Whinfell	39	28	-	12	3	43
Whitbeck	116	75	4	28	23	130
Whitehaven	2,324	1,952	145	217	191	2,505
Winscales	57	45	-	13	-	58
Workington	1,463	1,143	28	136	220	1,527
Wythop	101	73	7	9	-	89
ALLERDALE Ward, Below Derwent.						
Abbey Quarter	247	194	26	61	2	283
Allhallows	77	73	16	21	1	111
Allonby and West Newton	293	234	20	-	3	257
Aspatria	209	170	7	23	-	200
Bassenthwaite	261	198	2	32	19	251
Bewaldeth and Snittlegarth	45	29	-	12	2	43
Blindcrake and Redmayne	85	28	3	37	8	76
Blennerhassett and Kirkland	92	56	-	18	12	86
Bolton, High Side	166	153	3	23	2	181
Bolton, Low Side	250	201	2	45	2	250
Bothel and Thrupland	158	123	3	24	8	158
Bridekirk	30	9	-	11	5	25
Broomfield	160	99	2	36	11	148
Broughton, Great	129	96	13	22	3	134
Broughton, Little	74	50	4	10	1	65
Calbeck	*710	602	-	91	-	693
Cammerton	59	51	2	8	8	69
Dearham	166	152	11	23	3	189
Dovenby	60	36	1	18	3	58
Ellenborough and Unerigg	255	139	-	16	17	172
Flimby	125	88	9	16	-	113
Gilcrux	111	77	1	14	19	111
Hayton and Melo	64	31	2	20	3	56
Holme Cultram, E. Waver Quarter	138	158	4	30	4	196
Holme Cultram, St. Cuthbert's Quarter	311	255	33	22	9	319
Holme Low Quarter	328	292	3	30	15	340
Ireby, High	78	36	-	17	26	79
Ireby, Low	80	42	8	14	7	71
Isell Old Park	38	23	-	10	1	34
Keswick	316	213	3	42	66	324
Langrigg and Meabrigg	161	110	1	23	14	148
Maryport, Birkby, &c.	863	739	47	89	113	988
Oughterside and Allerby	115	82	4	29	-	115
Papcastle	118	69	38	30	12	149
Plumbland	118	83	5	23	7	118
Ribton	13	7	1	5	-	13
Seaton	170	112	-	26	31	169
St. John, Withyburn	235	188	3	39	12	242
Sunderland	22	11	-	5	3	19
Tallentire	48	10	1	20	7	38
Torpenhow	80	38	2	22	5	67
Uldale	93	76	-	23	10	109
Underskiddaw	96	79	4	34	-	117
West Ward	412	258	5	95	61	419
CUMBERLAND Ward.						
Aikton	362	284	8	52	18	362
Baldwinholme and Orton	96	53	4	31	6	94
Beaumont	16	3	-	16	2	21
Blencogo	54	44	3	16	2	65
Bowness	227	147	50	-	26	223
Burghby Sands	271	136	-	54	25	215
Dalston	391	484	2	-	58	544
Dundraw	77	34	2	25	6	67

CUMBERLAND.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CUMBERLAND Ward--*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Grinsdale	25	13	-	8	-	21
Kirkandrews-upon-Eden	45	25	-	6	1	32
Kirkbampton	227	185	10	27	2	224
Kirkbride	90	44	31	14	1	90
Orton	109	54	5	31	2	92
Oulton Quarter	96	67	3	21	4	95
Rockcliffe	258	194	27	29	-	250
Sebergham High Quarter, & Sebergham Low Quarter	254	182	4	45	23	254
Thursby	74	109	-	-	11	120
Warwick	98	73	-	25	-	98
Waverton, High and Low	160	90	8	51	11	160
Wetherall	675	561	-	110	4	675
Wigton	364	355	3	108	44	510
Woodside Quarter	127	92	-	32	3	127
Wreay	18	14	-	-	-	14
ESKDALE Ward.						
Arthuret	765	714	10	39	53	816
Askerton	210	177	23	-	5	205
Belbank	51	44	-	6	1	51
Bewcastle	*876	633	50	71	21	775
Brampton	620	415	1	103	22	541
Burtholme and part of Banks	98	91	2	-	-	93
Castlecarrock	73	38	3	15	2	58
Crosby-on-Eden	69	92	-	34	3	129
Cumrew	80	69	-	16	1	86
Cumwhitton	63	64	1	17	-	82
Denton, Nether	114	97	-	6	9	112
Denton, Upper	42	45	-	-	-	45
Farlam, East and West	231	189	-	41	-	230
Hayton, Fenton, Faugh, &c.	*425	350	-	77	-	427
Hethersgill	163	158	-	35	1	194
Irthington, Newby, Laversdale, &c.	249	176	-	64	3	243
Kingmoor (Ex. Par.)	66	56	2	-	3	61
Kingwater	125	111	22	-	5	138
Kirkandrews Middle Quarter	84	87	-	-	26	113
Kirkandrews Nether Quarter	204	157	-	11	36	204
Kirklinton, Lower	124	106	-	-	18	124
Kirklinton, Middle	135	76	-	28	14	118
Moat	95	87	-	-	17	104
Nicholl Forest	201	131	51	-	18	200
Northsceugh	60	49	3	25	-	77
Scaleby, East and West	70	36	1	28	7	72
Solport Quarter	141	108	-	17	-	125
Stanwix	325	252	-	113	77	442
Stapleton	124	96	-	24	-	120
Trough	49	27	10	9	1	47
Walton, High and Low	107	89	-	-	-	89
Waterhead	134	112	20	-	-	132
Westlington, or Levington	118	105	-	-	31	136
LEATH Ward.						
Ainstable and Rushcroft	160	163	-	-	-	163
Aldstone and Township of Garrigill	1,684	1,397	50	135	102	1,684
Berrier and Murrah	24	13	-	12	-	25
Bowscales	8	5	-	1	2	8
Castle Sowerby	530	551	2	-	13	566
Catterlen	29	16	-	14	-	30
Croglin	61	43	1	10	-	54
Culgaith	89	41	-	22	8	71
Dacre	180	307	-	1	-	308
Edenhall	31	43	-	-	2	45
Gamblesby	67	62	-	18	3	83
Glassonby	51	28	-	13	-	41
Greystock	326	308	-	39	3	350

CUMBERLAND.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LEATH Ward—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hesket, Upper, in-the-Forest	621	639	25	- -	- -	664
Hunsonby and Winskill -	24	- -	- -	9	6	15
Hutton-in-the-Forest, and Thomas Close - -	124	134	- -	- -	- -	134
Hutton John - - -	18	16	- -	5	- -	21
Hutton Roof - - -	49	70	2	15	- -	87
Hutton Soil - - -	122	99	1	21	1	122
Kirkland and Blencarn -	76	49	2	16	8	75
Kirkoswald - - -	267	262	14	- -	- -	276
Langwathby - - -	67	71	- -	25	- -	96
Lazonby - - - -	132	129	6	43	3	181
Matterdale - - -	85	94	- -	12	1	107
Melmerby - - -	46	33	- -	19	- -	52
Middlesceugh and Brathwaite - - - -	55	72	- -	- -	- -	72
Mosedale - - - -	32	29	- -	2	- -	31
Mungrisdale - - -	134	115	1	11	2	129
Newton - - - -	14	4	1	14	1	20
Ousby - - - -	93	75	- -	22	9	106
Penrith - - - -	854	722	17	186	357	1,282
Plumpton Wall - -	127	56	- -	23	40	119
Renwick - - - -	131	54	41	16	18	129
Salkeld, Great - - -	157	135	- -	30	2	167
Salkeld, Little - - -	55	41	- -	10	1	52
Skelton - - - -	373	252	- -	61	2	315
Skirwith - - - -	86	47	- -	25	1	73
Staffield - - - -	136	140	6	- -	2	148
Threlkeld - - -	125	82	2	17	27	128
Watermelock - - -	172	154	- -	31	3	188
CITY of CARLISLE.						
Caldewgate Quarter - -	724	519	33	96	113	761
Cummersdale Quarter -	61	51	- -	- -	- -	51
Cuthbert, St., Within -	602	517	5	125	- -	647
Cuthbert, St., Without -	598	579	12	- -	235	826
Mary, St., Within - -	980	699	10	148	73	930
Rickergate - - -	*219	176	24	- -	29	229
TOTALS - - - £.	40,677	32,598	1,414	5,761	3,576	43,349

County of Derby.

APPLETREE Hundred.						
ALDERWASLEY -	161	150	- -	24	23	197
Alkmonton - - -	33	10	- -	13	8	31
Ashleyhay - - -	74	67	2	18	3	90
Atlow - - - -	84	57	- -	22	10	89
Barton Blount - - -	47	- -	- -	28	19	47
Bearwardcote - - -	38	26	- -	9	6	41
Belper - - - -	861	797	24	111	156	1,088
Bentley-Hungry - -	27	4	- -	15	8	27
Biggin - - - -	97	67	4	10	20	101
Boylstone - - -	143	110	- -	26	7	143
Bradley - - - -	188	139	4	32	12	187
Brailsford - - -	222	172	2	- -	25	199
Breadsall - - -	188	114	- -	32	42	188
Burnaston - - -	91	67	- -	16	4	87
Chaddesden - - -	311	217	- -	47	40	304
Church Broughton and Sapperton - - - -	248	225	3	39	27	294
Cubley - - - -	161	110	4	40	2	156
Dalbury Lees - - -	80	54	- -	20	5	79
Doveridge - - -	218	151	5	114	17	287
Duffield - - - -	408	287	1	85	61	434
Edlaston and Wyaston -	-	no poor.				
Etwall - - - -	279	196	1	46	12	255
Hatton - - - -	102	186	- -	14	2	202
Hazlewood - - -	135	71	16	20	11	118

DERBY.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
APPLETREE Hundred—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Headge	427	380	-	47	-	427
Hilton	280	202	-	29	59	290
Holbrook	133	105	10	16	13	144
Hollington	140	98	1	18	-	117
Hoon	44	9	-	18	18	45
Hulland	52	52	10	14	12	88
Hulland Ward	67	25	2	18	17	62
Hulland Ward, Intacks	33	17	3	8	2	30
Idridgehay and Aulton	132	67	1	16	44	128
Kedlaston	108	66	-	17	21	104
Longford	419	341	-	76	33	450
Mapperley	135	59	4	15	62	140
Marston-on-Dove	108	68	-	20	18	106
Marston Montgomery	151	178	4	48	22	252
Mercaston	110	90	-	20	9	119
Mugginton	141	96	6	40	21	163
Norbury and Roston	250	195	33	48	7	283
Osleston and Thurvaston	229	136	7	28	58	229
Osmaston	166	88	18	24	42	172
Radbourne	99	39	4	43	10	96
Ravensdale Park	9	1	1	5	1	8
Rodsley	101	64	11	13	12	100
Scropton and Foston	409	341	9	62	5	417
Shirley	110	58	18	26	11	113
Shuttle and Posterne	227	182	4	46	13	245
Snelstone	216	68	14	39	27	148
Somersall Herbert	116	54	1	14	52	121
Spondon	505	362	6	78	35	481
Stanley	89	29	20	19	20	88
Stidd	26	12	-	9	-	21
Sturston	253	181	12	43	-	236
Sudbury	281	161	-	71	72	304
Sutton-on-the-Hill	80	36	10	17	17	80
Synfin and Arleston	89	25	9	16	10	60
Trusley	92	68	-	17	9	94
Turnditch	143	86	7	22	4	119
Twyford and Stenson	117	66	2	31	47	146
Windley	145	91	-	19	12	122
Yeaveley	*125	87	-	20	4	111
Yeldersley	108	61	-	24	23	108
HIGH PEAKE Hundred.						
Abney	28	17	-	9	-	26
Ashford	*391	198	-	40	152	390
Aston	17	10	2	7	-	19
Bakewell	647	458	8	79	102	647
Bamford	46	38	-	11	4	53
Baslow and Bubnell	318	279	4	39	80	402
Beard, Ollersett, Whittle, &c.	756	477	42	58	179	756
Beeley	97	63	-	12	12	87
Birchover	77	69	-	9	-	78
Blackwell	22	5	-	9	8	22
Bradwell	296	246	14	23	33	316
Brough and Shatton	53	36	2	9	-	47
Brushfield	32	16	-	6	12	34
Buxton	355	257	10	70	17	354
Calver	133	92	3	10	34	139
Castleton	264	187	24	36	10	257
Chapel-en-le-Frith	496	387	25	130	64	606
Chelmerton	102	76	2	22	4	104
Chinley, Bugsworth and Brownside	258	198	10	35	54	297
Curbar	73	58	-	8	12	78
Darley	473	318	7	63	63	451
Darwent	60	21	2	10	25	58
Edale	97	43	7	30	28	108
Edensor	104	65	4	-	32	101
Eyam	191	121	16	29	32	198
Fairfield	145	72	11	45	17	145

353

DERBY.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
HIGH PEAKE Hundred—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Fernilee	114	35	-	26	39	100
Flagg	97	72	-	18	6	96
Foolow	67	30	1	12	23	66
Froggatt	12	7	-	3	4	14
Glossop	1,204	671	11	127	308	1,117
Gratton	46	28	-	18	-	46
Grindlow	40	26	-	5	3	34
Haddon, Upper	149	75	-	61	10	146
Harthill	70	22	6	14	24	66
Hassop	123	102	-	18	-	120
Hathersage	206	159	2	20	32	213
Hayfield	492	366	-	44	61	471
Hazlebadge	24	16	-	12	3	31
Highlow	31	25	-	2	7	34
Hope	179	111	5	28	40	184
Hucklow, Great	83	62	-	17	4	83
Hucklow, Little	10	2	-	4	4	10
Iron, Brook, Grange	36	19	5	9	5	38
Litton	215	188	10	22	9	229
Longstone, Great, with Holme	125	82	13	33	10	138
Longstone, Little	31	18	-	13	10	41
Ludworth and Chisworth	152	105	3	33	25	166
Mellor	395	217	34	44	100	395
Monyash	189	141	-	30	18	189
Nether Padley	6	4	-	4	-	8
Offerton	32	18	1	4	6	29
Outseats	48	33	2	14	7	56
Peak Forest	249	163	5	62	19	249
Pilsley	61	38	5	6	7	56
Rowland	12	6	-	6	-	12
Rowsley, Great	61	46	1	14	-	61
Sheldon	58	42	-	10	6	58
Stanton	221	184	5	20	18	227
Stoke	20	17	-	9	1	27
Stoney Middleton	116	97	1	17	7	122
Taddington and Priestcliffe	220	170	13	32	-	215
Thornhill	36	23	-	8	4	35
Tideswell	378	335	3	33	29	400
Wardlow	40	30	4	5	4	43
Whetstone	22	14	5	10	-	29
Winster	224	195	-	24	5	224
Woodland	61	79	10	26	37	152
Woodland, Eyam	31	21	-	9	2	32
Wormhill	75	58	-	40	2	100
Youlgrave	335	264	10	39	19	332
MORLESTON and LITCHURCH Hundred.						
Allestry	72	99	1	-	3	103
Alvaston	142	102	3	30	28	163
Aston-upon-Trent	*490	380	13	-	-	393
Barrow	163	97	11	23	25	156
Boulton	133	77	8	21	17	123
Breaston	268	160	5	34	68	267
Chester, Little	69	16	3	15	34	68
Clifton and Compton	309	157	35	39	92	323
Codnor and Loscoe	113	105	-	33	10	148
Codnor Castle and Park	63	49	8	35	30	122
Crich	844	640	19	54	18	731
Dale Abbey	136	89	15	-	78	182
Denby	488	257	30	50	150	487
Draycott and Wilne, Little	214	183	5	38	7	233
Eaton, Little	293	218	41	19	16	294
Egginton	184	114	-	43	75	232
Elvaston	189	143	10	59	22	234
Findern	193	156	-	29	14	199
Hallam, West	201	132	7	28	73	240
Heanor	667	569	4	40	160	773

DERBY.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
MORLESTON and LITCHURCH Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hopwell	47	35	-	16	7	58
Horsley	274	208	2	24	40	274
Horsley Woodhouse	*157	120	11	20	20	162
Ilkestone	982	664	4	65	240	973
Kilburn	212	139	3	21	62	225
Kirk-Hallam	49	37	-	11	-	48
Kirk Langley and Meynell Langley	249	130	-	40	65	235
Litchurch	71	35	-	33	7	75
Little Over	151	78	-	40	48	166
Long Eaton	365	252	30	44	40	366
Mackworth	184	119	-	32	16	167
Markeaton	145	144	6	51	7	208
Mickle Over	331	237	21	48	50	356
Morley	138	85	-	28	19	132
Ockbrook	277	199	2	47	28	276
Pentrich	196	151	2	25	65	243
Quarndon	115	62	20	18	16	116
Ripley	197	177	2	47	50	276
Risley	99	50	9	28	15	102
Sandiacre	160	123	7	25	17	172
Sawley	384	253	23	49	34	359
Shipley	227	213	1	46	-	260
Smalley	189	144	4	26	27	201
Stanton-by-Dale	146	72	8	25	39	144
Weston Underwood	85	47	-	28	9	84
Weston-upon-Trent	268	161	27	46	46	280
Wellington	146	63	6	26	30	125
Wilne and Shardlow	359	319	4	42	22	387
REPTON and GRESLEY Hundred.						
Appleby	336	289	2	26	13	330
Bradby	271	181	8	-	82	271
Castle Gresley	52	29	3	17	9	58
Catton	-	no poor	-	29	-	29
Cauldwell	87	72	-	-	13	85
Caulk	-	no poor.				
Chellaston	106	79	6	19	2	106
Chilcote	97	67	-	29	-	96
Church Gresley	203	75	16	18	90	199
Coton-in-the-Elms	193	92	17	29	54	192
Croxhall and Edinghall	180	181	-	45	7	233
Derby Hills	61	23	-	7	25	55
Drakelow	33	9	17	32	2	60
Foremark	120	51	5	23	44	123
Hartshorn	324	281	4	45	23	353
Ingleby	82	58	-	13	16	87
Linton	158	167	8	22	-	197
Lullington	93	79	-	33	19	131
Measham	451	351	8	43	49	451
Melbourn	533	330	16	83	104	533
Newton Solney	222	153	34	32	9	228
Normanton	178	125	5	30	45	205
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	122	90	9	20	9	128
Osmaston	96	38	10	26	18	92
Packington (part of)	53	17	-	9	4	30
Ravenstone	117	58	-	25	2	85
Repton	737	502	6	90	130	728
Rosliston	165	61	7	25	83	176
Smisby	131	86	-	16	20	122
Stanton-by-Bridge	78	28	-	18	25	71
Stanton and Newhall	249	222	5	34	-	261
Stapenhill	215	210	2	48	40	300
Stretton-en-le-Fields	164	134	26	17	8	185
Swadlincote	85	45	6	16	19	86
Swarkestone	141	75	-	16	36	127
Ticknall	490	315	9	29	81	434
Walton-on-Trent	269	179	7	73	36	295

355

DERBY.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
REPTON and GRESLEY Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Wellesley	94	34	-	16	40	90
Winshill	121	92	-	27	8	127
SCARSDALE Hundred.						
Alfreton and Alfreton Out-seats	903	517	13	131	196	857
Ashover	676	602	38	101	66	807
Ault Hucknall	192	116	8	12	21	157
Barlbrough	398	358	6	55	5	424
Barlow, Great	139	93	-	27	24	144
Barlow, Little	27	13	3	6	2	24
Beighton	269	165	30	64	75	334
Blackwell	193	161	-	29	10	200
Bolsover	535	358	43	64	33	498
Brackenfield	128	126	4	-	-	130
Brampton	667	539	4	96	27	666
Brimington	118	66	4	38	10	118
Calow	149	109	15	28	9	161
Chesterfield	1,535	1,317	56	111	380	1,864
Claylane	160	136	-	23	-	159
Clown	184	91	11	23	5	130
Coal Aston	118	75	-	19	17	111
Dore	185	122	5	35	-	162
Dronfield	368	265	12	62	16	355
Eckington	876	765	24	152	64	1,005
Elmton	173	105	8	17	34	164
Glapwell	26	26	2	-	-	28
Hasland	273	206	5	49	34	294
Heath	82	15	40	24	7	86
Holmesfield	129	111	7	37	1	156
Killamarsh	180	110	-	36	25	171
Langwith, Upper	108	89	-	14	13	116
Morton	87	45	2	15	19	81
Newbold and Dunston	402	287	25	57	30	399
Normanton, South	234	155	5	37	26	223
Normanton, Temple	34	16	-	12	7	35
Norton	595	346	6	78	64	494
Pilsley	176	104	14	28	14	160
Pinxton	106	64	6	35	-	105
Pleasley	240	216	-	48	-	264
Scarcliffe	*251	161	32	39	4	236
Shirland	367	274	5	59	36	374
Staveley	807	623	47	145	93	908
Stretton	138	98	8	32	15	153
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	196	105	4	73	13	195
Tapton	46	24	-	16	3	43
Tibshelf	*263	204	17	35	7	263
Totley	120	70	28	17	5	120
Tupton	107	76	6	12	7	101
Unstone	245	207	8	35	32	282
Walton	240	174	-	56	-	230
Washington	81	85	2	15	10	112
Whittington	166	98	-	39	14	151
Whitwell	380	270	-	45	-	315
Wingerworth	170	115	3	40	11	169
Wingfield, North	123	96	4	27	5	132
Wingfield, South	430	393	27	59	27	506
Woodthorpe	95	79	-	16	-	95
WIRKSWORTH Hundred.						
Aldwarke	50	20	-	12	12	44
Ashborne	631	518	18	54	44	634
Ballidon	117	48	-	31	38	117
Bentley, Fenny	65	29	-	28	6	63
Bonsall	386	306	9	48	49	412
Bradborne	140	80	5	48	7	140
Brassington	389	240	-	60	88	388
Callow	68	44	3	19	-	66
Carsington	173	145	3	26	17	191
Cromford	421	265	95	46	14	420

DERBY.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WIRKSWORTH Hundred—*cont*^{d}	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dethwick and Lea	115	76	27	25	15	143
Eaton and Alsop	50	23	1	25	7	56
Elton	219	158	3	34	32	227
Hartington Quarter	148	114	7	40	15	176
Hartington Middle Quarter, with Earl Sterndale	128	94	2	37	6	139
Hartington Nether Quarter	120	101	7	36	18	162
Hartington Upper Quarter	324	190	6	55	30	281
Hognaston	158	119	-	27	20	166
Hopton	64	29	2	17	12	60
Ible	38	19	7	7	5	38
Ireton, Wood	96	75	-	22	7	104
Kirk Ireton	227	128	4	34	40	206
Kniveton	116	61	4	41	7	113
Mappleton	132	88	1	26	12	127
Matlock	1,118	881	8	93	106	1,088
Middleton	278	201	51	14	12	278
Middleton and Smerrill	131	91	3	33	3	130
Offcoat and Underwood	230	108	13	86	6	213
Parwick	196	118	19	58	1	196
Tansley	51	21	6	15	10	52
Thorpe	98	54	-	33	2	89
Tissington and Lee Hall	188	90	20	66	-	176
Wensley and Snitterton	350	226	26	36	28	316
Wirksworth	1,376	810	17	102	493	1,422
DERBY Borough.						
Alkmund, St.	1,184	871	10	-	209	1,090
All Saints	1,684	1,001	96	238	201	1,536
Michael, St.	284	136	4	38	100	278
Peter, St.	866	472	15	241	166	894
Werburgh, St.	1,351	994	17	257	114	1,382
TOTALS £.	69,774	48,867	2,383	10,782	9,826	71,858

County of Devon.

AXMINSTER Hundred.						
AXMINSTER	1,445	1,187	39	112	107	1,445
Axmouth	221	161	3	44	10	218
Combpyne	67	55	2	8	1	66
Combrawleigh	192	144	-	25	8	177
Honiton	936	1,085	3	75	25	1,188
Kilmington	209	167	6	30	6	209
Luppitt	443	359	35	47	1	442
Membury	382	361	1	37	-	399
Musbury	196	131	2	48	2	183
Thorncombe	764	716	-	59	38	813
Uplime	272	259	2	29	3	293
Upottery	573	390	128	40	8	566
Yarcombe	573	516	7	50	-	573
BAMPTON Hundred.						
Bampton	1,265	1,172	-	57	33	1,262
Burliscombe	384	448	7	43	41	539
Clayhanger	121	110	1	14	1	126
Hockworthy	179	123	-	20	-	143
Holcomb Rogus	296	314	2	25	14	355
Morebath	205	178	2	25	-	205
Uffculme	954	897	-	69	7	973
BLACK TORRINGTON Hundred.						
Abbots Bickington	26	29	-	4	1	34
Ashbury	23	14	1	4	1	20
Ashwater	225	257	2	22	5	286
Beaworthy	34	46	1	9	4	60
Belstone	47	34	-	8	4	46

357

DEVON.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BLACK TORRINGTON Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Black Torrington	386	294	57	20	7	378
Bradford	176	152	-	15	4	171
Bradworthy	319	284	1	30	3	318
Bridgrule	112	89	-	8	11	108
Broadwood Kelly	86	98	1	10	3	112
Clawton	160	139	5	16	-	160
Cookbury	100	89	-	7	4	100
Exborne	247	225	-	12	1	238
Giles, St., on-the-Heath	113	119	1	11	3	134
Halwell	43	28	-	9	1	38
Hatherleigh	546	484	1	32	16	533
Highampton	66	63	1	6	2	72
Hollacombe	47	41	-	4	1	46
Holsworthy	545	449	31	46	9	535
Honeychurch	18	11	-	5	2	18
Inwardleigh	133	117	1	14	1	133
Jacobstowe	52	38	2	8	4	52
Luffincott	18	22	1	3	1	27
Milton Damerell	234	195	-	19	5	219
Monk Oakhampton	98	91	1	6	5	103
Northcott	*26	20	1	2	3	26
Northlew	250	211	21	18	4	254
Northpeatherwin	297	282	5	24	7	318
Pancrassweek	276	252	-	16	6	274
Pyworthy	202	169	-	24	16	209
Sampford Courtenay	468	422	14	46	8	490
Sutcombe	182	132	3	15	24	174
Tetcott	64	56	2	7	3	68
Thornbury	116	99	-	14	3	116
Werrington	209	171	-	18	18	207
Westputford	95	96	-	13	2	111
BRAUNTON Hundred.						
Ashford	58	48	-	6	1	55
Barnstaple	1,281	1,442	29	-	13	1,484
Berryn Arbor	232	194	-	36	1	231
Bittadon	18	8	2	8	-	18
Bratton Fleming	249	219	-	32	4	255
Braunton	787	619	3	83	8	713
Buckland, East	80	81	-	10	1	92
Buckland, West	97	63	-	12	22	97
Comb, Martin	309	258	-	25	8	291
Down, East	132	29	-	29	2	60
Down, West	150	120	4	23	2	149
Filleigh	92	72	-	14	1	87
Georgeham	272	238	-	39	3	280
Goodleigh	182	190	-	13	4	207
Heanton Punchardon	218	207	-	24	2	233
Ilfracombe	946	741	31	58	11	841
Kentisbury	129	93	-	17	2	112
Marwood	333	259	-	43	4	306
Morthoe	147	119	-	19	4	142
Pilton	455	377	-	30	62	469
Trentishoe	37	31	-	4	2	37
BUDLEIGH, EAST, Hundred.						
Aylesbear	375	262	27	27	-	316
Bicton	126	108	4	15	-	127
Budleigh, East	525	384	7	40	104	535
Clist, St. George	226	213	1	25	9	248
Clist, Honiton	319	325	12	24	-	361
Clist, St. Mary	121	108	-	14	-	122
Colaton Rawleigh	424	271	33	39	44	387
Farringdon	363	312	8	28	2	350
Fenottery, or Venottery	64	53	1	8	-	62
Gittisham	125	73	4	26	25	128
Harpford	93	73	2	17	17	109
Littleham and Exmouth	921	842	2	59	94	997
Lympston	246	242	12	26	6	286

DEVON.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BUDLEIGH, EAST, Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Otterton	418	319	-	50	19	388
Rockbear	244	234	5	29	-	268
Salcombe Regis	195	178	4	30	13	225
Sidbury	852	626	86	86	83	881
Sidmouth	1,126	543	105	77	251	976
Withycombe Rawleigh	328	290	-	37	20	347
Woodbury	707	585	3	80	2	670
BUDLEIGH, WEST, Hundred.						
Cheriton Fitzpain	602	518	9	36	31	594
Poughill	129	129	-	15	12	156
Shobrooke	560	483	-	43	6	532
Stockley, English	95	83	-	10	1	94
Stockley, Pomeroy	119	110	-	11	2	123
Upton Hellions	59	43	-	11	4	58
Washfield	200	163	-	32	3	198
CLISTON Hundred.						
Broad Clist	1,205	1,309	-	129	22	1,460
Butterleigh	69	42	-	8	1	51
Clist, Hydon	186	127	3	31	2	163
Clist, St. Lawrence	60	40	3	18	2	63
Whimple	320	252	3	40	27	322
COLERIDGE & DARTMOUTH HARDNESS Hundred.						
Ashprington	297	287	9	32	6	334
Blackauhton	886	847	9	36	53	945
Buckland Toutsaints	52	41	-	6	3	50
Charlton	278	200	6	35	18	259
Chivelstone	348	294	2	25	34	355
Cornworthy	215	209	-	25	4	238
Dittisham	369	301	-	30	2	333
Dodbrooke	193	187	10	15	2	214
Halwell	293	268	11	19	2	300
Harberton	658	576	22	93	10	701
Petrox, St.	214	187	23	-	6	216
Poole, South	313	287	6	15	18	326
Portlemouth, East	241	224	-	14	3	241
Saviour, St.	590	463	36	-	62	561
Sherford	190	155	4	29	2	190
Slapton	252	274	10	25	-	309
Stokefleming	444	370	46	15	8	439
Stokingham	721	735	22	51	27	835
Totness	1,167	821	7	59	17	904
Townstall	524	459	41	-	19	519
COLYTON Hundred.						
Branscombe	453	413	18	29	7	467
Colyton	1,057	999	31	99	28	1,157
Cotleigh	100	78	1	18	2	99
Farway	160	142	-	21	-	163
Leigh, North	21	52	-	13	2	67
Leigh, South	151	126	1	19	2	148
Monkton	66	66	1	8	1	76
Offwell	113	87	3	18	1	109
Seaton and Beer	678	594	5	33	43	675
Shute	263	217	34	43	4	298
Widworthy	114	77	5	18	10	110
CREDITON Hundred.						
Colebrooke	305	278	-	42	17	337
Crediton	3,030	2,556	-	148	625	3,329
Kennerleigh	60	52	2	6	1	61
Morchard Bishop	911	735	-	55	36	826
Newton, St. Cyres	625	525	25	47	19	616
Sandford	1,219	1,148	6	59	15	1,228
ERMINGTON Hundred.						
Aveton Gifford	517	507	29	42	13	591
Bigbury	402	408	10	29	8	455

359

DEVON.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
ERMINGTON Hundred—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cornwood	426	367	-	48	2	417
Ermington	654	558	-	58	-	616
Harford	101	87	1	10	1	99
Holbeton	590	594	6	36	17	653
Kingston	453	371	51	18	3	443
Modbury	975	1,010	6	50	12	1,078
Newton Ferrers	339	310	1	31	-	342
Ringmore	241	232	12	15	-	259
Ugborough	784	759	1	74	10	844
EXMINSTER Hundred.						
Ashcombe	225	207	17	9	-	233
Ashton	166	150	-	16	-	166
Bishop's Teignton	360	296	3	40	20	359
Chudleigh	913	789	10	59	85	943
Dawlish	935	690	17	91	48	846
Doddiscombesleigh	195	126	2	24	7	159
Dunchideock	46	39	1	7	2	49
Exminster	708	506	-	82	19	607
Ide	423	351	-	23	11	385
Kenn	520	471	6	61	64	602
Kenton	862	885	7	61	37	990
Mamhead	141	117	6	9	-	132
Powderham	228	97	1	23	85	206
Shillingford, St. George	23	16	-	5	1	22
Teignmouth, East	699	577	45	43	35	700
Teignmouth, West	991	739	25	55	174	993
Trusham	43	33	6	6	1	46
FREMINGTON Hundred.						
Alverdiscott	125	116	-	12	5	133
Fremington	456	427	4	47	3	481
Giles, St.	347	317	-	22	8	347
Horwood	50	37	-	9	2	48
Huntshaw	86	73	-	9	3	85
Instow	126	99	1	12	8	120
Leigh, West	219	176	-	19	9	204
Newton Tracey	20	14	-	2	2	18
Rowborough	273	236	-	16	14	266
Tawstock	757	570	-	76	74	720
Torrington, Great	1,424	1,210	-	130	27	1,367
HALBERTON Hundred.						
Halberton	850	742	2	92	2	838
Sampford Peverell	306	303	-	25	-	328
Willand	97	105	-	12	2	119
HARTLAND Hundred.						
Clovelly	253	244	-	13	1	258
Hartland	864	560	-	90	7	657
Welcombe	89	76	2	10	-	88
Wolfardisworthy	340	279	-	28	8	315
Yarnscombe	194	191	-	13	2	206
HAYRIDGE Hundred.						
Bickleigh	123	93	4	19	5	121
Bradninch	675	521	1	96	15	633
Broadhembury	476	429	2	34	6	471
Cadbury	114	89	2	21	4	116
Cadeley	89	65	-	22	2	89
Cullompton	1,374	1,249	15	126	35	1,425
Feniton	211	146	14	22	-	182
Kentisbere and Blackborough	619	610	5	38	2	655
Nether Ex	42	33	-	13	-	46
Payhembury	286	243	2	34	1	280
Plymtree	138	150	1	24	4	179
Sheldon	101	81	2	9	-	92
Silverton	737	629	2	61	20	712
Tallerton	229	180	3	28	2	213
Thorverton	711	635	4	55	8	702

DEVON.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
HAYTOR Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Abbots Kerswell	160	123	4	17	3	147
Berry Pomeroy	653	619	14	67	25	725
Brixham	2,086	1,744	39	126	115	2,024
Broadhempstone	268	208	10	27	23	268
Buckland-in-the-Moor	49	40	2	6	-	48
Churston Ferrers	307	235	4	29	23	291
Cockington	76	75	2	15	11	103
Coffinswell	124	111	-	14	2	127
Denbury	131	88	3	14	10	115
Ipplepen	391	373	7	22	20	422
King's Kerswell	277	273	10	22	16	321
Kingswear	116	136	-	7	-	143
Little Hempstone	104	97	6	17	4	124
Marldon	199	187	4	17	5	213
Mary Church, St.	507	450	14	19	25	508
Newton Abbots	503	311	4	29	22	366
Paignton	699	666	18	59	26	769
Staverton	631	607	-	45	-	652
Stoke Gabriel	414	187	-	35	8	230
Torbryan	157	136	2	20	3	161
Tormoham	617	415	91	27	97	630
Widecombe-in-the-Moor	367	295	25	21	13	354
Woodland	168	121	5	17	8	151
Woolborough	507	313	1	29	23	366
HEMIOCK Hundred.						
Awliscombe	202	178	1	19	8	206
Buckerell	180	129	-	23	4	156
Church Stanton	400	370	-	19	-	389
Clayhidon	495	462	6	25	4	497
Culmstock	793	808	6	30	35	879
Dunkerswell	161	146	3	15	-	164
Hemiock	988	917	8	40	18	983
LIFTON Hundred.						
Bradstone	67	53	-	12	1	66
Bratton Clovelly	297	232	3	30	12	277
Bridestowe	335	236	31	32	31	330
Broadwood Widger	347	285	4	26	-	315
Coryton	98	83	-	8	7	98
Dunterton	64	49	-	12	2	63
Germansweek	88	60	1	8	3	72
Kelly	158	125	-	15	18	158
Lamerton	925	535	92	68	162	857
Lewtrenchard	177	158	-	17	8	183
Lifton	393	353	3	53	54	463
Lydford	286	211	18	17	12	258
Mary Stow	143	100	7	18	1	126
Mary Tavy	268	162	56	12	33	263
Oakhampton	816	696	2	-	73	771
Sourton	338	306	3	21	2	332
Stowford	146	124	2	16	5	147
Sydenham Damerell	183	132	16	12	13	173
Thrushelton	282	264	-	18	-	282
Virginstow	39	28	2	4	5	39
MOLTON, SOUTH, Hundred.						
Anstey, East	69	44	-	12	-	56
Anstey, West	101	70	-	16	11	97
Bishop's Tawton	559	470	6	8	13	497
Chittlehamton	608	548	8	61	-	617
George Nympton	105	103	-	19	2	124
Knowstone	197	110	-	16	1	127
Landkey	245	202	-	28	18	248
Molland	214	177	-	20	3	200
Molton, North	1,001	793	-	86	7	886
Molton, South	1,421	1,261	76	-	27	1,364
Satterleigh	20	11	-	4	-	15
Swimbridge	605	530	8	60	3	601
Twitchin	78	82	-	12	1	95
Warkley	190	169	1	13	-	183

DEVON.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
OTTERY, ST. MARY, Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ottery, St. Mary	1,220	1,032	24	146	- -	1,202
PLYMPTON Hundred.						
Brixton	420	339	10	36	16	401
Plympton-Maurice	264	276	- -	- -	13	289
Plympton, St. Mary	1,034	898	- -	141	53	1,092
Plymstock	1,103	977	- -	71	54	1,102
Revelstock	225	187	9	12	10	218
Shaw	210	157	2	20	15	194
Wembury	352	332	- -	33	- -	365
Yealmpton	676	597	23	55	10	685
ROBOROUGH Hundred.						
Beer Ferris	730	629	15	68	53	765
Bickleigh	75	60	4	20	2	86
Buckland Monachorum	552	385	2	52	1	440
Budeaux, St.	690	610	8	35	1	654
Compton Gifford	133	88	3	23	3	117
Eggbuckland	667	566	4	78	18	666
Meavey	124	112	4	19	4	139
Peter Tavy and Wilsworthy	195	164	1	24	16	205
Sampford Spiney	77	65	- -	12	14	91
Sheepstor	34	35	7	10	2	54
Tamerton Foliatt	424	325	1	60	53	439
Walkhampton	253	183	12	29	34	258
Weston Peverell	281	252	2	33	15	302
Whitechurch	439	335	42	34	29	440
SHEBBEAR Hundred.						
Abbotsham	106	120	- -	18	2	140
Alwington	153	128	- -	15	3	146
Beaford	265	265	3	12	7	287
Bideford	2,202	1,142	120	350	524	2,136
Buckland Brewer	398	341	- -	28	3	372
Buckland Filleigh	87	89	- -	8	2	99
Bulkworthy	65	59	- -	5	1	65
Frithelstock	378	276	24	31	- -	331
Huish	62	48	- -	8	3	59
Iddesleigh	132	113	1	14	3	131
Landcross	19	14	- -	2	1	17
Langtree	335	277	- -	21	10	308
Littleham	153	129	- -	12	9	150
Meeth	112	115	1	5	4	125
Merton	295	223	- -	21	28	272
Monkleigh	202	183	- -	13	5	201
Newton, St. Petrock	60	51	- -	7	2	60
Northam	940	579	4	41	38	662
Parkham	283	212	- -	33	24	269
Peters Marland	71	66	- -	8	3	77
Petrockstow	208	178	- -	15	11	204
Putford, East	43	38	- -	9	1	48
Shebbear	449	433	3	19	3	458
Shipwash	165	143	7	10	- -	160
Torrington, Little	267	222	- -	18	2	242
Ware Gifford	168	144	19	12	3	178
SHERWILL Hundred.						
Arlington	123	82	- -	38	7	127
Brenton	787	619	3	83	8	713
Challacombe	36	23	- -	15	2	40
Charles	91	54	- -	13	5	72
Countisbury	22	18	- -	5	4	27
Highbray	64	49	- -	16	3	68
Linton	272	233	3	18	2	256
Loxhore	90	76	- -	11	3	90
Matrinhoe	57	46	- -	7	- -	53
Paracombe	109	128	- -	13	1	142
Sherwill	425	355	- -	38	7	400
Stoke Rivers	142	94	- -	17	8	119

DEVON.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
STANBOROUGH Hundred	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Allington, East	402	347	3	21	16	387
Allington, West	486	455	5	52	-	512
Brent, South	608	576	7	50	6	639
Buckfastleigh	843	662	36	44	16	758
Churchstow	249	209	-	31	2	242
Dartington	300	309	1	30	6	346
Dean Prior	288	219	9	25	1	254
Diptford	333	330	3	29	15	377
Holne	122	51	-	13	-	64
Huish, North	210	176	10	24	-	210
Huish, South	163	187	-	16	2	205
Kingsbridge	641	576	8	20	17	621
Loddiswell	294	305	10	27	-	342
Marlborough	473	466	-	59	13	538
Milton, South	207	194	1	19	-	214
Moreleigh	106	85	-	9	-	94
Rattery	320	299	4	30	1	334
Thurlestone	178	150	11	29	16	206
Woodleigh	133	122	5	20	-	147
TAVISTOCK Hundred.						
Brentor	59	43	-	8	8	59
Milton Abbott	702	640	5	68	-	713
Tavistock	1,481	1,517	33	232	127	1,909
TAWTON, NORTH, Hundred.						
Ashreigny, or Ringsash	321	287	-	25	1	313
Atherington	269	229	-	21	4	254
Bow, or Nymett Tracy	360	330	14	30	10	384
Brushford	68	54	-	6	3	63
Bundley	131	109	2	12	4	127
Burrington	402	333	37	28	3	401
Chawley	375	326	7	39	3	375
Clanaborough	62	44	-	10	1	55
Coleridge	147	125	4	22	8	159
Dolton	287	252	1	24	10	287
Dowland	58	49	-	8	-	57
Down, St. Mary	155	98	-	18	-	116
Eggsford	74	66	3	4	-	73
Highbickington	285	255	10	28	3	296
Lapford	201	215	-	27	-	242
Nymett, Rowland	15	12	-	4	2	18
Tawton, North	780	668	30	55	9	762
Wembworthy	126	113	-	13	2	128
Zeal Monachorum	357	347	6	29	14	396
TEIGNBRIDGE Hundred.						
Ashburton	1,675	1,091	16	61	304	1,472
Bickington	190	97	10	9	4	120
Bovey, North	293	238	1	16	25	280
Bovey Tracey	720	617	1	47	51	716
Hennock	320	300	4	26	6	336
Highweek	401	337	1	31	29	398
Ideford	141	127	8	16	4	155
Ilsington	590	491	5	30	10	536
Kingsteignton	480	481	3	33	-	517
Lustleigh	165	96	1	10	5	112
Mannaton	250	239	19	11	7	276
Moreton Hampstead	981	882	32	44	5	963
Teigngrace	48	30	2	8	2	42
TIVERTON Hundred.						
Calverleigh	26	16	-	6	1	23
Huntsham	78	56	-	12	3	71
Loxbear	52	43	-	9	3	55
Tiverton	5,558	4,612	52	257	26	4,947
Uplowman	227	179	-	24	28	231
WINKLEY Hundred.						
Winkley	594	593	-	30	20	643

DEVON.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WYTHERIDGE Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bishop's Nympton	578	503	-	38	9	550
Cheldon	30	30	-	6	-	36
Chulmleigh	582	555	2	73	13	643
Creacombe	22	16	-	4	-	20
Cruwys Morchard	325	255	2	37	23	317
King's Nympton	198	157	-	36	2	195
Mary Ansleigh	83	63	-	14	2	79
Meshaw	48	37	-	8	2	47
Oakford	204	182	1	39	1	223
Puddington	69	55	-	7	2	64
Rackenford	137	112	-	19	4	135
Romansleigh	77	57	-	14	1	72
Rose Ash	219	176	-	21	1	198
Stoodley	169	134	-	35	-	169
Templeton	108	88	-	12	3	103
Thelbridge	118	95	3	16	-	114
Washfordpyne	45	37	-	7	2	46
Wytheridge	438	380	1	56	1	438
Woolfardisworthy	91	69	-	11	2	82
Worlington, East	125	99	-	11	-	110
Worlington, West	66	65	-	12	-	77
WONFORD Hundred.						
Alphington	575	470	18	63	14	565
Bramford Speke	237	186	1	24	4	215
Bridford	291	255	1	24	5	285
Chagford	632	571	1	37	16	625
Cheriton, Bishop	217	161	24	29	14	228
Christow	278	261	7	27	2	297
Combintinhead	193	165	7	20	3	195
Drewsteignton	449	444	1	52	3	500
Dunsford	245	219	5	36	2	262
Gidley	52	51	-	6	3	60
Heavitree	685	309	1	67	148	525
Hittesleigh	55	42	1	6	6	55
Holcombe Burnell	125	107	1	12	3	123
Huxham	145	143	-	8	7	158
Leonard, St.	154	106	-	13	13	132
Nicholas, St.	265	211	2	11	31	255
Ogwell, East	136	138	1	18	8	165
Ogwell, West	100	86	-	10	5	101
Pinhoe	270	231	-	30	8	269
Poltimore	145	134	4	15	7	160
Rew	130	88	-	24	5	117
Sowton	243	217	4	16	6	243
Spreyton	116	72	-	19	4	95
Stoke Cannon	154	118	7	18	-	143
Stokeintinhead	229	181	4	21	18	224
Tawton, South	925	863	8	52	21	944
Tedburn, St. Mary	367	343	2	32	2	379
Thomas, St., the Apostle	1,252	948	60	100	161	1,269
Throwley	174	132	1	17	3	153
Topsham	1,464	1,251	43	61	67	1,422
Upex	-	Returned with Rew Parish.				
Uptonpyne	358	286	3	24	12	325
Whitstone	265	178	-	45	16	239
EXETER City.						
United Parishes	5,000	5,706	275	-	1,102	7,083
TOWN of PLYMOUTH and Suburbs.						
Plymouth	9,900	9,395	230	-	274	9,899
Stoke Damerell	9,446	8,059	186	418	276	8,939
Stonehouse, East	2,046	2,109	177	91	197	2,574
TOTALS £.	186,171	161,696	4,014	13,999	9,128	188,837

County of Dorset.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
DIVISION of BLANDFORD: BARROW Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
AFFPUDDLE	135	108	- -	24	2	134
Turner's Puddle	54	40	- -	12	2	54
BEER REGIS Hundred.						
Beer Regis	537	376	52	60	14	502
Milborne Stileham	77	59	- -	7	1	67
Winterborne Kingston	213	198	31	32	1	262
COMBS DITCH Hundred.						
Anderson	54	9	- -	15	1	25
Blandford, St. Mary	192	158	- -	21	2	181
Bloxworth	116	74	- -	31	1	106
Thompson	No levy	2	- -	7	- -	9
Winterborne Clenstone	95	73	- -	18	- -	91
Winterborne Whitechurch	337	263	- -	28	1	292
HASILOR Hundred.						
Arne and Slape	78	86	4	7	2	99
Church Knowle	286	207	83	12	- -	302
Holme, East	21	10	1	3	- -	14
Kimmeridge	60	34	- -	21	2	57
Steeple	126	114	- -	23	2	139
Tyneham	143	110	2	23	1	136
PIMPERNE Hundred.						
Bryanstone	28	24	- -	23	- -	47
Dewlish	145	106	15	23	1	145
Durweston	271	250	- -	18	1	269
Fifehead Neville	43	31	- -	9	2	42
Hammoon	72	60	- -	18	1	79
Haslebury Bryant	204	166	- -	36	5	207
Langton Long Blandford	152	131	- -	18	3	152
Milborne St. Andrew's and Milborne Church-stone	222	200	5	11	2	218
Pimperne	321	282	1	27	3	313
Steepleton Preston	33	6	- -	8	1	15
Stowerpain	267	265	1	18	2	286
Tarrant Hinton	128	101	2	27	2	132
Tarrant Keynston	172	174	- -	18	1	193
Tarrant Launceston	32	27	- -	12	2	41
Tarrant Rawston	24	15	- -	18	- -	33
Winterborne Houghton	100	98	- -	9	1	108
Winterbourne Strickland and Quarleston	284	243	- -	9	2	254
ROWBARROW Hundred.						
Langton Matravers	350	319	1	15	- -	335
Sandwich or Swanage	851	819	10	16	21	866
Studland	254	211	7	5	31	254
Worth Matravers	215	208	1	17	- -	226
RUSHMOOR Hundred.						
Winterborne Zilston	88	62	- -	17	- -	79
Wool	301	249	8	21	- -	278
WINFRITH Hundred.						
Chaldon Herring	125	96	- -	23	2	121
Combe Keynes	67	52	- -	13	- -	65
Lulworth, East	133	92	1	11	- -	104
Lulworth, West	179	149	2	17	4	172
Moreton	65	40	1	20	- -	61
Ower Moigne	217	171	- -	30	17	218
Poxwell	35	20	- -	14	- -	34
Stoke, East	238	269	2	16	2	289

DORSET.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WINFRITH Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Warmwell	32	14	-	9	-	23
Winfrith Newburgh	452	391	1	33	2	427
Woodsford	46	39	-	19	1	59
DIVISION of BRIDPORT: BEAMINSTER and REDHONE Hundred:						
Beaminster	1,273	1,167	11	87	5	1,270
Bradpole	249	239	1	25	4	269
Broad Winsor	538	487	21	69	26	603
Chardstock, N. and S.	884	682	58	97	190	1,027
Cheddington	109	84	3	13	2	102
Corscomb	339	256	1	78	4	339
Mapperton	50	44	2	12	-	58
Mosterton	139	115	-	12	3	130
Netherbury	792	592	3	106	20	721
Perrott, South	283	275	-	12	-	287
Poorton, North	59	47	-	12	7	66
Stoke Abbots	261	207	3	35	-	245
Wambroke	148	100	25	23	1	149
EGGERTON Hundred.						
Askerswell	50	50	-	15	-	65
Bothenhampton	161	116	1	23	4	144
Hooke	71	71	-	13	2	86
Loders	402	294	-	69	14	377
Longbredy	163	129	-	28	5	162
Winterbourne Abbas	92	67	-	13	-	80
Wraxhall	38	22	-	9	1	32
GODERTHORNE Hundred.						
Allington	446	378	-	23	33	434
Bincombe	108	88	-	10	5	103
Burton Bradstock	421	369	3	50	3	425
Compton Vallance	51	31	-	20	-	51
Frampton	214	164	1	42	7	214
Powerstock	591	501	-	67	14	582
Shipton George	108	79	-	23	3	105
Wallditch	63	52	1	6	3	62
WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM Hundred.						
Bettiscombe	67	54	-	11	1	66
Burstock	155	127	-	11	2	140
Catherston Lewston	8	1	-	5	1	7
Charmouth	236	124	37	6	57	224
Chideock	357	300	3	31	18	352
Halstock	176	161	1	32	-	194
Hawkchurch	343	304	11	32	3	350
Marshwood	310	223	-	36	-	259
Pilsdon	94	80	-	12	1	93
Stanton St. Gabriel	36	21	-	10	1	32
Stockland, N. and S.	502	396	13	75	-	484
Symondsbury, N. and S.	559	480	1	58	6	545
Whitechurch Canonicorum	556	437	-	68	11	516
Wotton Fitzpain	255	216	1	25	1	243
DIVISION of DORCHESTER: CULLIFORD TREE Hundred.						
Broadway	185	153	-	24	3	180
Buckland Ripers	71	46	-	7	1	54
Chickerell, West	82	63	17	11	2	93
Knighton, West	128	106	-	20	-	126
Osmington	181	100	-	42	-	142
Portland, Isle of	706	662	-	21	6	689
Preston and Sutton Pointz	276	182	-	27	1	210
Radipole	118	106	-	18	4	128
Stafford, West	55	42	1	16	1	60
Stockwood	39	17	-	11	-	28

DORSET.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CULLIFORD TREE Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Upway	98	151	-	39	2	192
Whitcomb	56	27	1	7	21	56
Winterborne Came	50	20	8	19	1	48
Winterborne Herringstone	22	7	-	13	2	22
Winterborne Monckton	31	27	-	5	4	36
GEORGE Hundred.						
Bradford Peverell and Muckleford	118	99	-	17	3	119
Broadmayne	65	56	-	9	-	65
Charminster	231	145	-	43	5	193
Stinsford	127	76	-	48	2	126
Stratton and Grimstone	167	138	1	26	1	166
Winterborne, St. Martin's	227	121	1	45	34	201
PIDDLETOWN Hundred.						
Athelhampstone	21	10	-	15	1	26
Burlestone	12	9	-	5	-	14
Piddlehinton	179	151	1	15	2	169
Piddletown	453	267	55	104	13	439
Tincleton Clift	94	85	-	9	1	95
Tolpuddle	210	191	1	23	3	218
Wyke Regis	336	254	-	26	11	291
TOLLERFORD Hundred.						
Chelborough, East, and Luccomb	21	14	2	9	-	25
Chelborough, West	32	19	1	9	-	29
Chilfroome	37	20	-	10	-	30
Eversholt	316	154	1	13	96	264
Froom, St. Quinton	111	60	-	17	-	77
Froom, Vau Church	39	23	-	11	3	37
Maiden Newton	104	109	4	45	-	158
Melbury, Sampford	45	36	-	8	-	44
Rampisham	104	94	-	18	1	113
Toller, Fratrum or Little	17	4	-	9	-	13
Toller, Porcorum or Great	196	174	-	31	1	206
Winford, Eagle	176	137	-	17	-	154
UGGESCOMBE Hundred.						
Abbotsbury	376	300	1	50	15	366
Chilcombe	11	-	-	11	-	11
Dalwood	172	128	10	21	3	162
Fleet	32	22	-	10	-	32
Fordington	702	462	21	34	95	612
Hermitage	53	48	-	11	12	71
Kingston Russell	16	3	-	11	2	16
Langton Herring	75	51	3	6	-	60
Little Bredy	40	24	-	15	-	39
Litton Chiney	156	93	1	45	4	143
Portisham	474	300	56	84	66	506
Punchknowle	138	117	3	16	1	137
Swyre	78	63	-	10	1	74
Winterborne Steepleton	10	5	-	2	-	7
DIVISION of SHASTON: BADBURY Hundred.						
Chalbury	72	42	-	12	-	54
Gussage, St. Michael	92	78	2	28	-	108
Hinton, Martell	118	72	-	22	-	94
Hinton, Parva	10	5	-	6	1	12
Horton	216	164	2	22	1	189
Moor Chritchell	175	109	4	20	-	133
Parley, West	207	170	1	13	1	185
Preston-cum-Crawford or Tarrant Abbey	50	32	-	13	-	45
Shapwick	327	303	4	33	1	341
Wimborne, Minster	1,598	1,503	42	155	30	1,730

367

DORSET.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
COGDEAN Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Canford, Magna	374	292	9	28	7	336
Charlton Marshall	190	158	-	31	1	190
Corfe, Mullen	264	191	11	24	1	227
Hamworthy	116	83	-	31	20	134
Kingston or Kinson	213	198	-	32	1	231
Longfleet	398	217	8	103	6	334
Lytchett Matravers	218	264	12	16	3	295
Lytchett Minster	208	134	-	12	34	180
Parkston	204	114	1	85	17	217
Sturminster, Marshall	517	406	10	59	-	475
CRANBORNE Hundred.						
Ashmore	93	66	-	16	3	85
Belchalwell	108	67	-	18	14	99
Cranborne	1,025	948	5	85	4	1,042
Edmonsham	247	205	2	20	-	227
Farnham, Royal	21	10	2	4	-	16
Farnham, Tollard	78	75	4	8	-	87
Hampreston	496	352	4	27	121	504
Pentridge	125	105	2	7	-	114
Shillingstone or Shilling Okeford	244	189	-	35	3	227
Tarrant Gunville	275	240	-	20	4	264
Tarrant Rushton	46	64	-	20	1	85
Turnworth	47	34	-	13	1	48
Witchampton	229	153	1	24	1	179
GILLINGHAM Liberty.						
Bourton	222	208	-	12	3	223
Gillingham	1,054	1,000	1	88	41	1,130
Motcombe	741	685	-	47	9	741
KNOWLTON Hundred.						
Critchell, Long	38	41	2	14	-	57
Gussage All Saints	151	143	4	30	-	177
Wimborne St. Giles	113	143	-	24	1	168
Woodlands	128	161	2	23	1	187
LOOSEBARROW Hundred.						
Almer and Mapperton	59	43	-	11	1	55
Morden, East	303	195	-	39	-	234
Spetisbury	296	232	-	26	2	260
SIXPENNY HANDLEY Hundred.						
Cann St. Rumbolds, or West Melbury	153	103	-	23	18	144
Compton Abbas	140	129	1	23	11	164
Fontmell Magna and Hartgrove	523	429	3	37	16	485
Handley, Sixpenny	499	572	1	43	1	617
Iwerne Minster	444	241	14	39	150	444
Melbury, Abbas, East	218	151	2	9	37	199
Orchard, East	95	74	-	18	2	94
Orchard, West	125	110	-	19	1	130
UPWIMBORNE Hundred.						
Chettle	45	43	1	14	-	58
Tarrant Monkton	159	161	-	17	20	198
DIVISION of SHERBORNE: BROWNSHALL Hundred.						
Stalbridge	1,186	1,011	39	113	31	1,194
Stourton Caundle	135	111	-	25	-	136
BUCKLAND and STURMINSTER NEWTON CASTLE Hundred.						
Buckland, Newton	623	373	4	94	59	530
Hinton, St. Mary	141	110	-	18	11	139
Mappowder	99	73	-	29	1	103

DORSET.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BUCKLAND & STURMINSTER NEWTON CASTLE Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Margaret, Marsh	20	5	- -	11	1	17
Marnhull	684	616	3	92	15	726
Okeford Fitzpain	317	254	- -	44	3	301
Pulham, East and West	171	139	- -	39	- -	178
Stock Gayland	62	52	- -	8	2	62
Sturminster Newton Castle	1,366	1,080	1	68	153	1,302
Wootton Glanville and Newland	163	130	- -	29	1	160
CERNE TOTCOMBE and MODBURY Hundred.						
Cattistock	221	159	2	30	18	209
Cerne, Abbas	547	508	- -	41	8	557
Cerne, Nether	9	1	- -	8	- -	9
Compton, West	34	22	- -	10	1	33
Godmanstone	54	43	- -	9	1	53
Hillfield	77	65	- -	10	1	76
Mintern Magna	143	122	- -	17	6	145
Piddletrenthide	300	193	- -	33	23	249
Sydling, St. Nicholas	346	213	8	51	22	294
REDLANE Hundred.						
Buckhorn, Weston	193	136	7	30	24	197
Childe Okeford	295	242	1	32	2	277
Fifehead Magdalen	70	47	- -	25	1	73
Iwerne Courtenay, or Shroughton-with-Ranston	301	257	3	20	3	283
Kington Magna-cum-Ryland	277	198	1	26	19	244
Manston	82	43	- -	29	1	73
Silton	197	171	1	16	- -	188
Stower, East	173	185	- -	24	14	223
Stower, West	154	129	- -	16	1	146
Stower, Provost	418	317	1	42	8	368
Sutton Waldron	112	78	2	15	2	97
Todber	68	55	- -	7	2	64
SHERBORNE Hundred.						
Beer Hackett	39	39	- -	12	- -	51
Bradford, Abbas	131	125	- -	24	2	151
Castleton	99	49	1	5	43	98
Caundle, Bishops	161	117	1	23	23	164
Caundle, Marsh	51	37	- -	10	1	48
Caundle, Purse	117	99	- -	10	1	110
Cerne, Up	17	7	- -	7	3	17
Compton, Nether	183	158	- -	24	1	183
Compton, Over	71	46	- -	24	- -	70
Folke, with Allweston and Batterwick	155	77	1	17	54	149
Haydon	36	29	- -	13	1	43
Holnest	95	74	- -	10	1	85
Lillington	93	71	- -	21	1	93
Longburton	105	102	- -	10	- -	112
Lydlinch	109	98	- -	25	1	124
Oborne	55	51	- -	5	- -	56
Sherborne	1,739	1,215	6	101	1,086	2,408
Thornford	119	73	- -	24	36	133
Wootton, North	24	17	- -	5	1	23
WHITWAY Hundred.						
Alton Pancrass	75	53	- -	30	- -	83
Cheselborne	203	150	- -	38	- -	188
Hilton	462	257	- -	30	22	309
Ibberton	105	73	- -	21	5	99
Melcombe Horsey	69	30	- -	38	- -	68
Milton, Abbas	443	339	- -	51	1	391
Stoke Wake	53	25	- -	27	1	53
Woolland	74	53	- -	21	- -	74

369

DORSET.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
YETMINSTER Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Batcombe	48	30	-	9	9	48
Chetnole	100	103	-	19	1	123
Clifton Mabank	52	33	-	32	6	71
Leigh	176	108	-	29	40	177
Melbury Bubb, with Woolcombe	63	31	-	26	7	64
Melbury, Osmond	188	167	-	17	-	184
Ryme Intrinsica	85	76	-	17	1	94
Yetminster	226	186	-	38	1	225
Town of BLANDFORD FORUM.						
Blandford Forum	985	985	7	39	508	1,539
Town of BRIDPORT.						
Bridport	1,310	1,243	17	42	28	1,330
Town of CORFE CASTLE.						
Corfe Castle, including the N. and S. Divisions	1,025	803	9	58	72	942
Town and Borough of DORCHESTER.						
All Saints	343	241	21	23	3	288
Peter, St.	466	310	-	23	95	428
Trinity, the Holy	402	335	7	28	13	383
Town and Borough of LYME REGIS.						
Lyme Regis	1,039	873	33	74	43	1,023
Town and County of the Town of POOL.						
James, St.	2,908	3,040	72	417	101	3,630
Town of SHAFTESBURY.						
James, St.	517	392	2	29	67	490
Peter, St.	491	401	-	15	32	448
Trinity, the Holy	699	628	2	15	28	673
Town and Borough of WAREHAM.						
Lady St. Mary	449	371	11	16	16	414
Martin, St., Within and Without	221	156	9	4	32	201
The Holy Trinity Within	111	88	9	5	8	110
The Holy Trinity Without	261	241	-	5	14	260
Town and Borough of WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE REGIS.						
Melcombe Regis	1,853	1,554	34	39	143	1,770
Weymouth	696	661	60	17	15	753
TOTALS £.	71,038	58,267	1,153	7,855	4,614	71,889

County of Durham.

CHESTER WARD: East Division.						
BARMSTON	44	31	5	6	-	42
Bedlington or Bedlingtonshire	662	386	28	91	108	613
Boldon	279	165	-	45	33	243
Fulwell	58	33	1	21	2	57
Gateshead St. Mary	3,884	2,806	59	484	410	3,759
Harton	96	65	1	27	3	96
Heworth, Upper and Nether	1,192	974	37	114	194	1,319
Hilton	183	123	22	20	-	165

DURHAM.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CHESTER WARD: East Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Jarrow and Monkton	1,119	741	93	109	119	1,062
Monkwearmouth	260	202	40	25	92	359
Monkwearmouth Shore	*1,911	1,286	39	62	315	1,702
Shields, South	3,466	2,972	37	104	335	3,448
Southwick	306	208	10	25	76	319
Usworth, Great and Little	751	615	102	62	3	782
Washington	506	354	11	42	93	500
Westoe	2,120	1,599	230	106	171	2,106
Whitburn and Cleadon	198	247	3	67	18	335
CHESTER WARD: Middle Division.						
Birtley	420	279	7	37	122	445
Broom	71	30	30	7	2	69
Chester-le-Street	701	450	8	60	183	701
Crossgate	372	277	34	29	30	370
Edmondsley	95	93	-	-	-	93
Elvett	789	522	7	116	68	713
Framwellgate	440	372	7	58	41	478
Harraton	822	603	18	53	167	841
Lamesley	975	764	4	115	95	978
Ouston	44	32	2	13	-	47
Pelton	225	252	3	27	11	293
Plawsworth	64	44	2	12	6	64
Tanfield	1,033	719	19	98	191	1,027
Urpeth	250	180	37	35	-	252
Waldridge	49	23	12	14	-	49
CHESTER: West Division.						
Ash or Esh	115	83	6	22	-	111
Benfieldside	172	125	3	23	8	159
Billingside	15	9	2	2	1	14
Chopwell	137	89	33	23	2	147
Collierley and Pontop	163	130	1	16	24	171
Conside and Knitsley	99	86	-	11	1	98
Crawcrook	130	71	1	18	14	104
Ebchester	114	79	9	10	18	116
Edmondbyers	94	91	20	11	3	125
Greencroft	118	80	-	15	9	104
Healeyfield	36	33	2	7	2	44
Hunstonworth	87	56	13	11	2	82
Iveston	53	32	3	10	7	52
Kimbleworth	10	3	-	7	-	10
Kyo	99	111	13	22	10	156
Lanchester (undivided part)	*695	357	12	87	36	492
Langley	100	75	8	12	2	97
Medomsley	236	178	10	29	13	230
Muggleswick and Hillfield	157	129	15	13	-	157
Ryton	180	115	8	20	25	168
Ryton Woodside	335	282	19	21	-	322
Satley	22	28	1	6	2	37
Stella	133	108	5	7	19	139
Whickham	1,250	980	15	132	120	1,247
Winlaton	1,709	1,536	51	71	50	1,708
Witton Gilbert	233	121	46	26	22	215
DARLINGTON WARD: South-east Division.						
Acliffe, Great	203	168	29	29	37	263
Archdeacon, Newton	44	20	-	14	10	44
Barmpton	93	35	1	15	-	51
Blackwell	202	167	-	32	-	199
Brafferton	118	88	3	18	1	110
Burden, Great	90	73	-	13	4	90
Byers Green	78	60	5	10	3	78
Chilton, Great	53	48	-	17	-	65
Coatsamoor	5	3	-	1	1	5
Cockerton	*208	170	1	27	10	208
Coniscliffe, High	117	68	10	19	11	108
Coniscliffe, Low	65	42	3	11	4	60
Counden Grange	22	3	-	6	13	22

DURHAM.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
DARLINGTON WARD: South-east Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Darlington	1,594	1,240	84	213	322	1,859
Denton	63	33	-	19	11	63
Eldon	65	25	-	11	28	64
Ferry Hill	*212	140	-	-	-	140
Haughton-le-Skerne	213	176	1	34	1	212
Heighington	190	163	6	26	23	218
Hett	97	63	1	10	21	95
Houghton-le-Side	38	13	1	7	-	21
Killerby	38	25	-	7	5	37
Merrington	97	57	14	17	8	96
Middlestone	40	18	8	9	5	40
Midridge	72	41	2	16	13	72
Midridge Grange	65	43	1	12	7	63
Morton Palmes	45	28	-	16	3	47
Old Park	13	9	2	1	1	13
Preston-le-Skerne	70	45	3	13	7	68
Redworth	101	97	2	23	10	132
School Aycliffe	39	23	1	5	2	31
Sunderland Bridge	91	49	-	19	21	89
Tudhoe	75	38	3	14	20	75
Walworth	115	81	2	18	14	115
Westerton	47	19	13	10	2	44
Whessoe and Beaumont Hill	78	55	5	14	9	83
Whitworth	28	14	1	9	4	28
Whindlestone	105	39	17	15	35	106
Woodham	123	86	4	22	11	123
DARLINGTON WARD: South-west Division.						
Barnard Castle	1,360	1,097	29	57	177	1,360
Bolam	43	42	-	9	7	58
Cleatlam	38	22	-	9	2	33
Cockfield	139	106	5	17	9	137
Egglestone	153	105	4	21	37	167
Forrest and Harwood	391	287	43	14	33	377
Gainford	189	147	6	32	42	227
Headlam	70	48	4	9	1	62
Hilton	75	19	3	10	43	75
Ingleton	89	87	2	10	8	107
Langleydale and Shotton	200	156	6	18	43	223
Langton	90	59	-	8	8	75
Marwood	220	140	3	23	25	191
Middleton-in-Teasdale	563	453	37	24	49	563
Morton Tinmouth	56	48	2	6	1	57
Newbiggin	*238	205	14	10	-	229
Piersebridge	83	71	5	10	11	97
Raby and Keverstone	222	118	6	23	26	173
Staindrop	425	281	-	36	177	494
Stainton and Streatham	246	140	-	20	47	207
Summerhouse	52	40	1	7	4	52
Wackerfield	58	4	3	6	47	60
Westwick	60	49	2	15	10	76
Whorlton	102	66	5	21	-	92
Winstone	266	237	8	18	2	265
Woodland	63	44	-	9	11	64
DARLINGTON WARD: North-west Division.						
Auckland, St. Andrew	127	89	1	13	11	114
Auckland, Bishop	693	689	8	57	76	830
Auckland, St. Helen	152	95	5	24	27	151
Auckland, West	569	416	12	53	119	600
Bedburn, North	213	173	2	18	16	209
Bedburn, South	125	86	6	24	9	125
Binchester	44	25	-	6	10	41
Brancepeth	235	175	5	26	17	223
Brandon and Byshottles	282	259	4	41	7	311
Cornsay	88	50	5	11	10	76

DURHAM.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
DARLINGTON WARD: North-west Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Coundon	129	91	10	13	15	129
Crook and Billy Row	171	118	22	15	14	169
Escomb	131	94	3	14	9	120
Evenwood and Barony	579	463	63	42	12	580
Hamsterley	187	137	30	20	- -	187
Hedleyhope	66	43	5	5	14	67
Hemlington Row	71	34	22	8	3	67
Hunwick and Hemlington	82	55	1	11	2	69
Lynesack and Softley	361	252	19	30	31	332
Newfield	15	12	- -	1	- -	13
Newton Cap	55	27	1	12	12	52
Pollard's Land	56	38	1	6	3	48
Shildon	138	49	3	24	52	128
Stanhope	2,813	2,276	339	123	44	2,782
Stockley	34	30	2	7	4	43
Thickley, East	13	5	- -	8	- -	13
Willington	80	71	2	12	8	93
Witton-le-Wear	195	122	3	21	23	169
Wolsingham	1,011	818	13	76	138	1,045
EASINGTON WARD: North Division.						
Bailey, North	170	122	2	20	26	170
Bailey, South	88	68	- -	6	25	99
Biddick, South	241	208	2	7	24	241
Bishopwearmouth	2,514	2,366	90	480	364	3,300
Bishopwearmouth Pans	327	312	21	13	14	360
Bournmoor	552	518	5	15	15	553
Burdon	54	40	1	12	2	55
Cocken	44	9	14	9	12	44
Cold Hesleton	16	2	6	5	2	15
Dalton-le-Dale	22	12	3	5	2	22
Dawdon	124	66	8	21	26	121
Eppleton, Great	25	15	1	8	- -	24
Eppleton, Little	7	3	- -	4	1	8
Ford, High	241	185	8	32	12	237
Herrington, East and Middle	80	22	28	16	7	73
Herrington, West	137	108	1	23	6	138
Hetton-le-Hole	963	582	65	99	103	849
Houghton-le-Spring	860	451	179	111	119	860
Lambton	124	115	- -	7	2	124
Lumley, Great	387	295	10	42	43	390
Lumley, Little	113	92	4	17	- -	113
Moorhouse	31	9	2	5	3	19
Moorsley	98	31	4	14	41	90
Morton, East	25	7	5	9	4	25
Morton, Grange	61	28	- -	7	27	62
Newbottle	572	363	21	50	138	572
Offerton	81	61	2	13	8	84
Painshaw	824	588	81	40	147	856
Rainton, East	289	169	4	34	73	280
Rainton, West	327	210	7	40	66	323
Ryhope	173	119	5	28	- -	152
Seaham	30	22	2	13	3	40
Seaton and Slingley	43	17	5	12	6	40
Silksworth	116	69	12	14	- -	95
Tunstall	33	13	4	16	4	37
Warden Law	18	20	- -	10	2	32
EASINGTON WARD: South Division.						
Cassop	10	4	1	6	4	15
Castle Eden	123	93	3	16	27	139
Coxhoe	71	45	10	12	20	87
Easington	235	176	5	39	10	230
Gilligate, St. Giles's	437	394	36	40	32	502
Haswell	159	48	24	29	58	159
Hawthorn	81	32	37	7	6	82
Heseldon, Monk	94	64	4	15	12	95
Hutton, Henry	49	25	15	12	- -	52
Kelloe	60	49	1	7	3	60

DURHAM.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
EASINGTON WARD: Southern Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Nesbit	no levy	no poor	-	3	-	3
Pittington	300	142	47	48	78	315
Quarrington	86	53	23	7	-	83
Shadforth	70	26	2	16	19	63
Sheraton and Hulem	45	29	2	15	1	47
Sherburn	99	24	2	14	45	85
Sherburn House	53	44	-	9	-	53
Shincliffe	82	53	3	13	3	72
Shotton	99	88	4	19	6	117
Thornley	69	50	16	7	5	78
Thorp Bulmer	47	39	3	4	1	47
Trimdon	134	78	1	15	36	130
Wingate	148	121	13	13	-	147
STOCKTON WARD: North-east Division.						
Billingham	230	188	6	28	25	247
Bradbury	93	74	4	20	-	98
Brearton	15	9	1	4	-	14
Butterwick	38	21	1	6	6	34
Claxton	69	37	1	9	9	56
Cornforth	105	72	7	22	5	106
Cowpen Bewley	111	83	2	25	1	111
Dalton Piercey	28	23	5	7	1	36
Elstob	38	30	2	5	-	37
Elwick, part of	49	31	1	13	5	50
Elwick Hall	146	87	3	23	22	135
Embleton	56	31	5	9	4	49
Fishburn	86	61	7	19	-	87
Foxton and Shotton	48	39	1	8	1	49
Garmondsway Moor	38	30	4	6	-	40
Greatham	153	135	6	20	3	164
Grindon and Thorpe Thewles	127	84	3	16	15	118
Hart	113	84	4	18	7	113
Hartlepool	262	189	9	46	42	286
Mainsforth	18	11	3	4	-	18
Middleham, Bishop	140	99	17	17	6	139
Mordon	52	38	1	16	1	56
Newton Bewley	56	39	1	11	3	54
Seaton Carew	89	69	3	20	-	92
Sedgefield	422	372	9	50	28	459
Stainton, Great	77	60	-	10	5	75
Stranton	236	184	12	21	41	258
Thrislington	no levy	no poor.				
Throston	66	28	-	13	12	53
Whitton	87	27	51	6	2	86
Woolviston	186	147	5	19	9	180
STOCKTON WARD: South-west Division.						
Aislaby	175	112	16	19	-	147
Bishopton	77	73	-	16	12	101
Carlton	46	41	6	8	-	55
Coatham Mandeville	91	65	6	15	12	98
Craike	159	138	15	-	4	157
Dinsdale	45	24	1	17	1	43
Eaglescliffe	137	132	1	34	8	175
Elton	67	70	11	9	4	94
Hartburn, East	46	27	10	8	-	45
Hurworth	501	447	18	35	28	528
Middleton, St. George	122	109	-	23	20	152
Neesham	120	101	3	16	3	123
Newbiggin, East and West	23	16	1	5	1	23
Newsham	43	46	-	8	-	54
Newton, Long	161	134	6	29	-	169
Norton	585	634	25	73	18	750
Preston-upon-Tees	57	37	3	9	-	49
Redmarshall	52	27	2	8	3	40
Sadberge	165	135	4	22	34	195
Sockburn	42	30	-	8	3	41

DURHAM.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
STOCKTON WARD: South-west Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Stainton, Little	27	16	-	7	3	26
Stillington	10	4	-	6	-	10
Stockton-upon-Tees	2,620	2,279	13	220	107	2,619
ISLANDSHIRE.						
Ancroft	678	467	18	100	69	654
Holy Island	375	311	13	51	-	375
Kyloe	658	569	14	90	5	678
Ross	63	58	-	5	-	63
Tweedmouth	1,593	1,344	63	72	95	1,574
NORHAMSHIRE.						
Cornhill	371	274	5	48	42	369
Duddoe	178	157	-	17	6	180
Felkington	167	159	4	11	-	174
Grindon	13	13	-	28	-	41
Horncliffe	138	123	-	11	4	138
Loan End	81	66	3	15	-	84
Longridge	51	39	-	10	2	51
Norham	294	200	58	31	-	289
Norham, Mains	128	113	6	9	-	128
Shoreswood	130	106	7	15	-	128
Thornton	94	71	7	15	-	93
Twisel	198	181	-	13	4	198
DURHAM City.						
Nicholas, St.	837	825	8	38	55	926
SUNDERLAND Town.						
Sunderland	2,980	2,583	38	91	267	2,979
TOTALS	78,988	60,594	3,615	8,030	8,217	80,456

County of Essex.

BARSTABLE Hundred.						
BASILDON	99	63	6	22	2	93
Benfleet, North	113	93	-	35	-	128
Benfleet, South	279	195	2	38	3	238
Bowers Gifford	128	81	2	37	8	128
Bulpham	186	164	-	22	-	186
Burstead, Great	1,071	723	39	73	11	846
Burstead, Little	192	145	-	26	7	178
Chadwell, St. Mary's	138	134	3	27	2	166
Corringham	216	147	21	33	6	207
Doddinghurst	146	79	1	28	1	109
Downham	213	196	-	23	-	219
Dunton	104	111	-	31	1	143
Fobbing	287	232	11	30	13	286
Horndon, East	195	167	5	25	6	203
Horndon on the Hill	341	192	8	40	-	240
Horndon, West	70	60	1	15	7	83
Hutton	189	113	-	25	11	149
Ingrave	217	183	5	20	10	218
Laindon	254	191	29	28	6	254
Langdon Hills	200	162	1	19	8	190
Mucking	157	101	4	23	2	130
Nevendon	68	45	21	13	3	82
Orsett	717	626	28	62	-	716
Pitsea	117	88	2	24	1	115
Ramsden, Bell House	424	331	23	28	4	386
Ramsden, Crays	119	88	1	17	11	117
Shenfield	274	212	1	52	3	268
Stanford-le-Hope	346	235	7	34	15	291
Thundersley	218	201	11	30	12	254

375

ESSEX.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BARSTABLE Hundred–*continued*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Thurrock, Little	155	82	4	25	7	118
Tilbury, East	197	153	2	30	-	185
Tilbury, West	153	93	3	28	16	140
Vange	109	39	2	19	4	64
Wickford	242	154	3	25	1	183
BECONTREE Hundred.						
Barking	4,792	4,668	124	383	414	5,589
Dagenham	957	976	79	76	38	1,169
Ham, East	1,046	709	9	111	211	1,040
Ham, West	3,130	4,103	32	430	433	4,998
Ilford, Little	63	52	-	21	2	75
Leyton	1,387	1,174	26	163	122	1,485
Walthamstow	1,714	2,000	11	244	28	2,283
Wanstead	786	648	8	58	158	872
Woodford	1,178	868	9	210	43	1,130
CHAFFORD Hundred.						
Aveley	298	219	6	47	19	291
Brentwood	565	525	10	32	31	598
Childerditch	202	173	-	20	-	193
Cranham	146	125	1	29	2	157
Ockendon, North	158	102	1	30	2	135
Ockendon, South	393	308	47	59	28	442
Raynham	440	383	3	76	13	475
South Weald	631	483	4	111	12	610
Stifford	220	145	17	27	19	208
Thurrock, Grays	459	342	65	38	23	468
Thurrock, West, and Purfleet	596	455	16	55	9	535
Upminster, North and South	550	491	2	64	1	558
Warley, Great	310	230	13	35	3	281
Warley, Little	221	137	-	28	3	168
Wennington	123	96	-	30	1	127
CHELMSFORD Hundred.						
Baddow, Great	803	652	17	74	54	797
Baddow, Little	380	330	2	35	4	371
Blackmore	280	233	6	43	6	288
Boreham	644	545	-	55	25	625
Broomfield	404	359	-	45	10	414
Buttsbury	291	265	3	36	5	309
Chelmsford	2,701	2,051	78	151	275	2,555
Chignal, St. James	130	117	-	12	-	129
Chignal, Smealey	135	128	-	6	1	135
Danbury	439	396	8	40	8	452
Fryerning	262	223	13	29	18	283
Hanningfield, East	170	152	-	37	3	192
Hanningfield, South	67	48	1	18	10	77
Hanningfield, West	276	226	-	39	18	283
Ingatestone	545	369	36	54	62	521
Leighs, Great	397	367	6	34	-	407
Leighs, Little	120	101	-	17	2	120
Margaretting	385	308	-	38	53	399
Mountnessing	490	343	3	73	15	434
Rottendon	367	273	17	54	22	366
Roxwell	656	554	13	68	8	643
Runwell	155	113	2	28	4	147
Sandon	336	281	1	36	11	329
Springfield	453	436	7	78	49	570
Stock	146	151	-	30	10	191
Waltham, Great	1,184	1,214	10	109	145	1,478
Waltham, Little	575	464	20	41	5	530
Widford	207	185	-	14	18	217
Woodham Ferris	572	356	91	64	13	524
Writtle	1,987	1,720	21	136	39	1,916
CLAVERING Hundred.						
Berden	256	229	-	23	3	255
Clavering	888	776	20	63	5	864
Farnham	471	463	-	28	18	509

ESSEX.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CLAVERING Hundred—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Langley	260	219	15	16	- -	250
Manuden	367	432	- -	36	4	472
Ugley	211	176	1	26	40	243
DENGIE Hundred.						
Althorne	192	181	1	36	13	231
Asheldham	237	201	- -	14	7	222
Bradwell-juxta-Mare	497	367	2	76	13	458
Burnham	529	542	1	57	7	607
Cold Norton	66	55	- -	21	4	80
Creeksea or Crixeth	71	29	2	18	4	53
Dengie	323	201	- -	34	16	251
Fambridge, North	114	32	- -	20	1	53
Hazeleigh	133	109	3	14	5	131
Latchingdon	286	192	41	52	- -	285
Lawrence, St.	153	104	- -	17	3	124
Mayland	380	189	3	37	4	233
Mundon	229	143	1	44	6	194
Purleigh	612	529	5	71	8	613
Southminster	835	635	5	101	94	835
Steeple	205	218	- -	38	3	259
Stowmaries	233	201	- -	27	5	233
Tillingham	441	409	3	40	- -	452
Woodham, Mortimer	123	91	- -	19	2	112
Woodham, Walter	155	220	- -	45	15	280
DUNMOW Hundred.						
Barnston	284	178	4	17	31	230
Broxted	555	424	- -	40	13	477
Canfield, Great	352	347	2	31	21	401
Canfield, Little	282	254	- -	17	2	273
Chickney	64	47	- -	8	2	57
Dunmow, Great	1,379	1,222	14	90	56	1,382
Dunmow, Little	203	248	2	21	10	281
Easter, Good	286	259	2	23	2	286
Easter, High	480	507	8	53	8	576
Easton, Great	637	614	- -	33	15	662
Easton, Little	212	158	- -	24	30	212
Lindsell	522	493	5	17	10	525
Mashbury	66	59	- -	9	- -	68
Plashey	123	94	- -	10	6	110
Roothing, Aythorpe	165	156	- -	16	3	175
Roothing, Barnish	104	77	- -	13	2	92
Roothing, High	236	215	2	21	11	249
Roothing, Leaden	100	66	- -	9	- -	75
Roothing, Margaret	120	88	- -	12	1	101
Roothing, White	355	335	4	29	11	379
Shellow Bowels	18	15	- -	6	4	25
Thaxted	1,516	1,391	- -	80	23	1,494
Tilty	117	170	- -	16	2	188
Willingale, Doe	272	241	1	27	6	275
Willingale, Spain	171	95	1	14	4	114
FRESHWELL Hundred.						
Ashdon	611	611	- -	42	5	658
Bardfield, Great	699	641	3	37	48	729
Bardfield, Little	252	190	- -	17	6	213
Bardfield, Saling	205	195	2	12	3	212
Bartlow	159	159	1	10	- -	170
Bumpstead, Helion	510	479	- -	32	3	514
Hadstock	242	243	2	21	1	267
Hempstead	590	527	- -	43	11	581
Radwinter	443	430	2	47	5	484
Sampford, Great	472	454	- -	28	5	487
Sampford, Little or New	510	370	69	33	5	477
HARLOW Hundred.						
Hallingbury, Great	671	450	83	39	80	652
Hallingbury, Little	223	179	- -	23	3	205
Harlow	743	665	4	83	9	761

377

ESSEX.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
HARLOW Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hatfield, Broad Oak	1,484	1,194	36	111	12	1,353
Latton	148	96	2	36	8	142
Matching	411	371	- -	32	8	411
Nettswell	160	95	7	26	8	136
Parndon, Great	231	187	5	36	9	237
Parndon, Little	77	71	1	6	1	79
Roydon	262	217	- -	36	4	257
Sheering	169	142	1	25	5	173
HINCKFORD Hundred.						
Alphamstone	144	108	1	19	4	132
Ashen	169	133	3	22	2	160
Ballingdon	461	222	93	24	98	437
Belchamp, Otten	319	235	- -	23	15	273
Belchamp, St. Paul	365	320	2	29	10	361
Belchamp, Walter	312	258	- -	33	63	354
Birdbrook	355	322	- -	26	6	354
Bocking	2,015	2,104	7	71	- -	2,182
Borley	65	64	- -	14	2	80
Braintree	1,564	1,332	39	46	106	1,523
Bulmer	390	340	2	40	9	391
Bumpstead, Steeple	616	546	10	46	2	604
Bures (Hamlet)	247	207	- -	20	- -	227
Felsted	980	1,052	20	85	33	1,190
Finchingfield	1,691	1,603	- -	88	- -	1,691
Foxearth	277	234	- -	20	- -	254
Gestingthorpe	337	380	6	32	14	432
Gosfield	446	400	4	41	- -	445
Halstead	3,090	2,393	27	83	572	3,075
Hedingham, Castle	793	778	- -	38	31	847
Hedingham, Sible	1,639	1,822	1	77	57	1,957
Henny, Great	309	324	1	15	4	344
Henny, Little	45	40	- -	4	2	46
Lamarsh	358	336	- -	19	4	359
Liston	88	87	- -	10	- -	97
Maplestead, Great	289	394	- -	24	- -	418
Maplestead, Little	127	138	- -	10	1	149
Middleton	79	103	- -	12	- -	115
Ovington	106	51	2	11	1	65
Panfield	224	206	1	17	4	228
Pebmarsh	367	313	5	21	36	375
Pentlow	191	153	- -	23	6	182
Rayne	373	307	- -	21	32	360
Ridgwell	552	527	1	8	3	539
Saling, Great	213	201	- -	20	2	223
Shalford	240	199	- -	30	7	236
Stamborne	330	309	- -	20	3	332
Stebbing	1,001	1,035	- -	45	95	1,175
Stisted	461	430	6	35	5	476
Sturmer	185	170	1	12	1	184
Tilbury	233	236	1	16	6	259
Toppesfield	800	776	2	37	26	841
Twinstead	146	121	- -	13	4	138
Weathersfield	1,241	1,134	- -	61	12	1,207
Wickham, St. Paul	163	143	- -	14	3	160
Yeldham, Great	384	350	1	25	3	379
Yeldham, Little	139	121	- -	13	3	137
LEXDEN Hundred: Colchester Division.						
Bergholt, West	303	244	4	33	11	292
Birch, Great and Little	464	421	3	40	- -	464
Boxted	343	271	3	40	44	358
Dedham	933	633	50	69	16	768
Donyland, East	314	268	- -	24	24	316
Easthorpe	68	57	4	8	3	72
Fordham	643	544	3	39	4	590
Horksley, Great	508	304	- -	44	89	437
Horksley, Little	195	180	- -	19	6	205
Langham	471	350	18	40	6	414
Mount Bures	259	180	1	20	51	252
Stanway	364	377	3	54	4	438

ESSEX.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LEXDEN Hundred: Colchester Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Wivenhoe	446	349	12	34	8	403
Wormingford	278	227	3	34	37	301
LEXDEN Hundred: Witham Division.						
Aldham	254	178	-	25	5	208
Chapple	227	205	-	17	1	223
Coggeshall, Great	1,253	1,148	30	55	10	1,243
Colne, Earls, Great	642	574	3	44	11	632
Colne, Engain	482	487	7	30	-	524
Colne, Wakes	360	288	2	27	40	357
Colne, White	290	232	-	21	18	271
Copford	518	437	2	37	18	494
Feering	426	373	-	47	6	426
Inworth	164	146	-	19	2	167
Markshall	50	40	-	7	2	49
Messing	256	293	-	37	23	353
Pattiswick	172	147	-	17	4	168
Tey, Great	415	366	-	36	19	421
Tey, Little	36	45	-	7	3	55
Tey, Marks	103	95	-	26	4	125
ONGAR Hundred.						
Bobbingworth	190	111	-	25	44	180
Chigwell	782	633	-	86	80	799
Fyfield	350	240	4	64	4	312
Grinstead	103	66	-	12	16	94
Kelvedon Hatch	223	205	2	30	1	238
Lambourne	301	179	2	44	29	254
Laver, High	208	154	-	39	2	195
Laver, Little	123	81	2	15	29	127
Laver, Magdalen	238	169	1	20	26	216
Loughton	379	296	-	61	6	363
Moreton	211	192	1	25	9	227
Navestock	417	343	4	69	15	431
Norton Mandeville	100	67	2	15	8	92
North Weald Bassett	294	168	3	51	2	224
Ongar, Chipping	220	194	6	24	35	259
Ongar, High	532	470	5	73	10	558
Roothing, Abbotts	178	159	-	16	2	177
Roothing, Beauchamp	171	152	-	16	3	171
Shelley	108	96	2	11	18	127
Stanford, Rivers	311	245	-	68	5	318
Stapleford, Abbots	325	168	4	35	65	272
Stapleford, Tawney	158	122	7	28	1	158
Stondon Parva, or Massey	70	109	1	18	5	133
Thoydon Bois	355	320	-	13	4	337
Thoydon Garnon, or Cooper's Hall	354	231	4	60	1	296
Thoydon Mount	192	118	-	22	13	153
ROCHFORD Hundred.						
Ashingdon	72	36	3	15	14	68
Barling	251	174	41	25	48	288
Canewdon	375	299	17	60	15	391
Eastwood	438	368	14	51	10	443
Fambridge, South	51	30	1	6	-	37
Foulness	310	206	14	69	27	316
Hadleigh	213	114	61	22	4	201
Havengore Marsh	-	-	-	No poor.		
Hawkwell	137	91	3	18	4	116
Hockley	495	353	2	41	4	400
Leigh	410	310	10	22	17	359
Paglesham	189	135	2	33	7	177
Prittlewell	1,030	933	12	100	118	1,163
Rawreth	221	216	5	38	18	277
Rayleigh	764	482	8	51	47	588
Rochford	768	509	44	39	168	760
Shoebury, North	113	84	10	31	-	125
Shoebury, South	115	125	1	19	2	147
Shopland	80	71	3	13	1	88

379

ESSEX.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
ROCHFORD Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Southchurch	261	180	-	33	33	246
Stambridge, Great	228	181	11	33	30	255
Stambridge, Little	59	42	3	11	11	67
Sutton	110	93	1	12	1	107
Wakering, Great	483	395	73	49	11	528
Wakering, Little	161	149	3	33	4	189
TENDRING Hundred.						
Alresford	150	107	2	17	5	131
Ardleigh	1,196	963	48	106	44	1,161
Beaumont with Moze	283	251	2	23	1	277
Bentley, Great	445	377	2	51	15	445
Bentley, Little	236	169	-	30	13	212
Bradfield	555	504	15	36	-	555
Brightlingsea	682	459	-	-	184	643
Bromley, Great	294	267	1	48	13	329
Bromley, Little	159	139	-	28	2	169
Clacton, Great	649	481	10	103	35	629
Clacton, Little	250	153	-	48	2	203
Elmstead	315	231	8	48	7	294
Frating	138	127	2	19	3	151
Frinton	26	18	-	8	-	26
Holland, Great	215	157	1	33	26	217
Holland, Little	32	11	2	8	-	21
Kirby	472	377	-	39	7	423
Lawford	453	301	6	63	7	377
Manningtree	521	273	186	17	48	524
Mistley	944	803	7	48	10	868
Oakley, Great	370	304	4	45	5	358
Oakley, Little	40	16	-	17	5	38
Osyth, Saint	750	703	6	107	12	828
Ramsey	589	471	4	53	3	531
Tendring	418	361	19	39	-	419
Thorp-le-Soken	521	435	8	59	27	529
Thorrington	259	144	12	24	5	185
Walton-le-Soken	67	47	3	24	2	76
Weeley	294	227	2	37	11	277
Wix, or Weeks	439	305	7	53	68	433
Wrabness	161	113	4	11	3	131
THURSTABLE Hundred.						
Goldhanger	253	207	-	32	3	242
Heybridge	308	218	7	40	39	304
Langford	204	174	-	22	2	198
Tollesbury	650	527	26	79	18	650
Tolleshunt Darcy	406	301	30	22	8	361
Tolleshunt Knights	246	229	-	31	3	263
Tolleshunt Major	305	204	-	34	25	263
Totham, Great	463	363	11	35	104	513
Totham, Little	189	144	-	17	20	181
Wickham, Bishops	*286	265	-	21	-	286
UTTLESFORD Hundred.						
Arkesden	309	303	-	22	4	329
Birchanger	276	254	-	19	6	279
Chesterfield, Great	410	443	-	35	5	483
Chesterfield, Little	128	100	1	13	8	122
Chishall, Great	327	301	1	22	4	328
Chishall, Little	46	23	1	10	1	35
Crishall	544	378	-	30	4	412
Debden	605	566	-	51	27	644
Elmdon	540	424	-	30	54	508
Elsenham	425	373	-	23	21	417
Haydon	223	134	2	12	4	152
Henham	424	385	11	35	3	434
Littlebury	452	403	2	45	1	451
Newport	351	291	-	27	15	333
Quendon	36	41	-	7	1	49
Rickling	386	321	32	19	3	375
Stanstead, Mountfitchet and Bentfield	1,143	675	19	75	176	945

ESSEX.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
UTTLESFORD Hundred—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Streathall	70	58	- -	3	- -	61
Takeley	578	509	1	38	18	566
Wenden's Ambo	161	142	- -	17	2	161
Wenden Lofts	72	50	- -	8	2	60
Wicken Bonnett	160	146	- -	11	4	161
Widdington	328	285	- -	23	2	310
Wimbish	717	643	2	52	26	723
WALTHAM Half Hundred.						
Chingford	432	311	- -	65	2	378
Epping, with Epping Upland and Ryhill	808	796	2	140	60	998
Nazeing	477	390	- -	64	- -	454
Roydon	151	137	1	15	8	161
Waltham Abbey or Holy Cross	*2,822	2,165	33	272	461	2,931
WINSTREE Hundred.						
Abberton	190	114	2	13	5	134
Fingringhoe	278	206	1	63	4	274
Langenhoe	81	52	- -	27	2	81
Layerbretton	92	93	- -	16	3	112
Layer-de-la-Hay	447	322	3	38	1	364
Layer Marney	182	159	- -	23	- -	182
Mersey, East	151	124	- -	27	3	154
Mersey, West	351	280	4	46	1	331
Peldon	176	134	- -	36	13	183
Salcot	64	71	12	4	- -	87
Virley	65	63	2	8	- -	73
Wigborough, Great	303	213	1	51	- -	265
Wigborough, Little	44	30	- -	11	1	42
COLCHESTER Borough and Liberties.						
All Saints	171	199	1	41	6	247
Bere Church	142	105	3	13	3	124
Botolph, St.	1,322	980	44	104	37	1,165
Giles, St.	1,024	879	- -	87	26	992
Greenstead	253	225	9	18	2	254
James, St.	1,075	828	35	37	28	928
Leonard, St.	468	391	9	20	49	469
Lexden	502	563	22	28	36	649
Martin	338	303	28	9	13	353
Mary, St., at Walls	709	679	35	23	40	777
Mary, St., Magdalen	210	185	5	3	3	196
Michael, St., Mile End	460	457	- -	- -	3	460
Nicholas, St.	551	498	6	19	12	535
Peter, St.	1,277	1,133	8	28	52	1,221
Runwold, St.	240	238	4	10	11	263
Trinity, Holy	309	295	- -	11	4	310
HARWICH Borough.						
Dover Court	256	225	18	3	10	256
Nicholas, St.	1,856	1,684	59	6	13	1,762
HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER.						
Havering	234	180	- -	36	1	217
Hornchurch, North	1,880	1,359	20	178	3	1,560
Romford	1,321	1,494	69	225	366	2,154
MALDON Town.						
All Saints	426	318	50	67	21	456
Mary, St.	435	242	9	128	37	416
Peter, St.	926	596	31	266	33	926
Town of SAFFRON-WALDEN.						
Saffron Walden	1,317	1,697	10	55	60	1,822
WITHAM Hundred.						
Bradwell juxta Coggeshall	167	116	2	14	30	162
Braxted, Gerat	156	121	- -	32	3	156
Braxted, Little	67	54	- -	7	4	65

301

ESSEX.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WITHAM Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Coggeshall, Little	251	217	-	19	4	240
Cressing	325	290	-	28	6	324
Fairsted	124	90	-	23	3	116
Faulkburn	118	78	-	17	3	98
Hatfield Peverell	627	551	15	65	5	636
Kelvedon	566	605	6	58	5	674
Notley, Black	281	239	2	26	11	278
Notley, White	252	212	4	29	3	248
Rivenhall	450	366	76	51	3	496
Terling	188	272	3	40	6	321
Ulting	103	77	-	16	28	121
Witham	543	486	11	95	6	598
TOTALS £.	171,375	148,654	3,388	16,445	8,993	177,480

County of Gloucester.

BARTON REGIS Hundred.						
CLIFTON	5,265	4,115	152	-	599	4,866
George, St.	2,322	1,452	7	50	433	1,942
James (Out) St.	836	824	63	-	133	1,020
Mangotsfield	1,708	819	8	50	132	1,009
Philip, St. and Jacob, St.	5,887	3,493	169	-	199	3,861
Stapleton	917	782	81	13	19	895
BERKELEY Hundred: Lower Division.						
Almondsbury with Hempton, Over & Lower Tockington	799	512	3	124	120	759
Elburton	71	54	3	22	1	80
Filton	105	83	-	13	11	107
Hill	185	144	1	19	27	191
Horfield	186	92	2	20	1	115
BERKELEY Hundred: Upper Division.						
Alkington	638	590	1	35	7	633
Arlingham	336	235	-	21	157	413
Ashleworth	152	99	1	20	2	122
Berkeley	277	212	31	13	6	262
Beverstone	42	30	-	11	1	42
Breadstone	110	95	-	8	3	106
Cam	867	596	32	36	165	829
Coaley	364	355	3	22	13	393
Cromhall	278	174	5	21	-	200
Dursley	1,186	983	50	27	70	1,130
Ham and Stone	455	415	-	-	46	461
Hamfallow	399	298	-	27	6	331
Hinton	142	114	3	17	4	138
Kingscote	139	130	-	7	2	139
Newington Bagpath	220	95	-	9	95	199
Nibley, North	546	453	13	27	30	523
Nymphsfield	235	237	5	6	-	248
Owlpen	153	155	-	6	-	161
Ozleworth	173	143	-	6	2	151
Slimbridge	388	262	16	40	12	330
Stinchcombe	191	167	-	13	10	190
Uley	820	654	28	22	215	919
Wootton-under-Edge	1,607	1,529	72	49	40	1,690
BISLEY Hundred.						
Bisley	1,911	1,686	24	73	28	1,811
Edgworth	46	40	-	11	1	52
Miserden	166	135	3	21	1	160
Painswick	1,291	1,129	56	99	83	1,367
Sapperton	53	53	-	-	-	53
Stroud	1,943	1,713	32	126	72	1,943
Winstone	18	18	1	7	-	26

GLOUCESTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BLIDSLOE&LYDNEY Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Alvington	109	101	-	10	7	118
Awre	503	392	7	63	20	482
Aylburton	118	97	1	19	1	118
Lydney	656	558	28	60	14	660
BOTLOE Hundred.						
Broomsberrow	255	198	-	23	9	230
Dymock	612	401	-	82	7	490
Kempley	110	66	-	25	6	97
Newent	713	826	-	111	125	1,062
Oxenhall	122	156	-	21	2	179
Pauntley	120	151	-	21	3	175
Rudford	40	39	-	8	1	48
Taynton	142	120	-	29	6	155
Upleadon	108	144	-	15	2	161
BRADLEY Hundred.						
Aston Blank	89	95	-	14	-	109
Coln Rogers	24	21	-	7	-	28
Compton Abdale	29	27	-	14	-	41
Dowdeswell	51	43	-	15	4	62
Eastington	195	159	-	23	-	182
Farmington	147	126	6	12	-	144
Hampnett	47	38	-	8	1	47
Hazleton	52	27	-	10	-	37
Northleach	144	130	11	3	-	144
Notgrove	77	70	1	12	-	83
Salperton	109	99	-	7	-	106
Sevenhampton	92	56	1	16	15	88
Shipton Oliff	69	59	-	5	-	64
Shipton Sollars	34	24	-	9	-	33
Stowell	no levy	24	-	9	1	34
Turksdean	68	57	-	12	2	71
Whittington	49	56	-	9	-	65
Winson	109	105	-	9	-	114
Withington	277	255	-	24	20	299
Yanworth	25	22	-	8	-	30
BRIAVELL'S, St., Hundred.						
Abinghall	117	82	-	6	9	97
Bicknor, English	179	170	12	13	5	200
Briavell's, St.	267	232	3	16	2	253
Dean, Little	391	279	49	6	56	390
Flaxley	91	80	-	11	11	102
Hewelsfield	69	51	-	6	15	72
Lea (part of)	21	18	-	2	-	20
Lea Bailey	53	36	-	3	3	42
Mitchell Dean	194	112	-	7	10	129
Newland	1,019	834	12	120	132	1,098
Ruardean	314	264	30	17	3	314
Staunton	54	31	1	1	12	45
BRIGHTWELL'S BARROW Hundred.						
Aldsworth	70	54	-	16	-	70
Barnsley	169	143	-	25	1	169
Bibury	329	282	32	32	11	357
Coln, St. Aldwyns	205	159	-	16	3	178
Eastleach Martin or Burthorpe	164	118	5	19	2	144
Eastleach Turville	78	53	-	20	2	75
Fairford	576	389	63	56	103	611
Hatherop	128	96	-	15	-	111
Kempsford	474	308	5	40	17	370
Lechlade	732	648	7	36	11	702
Queenington	145	111	10	4	-	125
Southrop	192	169	-	10	5	184

303

GLOUCESTER.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rate Expended.
CHELTENHAM Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Charlton Kings	475	334	4	59	121	518
Cheltenham	4,273	3,096	121	434	274	3,925
Leckhampton	267	171	20	9	56	256
Swindon	97	59	1	17	6	83
CLEVE BISHOPS Hundred.						
Bishops Cleve	95	119	-	11	1	131
Gotherington	75	65	-	14	4	83
Southam and Brockhampton	146	124	-	12	10	146
Stoke Orchard	47	48	-	5	-	53
Woodmancote	65	48	-	7	1	56
CROWTHORNE and MINETY Hundred.						
Ampney Crucis	284	233	-	20	1	254
Ampney Down	187	155	-	-	31	186
Ampney, St. Mary	74	50	-	7	18	75
Ampney, St. Peter	60	38	-	7	-	45
Badgington	97	78	-	8	1	87
Baunton	82	59	16	7	-	82
Cerney, South	448	382	-	63	2	447
Coates	114	79	-	12	-	91
Daglingworth	103	86	-	7	-	93
Driffield	44	61	-	9	-	70
Dunsborne Abbotts, with Dunsborne Leer	138	114	-	11	23	148
Dunsborne Rouse	39	37	-	9	-	46
Harnhill	25	21	-	6	-	27
Maisey Hampton	129	113	-	15	2	130
Minety	357	234	-	31	3	268
Preston	74	58	-	15	-	73
Siddington, St. Mary and St. Peter	192	110	1	16	1	128
Stratton	129	85	-	11	-	96
DEERHURST Hundred: Lower Division.						
Deerhurst	416	310	8	71	8	397
Presbury	204	247	-	36	51	334
Staveton	146	100	29	7	4	140
Tirley and the Haw	132	97	5	23	4	129
Uckington	84	58	1	13	2	74
Woolstone	25	12	-	14	-	26
DEERHURST Hundred: Upper Division.						
Coln, St. Dennis	144	115	-	8	1	124
Compton, Little	144	104	-	14	3	121
Preston-on-Stour	117	105	2	10	-	117
Welford	297	201	2	33	21	257
DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON Hundred: Lower Division.						
Hartbury	474	372	-	50	17	439
High Leadon	48	41	-	8	1	50
Higham, Over and Linton	151	99	7	33	3	142
Lassington	57	50	-	6	1	57
Maismore	245	227	-	21	2	250
Preston	22	18	-	9	1	28
DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON Hundred: Middle Division.						
Barton, St. Mary	254	219	3	12	8	242
Barton, St. Michael	162	127	1	17	3	148
Brockthorpe	91	55	2	11	2	70
Elmore	133	124	-	12	1	137
Harescombe	77	61	-	7	-	68
Hempstead	158	156	-	11	2	169
Littleworth, E. P.	124	101	-	30	5	136
Matson	68	54	-	5	1	60
Pitchcombe	30	26	-	2	2	30
South	100	80	-	3	6	89
Tuffley	57	46	-	9	2	57
Upton, St. Leonard's	332	138	-	56	27	221
Whaddon	44	30	-	7	1	38

GLOUCESTER.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON Hundred: Upper Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Badgworth	321	275	-	31	6	312
Barnwood	193	149	-	15	1	165
Brockworth	130	113	-	11	1	125
Church Down	206	167	-	18	1	186
Hatherley Down	89	70	-	9	9	88
Hatherley Up	57	51	-	3	1	55
Hucklecote	172	155	-	14	1	170
Longford, St. Catherine	45	46	1	8	1	56
Longford, St. Mary	88	64	-	9	2	75
Norton	236	202	1	16	12	231
Sandhurst	256	220	-	20	2	242
Shurdington	50	48	-	2	-	50
Twigworth	51	30	2	4	6	42
Whitcombe Magna	60	39	15	5	1	60
Wooton, St.	129	107	-	14	4	125
GRUMBALDS ASH Hundred: Upper and Lower Divisions.						
Acton Turville	61	66	-	6	1	73
Alderley	181	142	-	10	1	153
Badmington, Great	229	165	-	13	1	179
Boxwell and Leighterton	65	37	-	12	5	54
Charfield	188	160	2	14	3	179
Didmarton	34	24	-	4	2	30
Dirham and Hinton	220	195	-	27	-	222
Dodington	181	118	4	21	-	143
Hawkesbury	953	754	28	57	22	861
Horton	290	184	-	28	9	221
Littleton, West	105	102	-	7	2	111
Oldbury-on-the-Hill	97	92	1	9	1	103
Sodbury, Chipping	430	410	36	22	24	492
Sodbury, Little	103	77	-	9	1	87
Sodbury, Old	357	273	7	32	2	314
Tormarton	111	96	5	16	1	118
Tortworth	201	174	1	17	-	192
Wapley and Codrington	89	101	-	26	4	131
Wickwar	343	277	-	40	34	351
HENBURY Hundred: Upper and Lower Divisions.						
Aust	92	44	3	12	4	63
Compton Greenfield	68	35	-	11	-	46
Henbury and Charlton	1,207	936	-	149	22	1,107
Redwick and Northwick	132	82	-	23	3	108
Stoke Gifford	178	157	-	28	6	191
Westbury-upon-Trim	1,653	1,340	5	83	19	1,447
Yate	373	289	18	61	3	371
KIFTSGATE Hundred: Lower Division.						
Aston Somerville	no levy	24	-	32	1	57
Buckland and Laverton	72	96	-	16	3	115
Charlton Abbots	48	43	-	5	1	49
Childs Wickham & Murcott	190	127	17	17	17	178
Didbrooke	117	113	-	11	6	130
Dumbleton	75	101	-	25	1	127
Guyting Power	154	180	-	21	2	203
Guyting Temple	186	148	-	30	8	186
Hailes	98	48	-	14	9	71
Hawling	106	67	-	19	2	88
Pinnock and Hide	no levy	19	-	3	1	23
Rowell	4	3	-	4	2	9
Snowshill	124	105	-	10	13	128
Standley Pontlarge	34	24	-	6	8	38
Stanton	92	61	-	7	17	85
Sudeley Manor	174	108	-	11	2	121
Toddington	96	60	-	16	4	80
Twining	254	271	-	33	15	319
Winchcombe	943	676	110	57	135	978
Wormington	46	33	1	3	3	40

GLOUCESTER.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
KIFTSGATE Hundred: Upper Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Admington	60	63	-	8	1	72
Batsford	128	77	-	12	20	109
Campden Chipping	*1,086	865	3	121	95	1,084
Condicote	28	28	1	7	8	44
Cow Honeyborne	179	78	50	12	26	166
Dorsington	35	33	1	5	9	48
Ebrington	53	36	-	-	-	36
Hidcoate Batrim	61	38	-	5	1	44
Longborough	214	235	-	40	9	284
Marston Sicca	119	92	1	11	12	116
Mickleton	434	398	-	32	3	433
Pebworth	261	224	-	35	3	262
Quinton	225	218	-	5	2	225
Saintbury	78	45	-	10	-	55
Season Cote	67	113	-	10	1	124
Subedge Aston	16	4	-	6	1	11
Subedge, Weston	153	161	2	19	-	182
Swell, Upper or Over	54	29	-	7	1	37
Weston-upon-Avon	71	68	-	28	22	118
Willersey	84	53	1	10	1	65
LANCASTER, Duchy of.						
Bulley	122	126		5	4	139
Huntley	105	99	6	6	6	117
Longhope, Upper and Lower	157	99	6	6	6	117
Minsterworth	217	139	-	14	15	168
Tibberton	88	69	3	16	8	96
LANGLEY and SWINESHEAD Hundred.						
Alveston	237	180	2	23	4	209
Bitton	753	674	15	40	6	735
Doynton	191	126	1	35	5	167
Frampton Cotterell	531	513	9	28	47	597
Hanham	488	423	4	20	13	460
Littleton-upon-Severn	89	40	-	9	13	62
Oldland	1,538	1,693	113	44	31	1,881
Olveston and Upper Tockington	616	395	3	50	114	562
Rockhampton	146	109	1	10	1	121
Winterbourne	1,123	845	13	51	44	953
LONGTREE Hundred.						
Avening, Lower Division Avening, Upper Division	359	488	-	48	-	536
Cherrington	117	99	-	9	2	110
Horsley	843	819	10	67	9	905
Minchinhampton	1,229	1,018	6	92	51	1,167
Rodborough	629	553	30	34	12	629
Rodmarton	122	115	-	22	1	138
Shipton Moyne	187	134	-	20	1	155
Tetbury	991	927	-	58	14	999
Weston, Birt and Lashboro'	104	83	-	11	-	94
Woodchester	282	179	1	14	2	196
PUCKLECHURCH Hundred.						
Cold Ashton	57	70	-	32	1	103
Pucklechurch	191	148	-	46	3	197
Siston	501	300	62	40	30	432
Westerleigh	708	653	1	102	22	778
Wick and Abson	283	227	-	50	25	302
RAPSGATE Hundred.						
Brimpsfield	243	176	1	15	1	193
Cerney, North, with Calmsden and Woodmanate	274	138	-	23	22	183
Chedworth	449	347	-	27	50	424
Colesbourne	171	117	1	12	-	130
Cowley	114	101	-	9	-	110

GLOUCESTER.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
RAPSGATE Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cranham	86	59	-	8	-	67
Cubberley	93	63	-	18	1	82
Elkstone	128	76	-	10	-	86
Rendcombe	166	143	-	12	-	155
Side	23	20	-	6	-	26
SLAUGHTER Hundred: Lower Division.						
Barrington, Great	252	213	6	9	-	228
Barrington, Little	127	117	-	11	-	128
Burton-on-the-Water	249	212	1	27	22	262
Clapton	115	63	4	9	-	76
Naunton Harford	199	181	-	20	1	202
Rissington, Great	106	98	2	25	1	126
Rissington, Little	87	101	1	13	-	115
Rissington, Wick	86	98	5	16	2	121
Sherbourne	234	180	5	24	10	219
Slaughter, Lower	140	111	-	11	-	122
Slaughter, Upper	156	116	1	10	16	143
Widford	44	46	-	3	1	50
Windrush	139	126	-	10	2	138
SLAUGHTER Hundred: Upper Division.						
Addlesthrop	64	66	-	12	-	78
Bledington	145	132	1	15	1	149
Broadwell	145	73	3	18	21	115
Donnington	66	72	7	10	-	89
Eyford	30	30	-	7	-	37
Icomb	12	7	-	5	2	14
Maugersbury	139	92	4	20	11	127
Oddington	210	170	6	16	-	192
Stow-on-the-Wold	435	402	9	4	53	468
Swell, Lower	127	103	2	19	1	125
Westcote	59	37	-	10	-	47
TEWKESBURY Hundred: Lower Division.						
Ashchurch	304	215	9	39	13	276
Boddington	229	127	37	20	1	185
Forthampton	148	126	-	21	1	148
Kemerton	215	96	10	16	29	151
Oxenton	21	28	-	10	1	39
Tredington	77	60	-	9	1	70
Walton, Cardiff	29	11	-	11	1	23
TEWKESBURY Hundred: Upper Division.						
Alderton and Dixon	109	61	-	32	2	95
Clifford Chambers	181	136	-	11	32	179
Lemington	46	36	-	10	1	47
Prescott	22	14	-	4	1	19
Shenington	161	124	2	13	2	141
Stanway	179	163	-	21	8	192
Washbourne, Great	49	25	-	16	1	42
THORNBURY Hundred: Lower Division.						
Iron, Acton with Acton Ilgar	463	410	-	62	47	519
Rangworthy	55	77	-	6	4	87
Thornbury	1,534	1,080	-	190	29	1,299
Tytherington with Itchington	240	183	-	20	19	222
THORNBURY Hundred: Upper Division.						
Marshfield	367	322	9	79	8	418
TIBALDSTONE Hundred.						
Aston-under-Hill	122	90	-	11	5	106
Beckford	84	64	-	16	1	81
Hinton-on-the-Green	100	64	-	26	3	93
Grafton	62	62	-	5	1	68

387

GLOUCESTER.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Payments Rates Expended.
WESTBURY Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Blaisdon	60	15	-	10	25	50
Churcham	227	149	25	17	11	202
Newnham	390	293	22	22	7	344
Tidenham	516	368	-	66	14	448
Westbury-upon-Severn	624	427	20	49	15	511
Woolaston	395	288	-	28	22	338
WESTMINSTER Hundred: Lower Division.						
Corse	268	185	-	32	2	219
Elmstone Hardwicke	103	85	-	10	1	96
Hasfield	79	47	1	14	1	63
Leigh-with-Evington	133	67	-	12	23	102
WESTMINSTER Hundred: Upper Division.						
Bourton-on-the-Hill	239	163	1	11	2	177
Moreton-in-the-Marsh	347	302	15	21	-	338
Sutton	66	64	-	11	8	83
Toddenham	141	106	-	16	11	133
WHITSTONE Hundred: Lower Division.						
Eastington	802	757	4	48	15	824
Frampton-upon-Severn	366	355	9	27	6	397
Frocester	153	114	-	20	2	136
Kingstanley	817	695	12	36	26	769
Leonard Stanley	373	215	2	29	103	349
Stonehouse	797	639	22	38	3	702
Wheatenhurst	104	100	-	10	2	112
WHITSTONE Hundred: Upper Division.						
Frethorne	166	107	48	8	2	165
Hardwicke	158	199	-	20	4	223
Haresfield	460	340	1	25	54	420
Longney	271	246	-	14	4	264
Moreton Valence	238	220	-	14	2	236
Quedgeley	182	167	-	11	2	180
Randwicke	467	367	-	15	27	409
Saul	148	140	-	5	4	149
Standish	404	215	1	45	157	418
BRISTOL City.						
United Parishes	29,514	16,585	819	-	6,622	24,026
Town of CIRENCESTER.						
Cirencester	1,406	1,201	11	76	17	1,305
GLOUCESTER City.						
Aldgate, St.	66	80	1	-	1	82
Catherine, St.	284	266	4	79	5	354
John-the-Baptist, St.	458	394	18	108	11	531
Mary-de-Crypt, St.	456	359	-	-	96	455
Mary-de-Grace, St.	29	63	-	-	3	66
Mary-de-Lode, St.	345	336	7	42	7	392
Michael, St.	156	308	13	7	6	334
Nicholas, St.	558	619	6	-	13	638
Owen, St.	80	61	-	35	6	102
The Holy Trinity	70	113	-	47	5	165
Borough of TEWKESBURY.						
Tewkesbury	2,045	1,560	31	825	244	2,660
TOTALS £.	141,323	105,670	3,197	9,317	13,332	131,516

County of Hereford.

HEREFORD.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BROXASH Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
AMBERLEY - -	43	30	7	3	9	49
Avenbury - - -	255	187	3	30	- -	220
Bodenham - - -	400	316	41	37	- -	394
Bredenbury - - -	35	25	- -	5	1	31
Bromyard - - -	523	406	- -	19	84	509
Collington - - -	47	26	- -	8	11	45
Cowarne, Little - -	62	44	- -	5	- -	49
Cowarne, Much - -	208	152	- -	21	30	203
Felton - - - -	79	52	- -	13	1	66
Grendon Bishop - -	46	35	- -	13	1	49
Grendon Warren - -	11	12	- -	5	- -	17
Hampton Charles - -	21	17	- -	2	2	21
Linton - - - -	106	121	- -	16	- -	137
Marden - - - -	392	344	- -	38	- -	382
Norton - - - -	169	147	- -	18	- -	165
Ocle Pitchard - - -	43	65	- -	14	- -	79
Pencombe - - -	178	154	- -	25	- -	179
Preston Wynne - -	69	33	- -	8	28	69
Sapey Over - - -	94	77	- -	16	- -	93
Stanford Bishop - -	99	85	- -	11	2	98
Stoke Bliss - - -	82	67	- -	10	6	83
Stoke Lacy - - -	146	28	- -	16	89	133
Sutton, St. Michael and St. Nicholas - - -	*118	87	16	12	3	118
Tedstone de la Mere -	94	55	9	11	- -	75
Tedstone Wafer - -	27	14	- -	5	3	22
Thornbury - - -	112	65	20	12	11	108
Ullingswick - - -	107	87	- -	9	11	107
Wacton - - - -	26	21	- -	7	2	30
Whitbourne - - -	220	142	- -	32	22	196
Winslow - - - -	222	138	- -	30	42	210
Withington - - -	132	89	- -	24	16	129
Woolferlow - - -	61	32	- -	11	- -	43
EWYAS LACY Hundred.						
Bulch Trewyne - -	38	32	- -	4	2	38
Crasswall - - -	207	173	- -	14	13	200
Cusop - - - -	*148	122	- -	8	18	148
Foothog - - - -	18	11	- -	2	1	14
Lancilloe - - -	110	92	17	5	- -	114
Lanvynoe - - -	65	64	- -	12	7	83
Longtown - - -	490	486	15	27	- -	528
Margaret's, St. - -	165	135	23	7	- -	165
Michael Church, Eskley, Lower division - -	147	79	7	8	53	147
Michael Church, Eskley, Upper division - -	111	46	2	7	56	111
Newton - - - -	60	63	- -	5	- -	68
Rowlstone - - -	80	66	1	7	6	80
Walterstone - - -	44	37	- -	6	2	45
GREYTREE Hundred.						
Aston Ingham - - -	224	164	- -	16	4	184
Bartestree - - -	52	24	- -	5	13	42
Brampton Abbots - -	189	139	- -	15	7	161
Brockhampton - - -	72	54	- -	8	1	63
Dormington - - -	101	71	- -	7	11	89
Fownhope - - -	622	484	- -	25	27	536
Foy - - - -	246	210	- -	24	16	250
Hope Mansell - - -	47	38	- -	7	- -	45
How Capel - - -	90	79	- -	10	- -	89
Lea (part of) - - -	74	64	- -	5	5	74
Linton - - - -	301	230	- -	21	4	255
Mordiford - - -	142	101	- -	10	3	114
Much Marcle - - -	300	252	- -	58	23	333
Putley - - - -	51	44	- -	4	- -	48

HEREFORD.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
GREYTREE Hundred—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ross (B. & P.)	774	673	4	75	25	777
Sollarshope	53	46	-	7	-	53
Upton Bishop	366	308	30	27	-	365
Walford	313	247	1	39	4	291
Weston under Penyard	377	330	1	39	-	370
Woolhope	372	346	-	27	6	379
Yatton	71	46	-	10	-	56
GRIMSWORTH Hundred.						
Bishopstone	49	67	-	7	3	77
Breinton	271	230	5	19	-	254
Bridge Sollars	104	68	2	9	2	81
Brinsop	75	55	-	14	8	77
Brobury	17	17	-	4	1	22
Burghill	599	592	-	36	6	634
Byeford	106	86	1	10	8	105
Canonpyon and Westhope	350	261	12	33	3	309
Credenhill	156	120	-	12	23	155
Hampton Bishop	166	85	-	15	15	115
Holmer and Shelwick	160	251	-	24	35	310
Huntington	177	165	-	14	-	179
Kentchester	77	74	-	7	1	82
Mansell Gamage	62	50	1	13	2	66
Mansell Lacy	98	74	1	12	17	104
Monington upon Wye	60	30	1	9	-	40
Morton upon Lugg	63	50	1	8	1	60
Norton Canon	123	100	2	19	2	123
Pype and Lyde	61	44	-	13	3	60
Staunton upon Wye	168	159	1	22	2	184
Stretton Sugwas	43	37	3	9	-	49
Tupsley	259	257	-	10	1	268
Wellington	218	175	1	28	4	208
Wormsley	83	49	-	8	28	85
Yazor	120	89	-	15	4	108
HUNTINGTON Hundred.						
Brilley	476	287	55	27	84	453
Clifford	429	378	14	47	1	440
Eardisley, Upper and Lower	521	460	-	29	-	489
Huntington	172	134	21	14	8	177
Kington	1,125	1,153	13	73	80	1,319
Whitney	172	155	-	16	1	172
Willersley	-	6	-	4	-	10
Winforton	103	75	5	13	12	105
RADLOW Hundred.						
Ashperton	156	120	3	13	17	153
Aylton	*39	37	-	4	7	48
Bishops Froome	280	235	1	35	2	273
Bosbury	718	422	1	42	131	596
Canon Froome	72	51	-	7	1	59
Castle Froome	169	136	-	13	-	149
Coddington	120	81	-	12	3	96
Colwall	398	320	5	29	53	407
Cradley, East, and Cradley, West	527	361	2	47	82	492
Donnington	53	31	-	7	3	41
Eastnor	197	203	-	25	1	229
Eggleton	51	44	-	6	-	50
Evesbatch	45	38	-	10	-	48
Ledbury	1,521	1,552	5	95	164	1,816
Lugwardine	301	260	-	24	18	302
Marcle, Little	65	52	-	12	-	64
Morton Jeffries	23	23	-	5	-	28
Munsley	122	100	-	7	1	108
Parkhold	41	35	-	5	2	42
Pixley	76	72	3	6	12	93
Stoke Edith	149	119	-	17	3	139
Stretton Grandsome	198	186	-	12	3	201
Tarrington	261	243	-	19	-	262
Westhide	52	16	2	9	-	27
Weston Beggard	52	40	-	10	2	52
Yarkhill	208	190	-	19	2	211

(*continued*)

HEREFORD.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
STRETFORD Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Almeley	342	235	-	27	7	269
Birley	63	53	-	9	3	65
Dilwyn	449	363	11	53	3	430
Eardisland	435	310	18	42	3	373
Kingsland	369	405	85	53	22	565
Kingspyon	206	194	-	18	4	216
Kinnersley	189	98	1	20	3	122
Letton and Hurstley	68	60	-	10	-	70
Lyonshall	444	341	5	43	37	426
Monkland	42	40	-	12	10	62
Pembridge	601	519	-	36	35	590
Shobdon	304	239	-	29	37	305
Staunton upon Arrow	186	96	2	23	7	128
Stretford	10	-	1	4	2	7
Weobly	322	199	2	28	2	231
WEBTREE Hundred.						
Allensmoor	238	209	-	18	-	227
Bacton	69	60	-	4	6	70
Blakemere	48	27	-	9	9	45
Bredwardine	123	81	2	21	2	106
Bullingham, Lower	142	126	-	11	-	137
Bullingham, Upper	54	39	-	7	1	47
Callow	25	31	-	4	2	37
Clehonger	210	155	-	16	40	211
Devereux, St.	80	36	8	16	13	73
Dinedor	132	116	-	17	-	133
Doore Abbey	223	186	1	36	19	242
Dorston	185	136	19	19	-	174
Dulas	15	5	2	5	4	16
Eaton Bishop	291	304	14	22	-	340
Ewyas Harrold	67	55	1	11	-	67
Grafton	41	37	-	4	3	44
Hom Lacy	291	49	-	35	71	155
Kender Church	40	32	-	5	5	42
Kent Church	127	73	4	13	34	124
Kingston	246	253	-	18	1	272
Madley	312	228	5	51	25	309
Moccas	65	50	6	6	3	65
Peter Church	326	328	2	27	-	357
Preston on Wye	153	136	-	11	6	153
Thruxton	48	44	-	4	-	48
Tiberton	45	35	2	9	8	54
Turnastone	27	27	-	6	-	33
Vowchurch	218	176	3	20	19	218
Wormbridge	37	37	-	1	-	38
WIGMORE Hundred.						
Aldferton	123	106	-	11	-	117
Aston	10	3	-	2	-	5
Amestrey	482	380	9	39	95	523
Brampton Bryan	114	117	2	15	3	137
Buckton	67	60	-	10	7	77
Burrington	92	50	-	12	26	88
Byton	56	64	1	5	2	72
Comb	31	78	11	7	-	96
Downton	97	90	-	6	-	96
Elton	58	46	1	10	-	57
Harpton, Lower	40	40	-	6	-	46
Kinsham, Lower	17	9	2	3	-	14
Kinsham, Upper	96	81	-	6	4	91
Knill	21	17	1	5	-	23
Leinthalstarkes	40	30	-	7	1	38
Leintwardine	651	589	7	29	59	684
Lingen	113	76	14	15	14	119
Litton and Cascob	41	43	-	4	1	48
Rodd, Nash and Little Brampton	132	90	2	15	-	107
Stapleton and Frogstreet	62	64	-	10	1	75
Titley	183	113	1	14	11	139
Walford, Letton and Newton	104	110	4	9	1	124
Wigmore	91	70	1	9	13	93
Willey	160	31	112	9	-	152

HEREFORD.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WOLPHY Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brimfield	206	191	3	13	- -	207
Croft	26	12	- -	8	- -	20
Docklow	89	55	6	12	5	78
Edwin Ralph	109	61	- -	11	27	99
Eye	194	132	- -	26	- -	158
Eyton	80	67	1	10	- -	78
Farlow	90	81	- -	6	7	94
Ford	16	1	- -	2	12	15
Hatfield	91	62	2	11	16	91
Hereford, Little	204	232	1	27	- -	260
Hope under Dinmore	468	192	36	26	- -	254
Humber	105	95	- -	12	- -	107
Kimbolton	317	264	1	34	- -	299
Laysters	148	134	- -	12	- -	146
Leominster, Out	582	510	- -	62	56	628
Leominster, B. and P.	852	892	8	44	13	957
Lucton	102	73	- -	8	18	99
Ludford	*240	200	- -	30	19	244
Luston	151	129	1	21	- -	151
Middleton on the Hill	276	246	- -	16	1	263
Newton	60	31	- -	4	- -	35
Orleton	283	240	- -	18	2	260
Puddleston and While	63	39	- -	15	1	55
Richard's Castle, part of	213	196	- -	17	- -	213
Rochford	107	77	- -	9	- -	86
Sarnsfield	81	59	1	11	2	73
Stoke Prior	147	114	- -	23	- -	137
Yarpole	176	132	9	19	2	162
WORMELOW Hund., Low. Div.						
Bridstow	326	276	3	24	13	316
Byrch, Little	102	103	- -	7	- -	110
Byrch, Much	99	91	- -	9	10	110
Dewchurch, Little	84	58	1	11	1	71
Dewchurch, Much	269	201	- -	27	4	232
Dewsall	16	12	1	5	- -	18
Ganerew	16	24	- -	4	2	30
Garway	155	136	- -	17	26	179
Goodrich	470	223	45	25	184	477
Harewood	45	41	- -	5	- -	46
Hentland	342	298	- -	23	- -	321
Kilpeck	61	48	1	9	- -	58
King's Cappel	127	89	4	23	17	133
Llandinabo	54	51	1	4	13	69
Llangaran	520	474	- -	46	- -	520
Llanrouthall	66	50	- -	9	5	64
Llanwarne	219	174	1	19	- -	194
Marstow	97	79	- -	6	2	87
Orcop	150	98	26	9	5	138
Pencoyd	129	84	32	10	1	127
Paterstow	183	180	- -	13	2	195
Sellack and Foy	117	99	3	18	1	121
Tretire and Michaelchurch	79	94	- -	13	1	108
Treville	117	103	- -	11	1	115
Welsh Newton	*16	13	- -	3	- -	16
Weonard's, St.	348	304	- -	34	1	339
Whitchurch	405	287	5	21	51	364
WORMELOW Hund., Up. Div.						
Acconbury	45	27	2	8	18	55
Ballingham	*100	65	3	6	29	103
Bolston	49	47	- -	2	- -	49
HEREFORD CITY.						
All Saints	372	436	15	- -	40	491
Baptist, St. John	601	607	- -	- -	10	617
Martin, St.	318	286	1	- -	20	307
Nicholas, St.	558	507	14	54	15	590
Owen, St.	577	420	17	- -	179	616
Peter, St.	949	727	109	55	94	985
TOTALS £.	48,650	39,218	1,073	4,248	3,148	47,687

County of Hertford.

HERTS.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BRAUGHIN Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
BISHOP Stortford	1,392	1,305	25	65	13	1,408
Braughin	730	636	57	37	18	748
Eastwick	139	109	-	8	11	128
Gilston	102	85	3	7	4	99
Hunsdon	236	217	-	20	4	241
Sawbridgeworth	929	927	4	67	16	1,014
Standon	1,084	789	12	63	125	989
Stanstead Abbott	447	391	-	32	31	454
Thorley	225	190	4	16	3	213
Thundridge	255	213	-	24	14	251
Ware	1,671	1,484	48	86	53	1,671
Westmill	243	144	1	19	2	166
Widford	179	164	-	10	6	180
BROADWATER Hundred.						
Aston	163	135	3	18	2	158
Ayot, St. Lawrence	48	41	-	7	-	48
Ayot, St. Peter	66	51	-	8	1	60
Baldock	638	652	10	15	31	708
Bennington	339	321	-	21	-	342
Datchworth	130	159	1	16	-	176
Digswell	86	71	21	12	1	105
Graveley	221	136	1	16	5	158
Hatfield, Bishop	1,056	1,063	9	124	16	1,212
Knebworth	455	327	-	17	30	374
Letchworth	139	133	-	9	2	144
Munden, Great	367	313	-	21	6	340
Munden, Little	355	259	2	17	23	301
Sacomb	77	80	-	12	1	93
Stevenage	670	691	25	37	2	755
Totteridge	223	166	5	38	1	210
Walkerne	212	189	8	20	7	224
Watton	3,161	284	3	33	5	325
Welwyn	599	564	-	28	6	598
Weston	342	493	4	32	5	534
Willian	151	147	-	19	4	170
Wymondley, Little	57	69	1	11	1	82
Wymondley, Much	138	125	-	15	3	143
CASHIO Hundred and the Liberty of ST. ALBAN'S.						
Abbots Langley	631	515	-	83	26	624
Aldenham	411	483	-	107	6	596
Barnet, Chipping	637	677	3	68	12	760
Barnet, East	367	246	4	52	139	441
Branfield	84	52	-	18	2	72
Codicote	243	168	-	32	63	263
Hexton	217	204	3	14	-	221
Idlestree, or Elstree	240	200	-	34	4	238
Newnham	47	37	-	12	-	49
Northaw	341	273	2	41	11	327
Norton	202	173	2	20	1	196
Paul's, St. Walden	574	530	1	40	6	577
Redbourn	353	480	5	67	4	556
Rickmansworth	1,233	1,229	3	169	73	1,474
Ridge	321	324	-	49	17	390
Sandridge	213	271	1	65	7	344
Sarratt	200	171	1	18	1	191
Sheephall	60	66	1	14	1	82
Watford	1,405	1,411	9	202	31	1,653
DACORUM Hundred.						
Albury	322	251	-	14	3	268
Berkhampstead, St. Peter's	507	429	5	43	31	508
Bovingdon	414	368	1	32	6	407

393

HERTS.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
DACORUM Hundred—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bushey	593	469	28	50	46	593
Caddington (part of)	274	272	-	34	2	308
Coleshill	185	187	3	14	5	209
Flamstead	553	569	3	51	2	625
Flaundon	81	65	-	6	3	74
Gaddesden, Great	542	464	-	23	16	503
Gaddesden, Little	58	89	2	8	4	103
Harpenden	583	410	-	45	30	485
Hemelhempstead	1,558	1,275	21	102	65	1,463
Kensworth	153	160	6	37	1	204
King's Langley	639	417	5	35	216	673
North Church	422	298	1	36	5	340
North Mimms	943	409	4	62	326	801
Puttenham	83	84	-	5	1	90
Shenley	565	522	9	55	1	587
Studham (part of)	41	66	-	11	2	79
Tring, Long Marston and Wilstone	1,683	1,395	19	76	65	1,555
Wheathampstead	458	407	17	53	5	482
Wigginton	176	156	1	8	3	168
EDWINSTREE Hundred.						
Albury	386	551	5	28	-	584
Anstey	202	136	1	18	2	157
Aspeden	253	171	-	20	9	200
Barkway	507	440	6	28	3	477
Barley	449	412	1	17	20	450
Buckland	173	141	2	13	1	157
Hadham, Little	581	519	1	30	30	580
Hadham, Much	691	585	-	42	121	748
Hormead, Great	309	319	-	16	4	339
Hormead, Little	71	61	-	11	5	77
Layston	472	491	5	25	17	538
Meesden	127	117	-	8	2	127
Nuthampstead	91	85	2	14	1	102
Pelham Brent	160	148	1	14	3	166
Pelham Furneux	509	408	-	26	11	445
Pelham Stocking	106	109	-	5	20	134
Throcking	77	35	30	11	-	76
Wyddiall	no levy	14	3	13	4	34
HERTFORD Hundred.						
Amwell, Great	634	481	73	37	43	634
Amwell, Little	128	94	1	11	3	109
Bayford	135	124	-	10	1	135
Bengeo	333	293	3	30	10	336
Berkhampstead, Little	96	86	3	14	3	106
Brickendon	318	179	6	22	409	616
Broxburn	233	119	3	23	58	203
Cheshunt, St. Mary	2,471	1,915	65	162	437	2,579
Essendon	89	70	1	20	4	95
Hertingfordbury	318	297	2	31	-	330
Hoddesdon	568	465	9	39	87	600
Margaret, St.	45	41	2	4	2	49
Stapleford	138	124	6	11	1	142
Tewin	156	166	-	21	11	198
Wormley	143	75	2	13	3	93
HITCHEN and PIRTON Hundred.						
Hitchen	1,483	1,473	29	109	23	1,634
Ickleford	150	142	2	8	23	175
Ippollitts	363	306	14	26	1	347
Kimpton	457	401	2	33	2	438
King's Walden	344	385	-	28	7	420
Lilley	176	134	-	16	-	150
Offley	491	421	-	43	5	469
Pirton	260	266	6	28	4	304

HERTS.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
ODSEY Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ashwell	448	353	1	27	90	471
Broadfield	34	28	-	3	2	33
Bygrave	45	43	-	15	2	60
Caldecott	21	17	-	3	1	21
Clothall	248	221	-	19	5	245
Cottered	131	113	-	18	-	131
Hinxworth	154	142	1	11	1	155
Kelshall	158	140	1	13	1	155
Radwell	no levy	32	-	9	2	43
Reed	140	121	1	11	-	133
Royston	512	515	1	16	89	621
Rushden	171	145	3	11	5	164
Sandon	141	215	3	26	3	247
Therfield	699	640	1	26	42	709
Wallington	96	68	-	9	1	78
Yardley	345	318	4	23	-	345
HERTFORD Town.						
All Saints	350	452	-	24	98	574
Andrew, St., Within and Without	911	766	19	39	29	853
John, St., Within and Without	605	595	2	35	19	651
ST. ALBAN'S Borough.						
Alban's, St., or the Abbey	1,280	653	16	413	132	1,214
Michael, St.	688	532	3	116	-	651
Peter, St.	912	762	7	265	10	1,044
Stephen, St.	650	605	-	115	12	732
TOTALS £.	59,369	49,670	756	5,230	3,628	59,284

County of Huntingdon.

HURSTINGSTONE Hundred.						
BLUNTISHAM & Erith	706	457	1	74	40	572
Broughton	92	115	2	32	-	149
Bury	167	97	1	16	1	115
Colne	323	234	3	49	26	312
Hartford	333	231	-	34	31	296
Holywell with Needingworth	476	365	1	81	5	452
Houghton	221	158	4	26	1	189
Ives, St.	1,340	1,071	20	116	61	1,268
Old Hurst	84	44	1	16	1	62
Pidley cum Fenton	152	99	-	52	2	153
Ramsey	1,884	1,236	98	186	153	1,673
Raveley, Great	166	179	-	24	25	228
Raveley, Little	118	89	-	13	8	110
Ripton Abbots cum Wennington	326	221	-	61	31	313
Ripton, King's	115	86	-	17	6	109

395

HUNTINGDON.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
HURSTINGSTONE Hundred —*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Somersham	1,276	477	155	96	64	792
Stukeley, Great	317	293	- -	22	2	317
Stukeley, Little	146	74	1	25	- -	100
Upwood	200	164	- -	30	2	196
Warboys	670	454	3	116	3	576
Wistow	134	145	4	29	2	180
Wilton	257	268	2	25	- -	295
Woodhurst	184	134	6	32	4	176
LEIGHTONSTONE Hundred.						
Alconbury	505	438	- -	42	24	504
Alconbury cum Weston	206	189	- -	21	1	211
Barham	45	45	- -	7	- -	52
Brampton	750	589	3	51	4	647
Brington	114	91	3	13	4	111
Buckworth	77	43	1	23	1	68
Bythorn	183	193	1	17	- -	211
Catworth, Great	315	290	- -	23	3	316
Catworth, Little	34	26	- -	4	1	31
Coppingford	38	30	- -	8	1	39
Covington	81	64	- -	13	- -	77
Easton	76	54	- -	15	2	71
Ellington	180	186	2	28	2	218
Gidding, Great	196	204	- -	12	- -	216
Gidding, Little	34	26	- -	8	- -	34
Gidding, Steeple	69	66	- -	10	2	78
Graffham	153	105	20	21	- -	146
Hamerton	66	24	- -	27	1	52
Keyston	165	140	- -	26	1	167
Kimbolton	863	634	- -	65	8	707
Leighton	276	236	- -	27	3	266
Molesworth	147	127	4	17	3	151
Spaldwick	242	205	- -	22	9	236
Stow	126	97	5	9	- -	111
Swineshead	79	66	- -	16	- -	82
Thurning	53	44	- -	7	2	53
Upton	121	113	- -	7	- -	120
Weston, Old	231	260	- -	15	4	279
Winwick	233	217	- -	15	- -	232
Wolley	43	31	- -	8	2	41
NORMAN CROSS Hundred.						
Alwalton	74	41	- -	21	46	108
Caldecott	16	13	- -	11	1	25
Chesterton	79	32	- -	25	10	67
Connington cum Hunts	49	44	- -	42	6	92
Denton	24	18	- -	8	1	27
Elton	517	445	- -	75	23	543
Farcett	291	226	2	67	43	338
Fletton	109	76	1	25	5	107
Folksworth	107	45	- -	19	12	76
Glatton	157	115	3	39	- -	157

(*continued*)

HUNTINGDON.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
NORMAN CROSS Hundred —*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Haddon	62	56	-	18	-	74
Holme	57	38	-	13	2	53
Morborne	51	30	2	16	1	49
Orton Longville	176	112	2	45	-	159
Overton Waterville	171	135	2	28	-	165
Sawtry Beam, or St. Andrew	186	158	-	15	-	173
Sawtry Moigne, or All Saints	215	175	1	24	2	202
Sawtry, St. Judith	235	176	1	33	4	214
Sibson cum Stibbington	238	187	13	37	9	246
Standground	400	241	-	48	12	301
Stilton	166	157	-	39	4	200
Washingley	82	57	-	11	1	69
Water Newton	50	18	-	20	2	40
Woodstone	46	32	-	23	3	58
Woodwalton	139	95	2	38	11	146
Yaxley	311	231	15	61	15	322
TOSELAND Hundred.						
Abbotsley	291	253	-	19	9	281
Buckden	645	360	2	70	177	609
Diddington	136	81	-	26	20	127
Eynesbury	525	379	-	63	66	508
Fenstanton	715	492	7	76	3	578
Godmanchester	1,147	832	13	144	158	1,147
Gransden, Great	330	260	3	30	3	296
Hail Weston	174	129	-	29	4	162
Hemmingford, Abbotts	304	236	9	47	1	293
Hemmingford, Grey	303	240	4	51	-	295
Hilton	188	166	-	16	20	202
Midlow	41	27	-	11	1	39
Neotts, St.	1,424	1,177	-	128	409	1,714
Offord, Cluney	141	115	-	21	2	138
Offord, Darcy	221	137	-	28	27	192
Paxton, Great	132	113	-	18	1	132
Paxton, Little	207	126	-	23	23	172
Southoe	248	160	-	28	-	188
Staughton, Great	842	600	-	91	13	704
Tetworth	217	165	-	17	5	187
Toseland	106	62	-	12	1	75
Waresley	103	83	-	30	-	113
Yelling	197	173	1	20	-	194
Borough of HUNTINGDON.						
All Saints	217	140	-	6	71	217
Benedict, St.	275	197	11	54	12	274
John, St.	384	203	18	14	134	369
Mary, St.	495	293	-	196	5	494
TOTALS £.	29,404	21,676	453	3,818	1,924	27,871

County of Kent.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LATHE of ST. AUGUSTINE: BEUSBOROUGH Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
BUCKLAND - -	472	507	62	13	26	608
Charlton - - -	551	302	20	205	24	551
Cliffe, West - - -	95	81	1	16	6	104
Coldred - - - -	185	154	1	18	4	177
Ewell - - - -	230	209	9	11	16	245
Guston - - - -	143	138	4	14	5	161
Hougham - - -	685	572	4	126	22	724
Langdon, West - -	12	2	- -	7	2	11
Lydden - - - -	116	101	12	6	2	121
Margaret, St., at Cliffe -	295	244	29	16	12	301
Poulton - - - -	84	67	4	6	7	84
River - - - -	515	388	2	28	6	424
Shebertswould - - -	208	187	1	16	6	210
Whitfield - - - -	204	192	1	13	4	210
BLEANGATE Hundred.						
Chislett - - - -	856	868	6	86	92	1,052
Hearne - - - -	2,233	1,060	8	69	1,114	2,251
Houth - - - -	194	156	- -	15	39	210
Reculver - - - -	217	207	- -	17	5	229
Stourmouth - - -	154	138	2	25	14	179
Sturrey - - - -	514	466	14	49	45	574
Swalecliffe - - -	212	179	2	9	2	192
Westbeer - - - -	79	148	- -	20	2	170
BRIDGE & PETHAM Hundred.						
Beaksbourne - - -	190	100	- -	- -	2	102
Bridge - - - -	218	126	2	36	4	168
Hardres, Lower - -	170	148	- -	9	2	159
Hardres, Upper - -	216	132	- -	20	4	156
Nackington - - -	130	149	- -	23	4	176
Patricksbourne - -	219	150	- -	32	5	187
Petham - - - -	236	240	6	27	13	286
Waltham - - - -	248	340	3	27	7	377
CORNILO Hundred.						
Bourne, North - - -	521	421	6	59	25	511
East Langdon - - -	131	147	1	13	9	170
Mongeham, Great - -	179	143	- -	19	45	207
Mongeham, Little - -	96	120	- -	11	2	133
Oxney - - - -	12	7	- -	2	- -	9
Ripple - - - -	150	138	- -	17	1	156
Shoulden - - - -	254	236	- -	22	20	278
Sutton - - - -	55	44	- -	10	1	55
DOWNHAMFORD Hundred.						
Adisham - - - -	384	247	- -	29	88	364
Ickham - - - -	466	367	1	43	60	471
Littlebourne - - -	407	339	2	33	10	384
Staple - - - -	145	171	- -	31	2	204
Stodmarsh - - -	89	67	2	11	1	81
Wickhambreux - -	405	314	- -	40	14	368
EASTRY Hundred.						
Barfreston, or Barston -	22	10	- -	7	1	18
Betshanger - - -	25	22	- -	7	1	30
Chillenden - - -	49	32	1	3	- -	36
Denton - - - -	147	126	2	7	- -	135
Eastry - - - -	348	514	22	63	5	604
Eythorne - - -	196	147	3	19	3	172
Ham - - - -	37	27	- -	7	1	35
Knowlton - - -	34	28	- -	5	- -	33
Tilmanstone - - -	130	131	- -	16	5	152

KENT.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LATHE of ST. AUGUSTINE: EASTRY Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Waldershare	64	43	-	13	1	57
Woodnesborough	841	620	9	89	16	734
Worth, or Word	189	172	1	60	23	256
KINGHAMFORD Hundred.						
Barham	383	443	1	44	8	496
Bishopsbourne	354	274	9	20	2	305
Kingstone	238	143	-	27	7	177
Wootton	62	42	1	7	13	63
PRESTON Hundred.						
Elmstone	94	73	1	7	2	83
Preston-by-Wingham	415	368	-	33	22	423
RINGSLOW Hundred.						
Minster, in the Isle of Thanet	675	439	22	110	14	585
Monckton	336	300	-	47	9	356
Nicholas, St., at Wade, Isle of Thanet	507	479	-	62	34	575
St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet	911	776	6	90	34	906
Stonar	44	44	-	15	1	60
WESTGATE Hundred.						
Archbishop's Palace	100	73	-	18	9	100
Dunkirk	229	259	1	20	58	338
Dunstan, St., near Canterbury	530	408	5	-	79	492
Gregory, Saint	120	66	-	36	20	122
Hackington, or St. Stephen's	336	226	2	46	9	283
Harbledown, St. Michael	408	244	-	47	39	330
Holy Cross without, near Canterbury	365	312	37	73	34	456
Staplegate	75	59	5	7	1	72
Thanington	244	257	1	57	13	328
WHITSTABLE Hundred.						
Cosmer, St., and Damian-in-the-Blean	137	155	6	25	6	192
Sea Salter	240	223	-	18	15	256
Whitstable	770	720	11	74	10	815
WINGHAM Hundred.						
Ash, near Sandwich	1,532	1,193	7	177	55	1,432
Goodnestone	290	155	15	36	84	290
Nonington	363	273	12	43	35	363
Wingham	402	377	-	63	15	455
Womenswould	175	101	14	17	2	134
LATHE of AYLESFORD: BRENCHLEY & HORSMONDEN Hundred.						
Brenchley	1,331	1,604	15	53	19	1,691
Horsmonden	1,325	1,061	11	50	9	1,131
EYHORNE Hundred.						
Bearstead	236	205	-	16	26	247
Bicknor	20	20	-	1	4	25
Boughton, Malherbe	514	474	-	40	3	517
Boughton, Montchelsea	685	604	4	35	37	680
Bredhurst	75	48	1	6	19	74
Broomfield	69	53	1	16	15	85
Chart, next Sutton Vallence	466	420	-	35	41	496
Frinstead	137	110	3	7	16	136
Harrietsham	511	350	33	27	29	439
Headcorn	827	668	4	52	62	786
Hollingborne	650	612	5	60	22	699
Hucking	139	95	1	9	39	144
Langley	274	245	-	20	6	271
Leeds	232	237	-	29	9	275
Lensham	1,310	1,098	11	98	37	1,244

KENT.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LATHE of AYLESFORD: EYHORNE Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Otham	224	151	2	24	10	187
Otterden	97	163	1	14	5	183
Stockbury	423	325	2	30	11	368
Sutton, East	341	298	1	19	58	376
Sutton Vallence	498	436	10	24	19	489
Thornham	249	256	2	26	12	296
Ulcome	901	999	65	61	2	1,127
Witchling	53	40	1	6	4	51
Wormshill	158	94	1	12	19	126
GILLINGHAM and CHATHAM Hundred.						
Gillingham	2,100	1,832	29	175	113	2,149
Grange, or Grench	39	40	1	3	3	47
Lidgen	13	60	1	-	1	62
HOO Hundred.						
Allhallows	155	188	1	27	1	217
Halstow, High	308	266	-	40	1	307
Hoo	256	203	-	26	13	242
James, St., Isle of Grain	272	205	45	32	7	289
St. Mary	561	509	2	41	22	574
Stoke	231	219	6	25	1	251
LARKFIELD Hundred.						
Addington	161	135	-	13	21	169
Allington	90	76	6	9	4	95
Aylesford	976	764	-	8	128	900
Burham	170	135	-	18	7	160
Byrling	283	255	6	21	-	282
Ditton	149	184	-	10	4	198
Leybourne	198	180	1	22	5	208
Malling, East	1,190	1,197	3	60	25	1,285
Malling, West	514	480	7	47	14	548
Offham	226	97	1	10	64	172
Ryarsh	322	350	-	25	-	375
Snodland	331	321	2	28	29	380
Trottersclife	199	205	-	17	3	225
Wouldham	248	124	1	17	57	199
LITTLEFIELD Hundred.						
Mereworth	496	537	4	41	2	584
Peckham, West	227	187	6	25	6	224
MAIDSTONE Hundred.						
Barming	134	85	29	27	2	143
Boxley	906	613	3	87	29	732
Debtling	148	92	17	19	7	135
Farleigh, East	368	415	87	55	12	569
Linton and Crockhurst	372	418	5	32	17	472
Loose	214	185	7	30	13	235
SHAMWELL Hundred.						
Chalk	185	123	3	34	12	172
Cliffe	631	534	27	79	2	642
Cobham	426	302	20	34	8	364
Cooling	154	110	-	18	6	134
Cuxton	120	149	-	22	3	174
Denton	91	51	1	5	18	75
Friendsbury	705	699	18	65	84	866
Halling	202	202	2	17	5	226
Higham	430	436	-	54	40	530
Shorne	378	334	18	53	11	416
Strood, *infra et extra*	987	1,123	38	51	70	1,282
TOLTINGTROUGH Hundred.						
Gravesend	2,074	1,771	47	102	70	1,990
Ifield	41	44	-	7	4	55
Luddesdown	146	122	2	22	4	150

KENT.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LATHE of AYLESFORD: TOLTINGTROUGH Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Meopham	749	628	23	66	7	724
Milton, next Gravesend	1,415	1,231	22	110	54	1,417
Northfleet	1,414	831	24	90	289	1,234
Nurstead	15	12	-	3	3	18
TONBRIDGE Hundred.						
Hadlow	881	934	10	73	4	1,021
Tonbridge	4,963	3,198	51	224	78	3,551
TWYFORD Hundred.						
Farleigh, West	236	292	-	31	5	328
Hunton, Upper	657	526	7	33	9	575
Nettlestead	303	232	45	25	-	302
Peckham, East	1,227	1,235	8	59	83	1,385
Teston	182	169	1	21	2	193
Wateringbury	529	429	-	59	18	506
Yalding	1,398	1,357	61	98	-	1,516
WASHLINGSTONE Hundred.						
Ashhurst	114	100	2	5	3	110
Bidborough	200	131	2	12	9	154
Capel	363	279	7	13	1	300
Pembury	649	520	5	29	62	616
Speldhurst	757	698	8	72	27	805
Tudeley	182	151	10	20	-	181
WROTHAM Hundred.						
Ightham	550	415	64	26	91	596
Shipbourne	205	197	2	15	7	221
Stanstead	180	173	1	18	1	193
Wrotham	1,225	819	3	125	107	1,054
LATHE of SCRAY: BARNFIELD, EAST, Hundred.						
Hawkhurst	654	1,026	37	92	22	1,177
BARCLAY Hundred.						
Biddenden	1,073	962	-	66	18	1,046
BLACKBOURNE Hundred.						
Appledore	509	326	19	50	2	397
Halden, High	399	356	5	32	14	407
Kenardington	246	166	11	15	-	192
Shadoxhurst	205	145	3	13	2	163
Woodchurch	897	794	5	64	44	907
BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN Hundred.						
Boughton-under-Blean	696	472	4	52	232	760
Graveney	123	107	1	33	58	199
Hernhill	274	196	3	39	126	364
Selling	516	290	3	45	140	478
CALEHILL Hundred.						
Charing	527	490	1	70	3	564
Chart, Little	196	203	18	22	2	245
Egerton	694	630	9	48	35	722
Pluckley	598	509	7	43	12	571
Smarden	523	523	2	39	23	587
Westwell	564	573	18	54	1	646
CHART and LONGBRIDGE Hundred.						
Ashford	737	924	20	89	16	1,049
Bethersden	779	792	2	58	32	884
Brook	110	78	-	9	1	88
Chart, Great	372	266	3	48	9	326

KENT.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LATHE of SCRAY: CHART and LONGBRIDGE Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hinxhill	110	88	2	10	2	102
Hothfield	209	195	-	32	22	249
Kennington	235	226	4	15	7	252
Kingsnorth	144	146	1	37	1	185
Mersham	332	325	19	40	9	393
Sevington	121	90	-	13	16	119
Willisborough	216	162	9	29	15	215
CRANBROOKE Hundred.						
Cranbrooke	1,886	1,972	47	135	60	2,214
Frittenden	490	601	7	33	-	641
FAVERSHAM Hundred.						
Badlesmere	41	37	1	7	20	65
Buckland, next Faversham	14	21	1	8	4	34
Davington	42	56	1	12	21	90
Eastling	72	49	1	20	34	104
Faversham (T. & P.)	2,449	1,181	27	502	651	2,361
Goodnestone, next Faversham	46	23	1	6	15	45
Isle of Harty, St. Thomas the Apostle	105	43	2	24	3	72
Leaveland	44	34	1	4	16	55
Luddenham	40	64	1	22	23	110
Newnham	53	74	2	15	59	150
Norton	29	65	22	16	32	135
Oare	48	35	1	9	21	66
Ospringe	478	295	2	70	179	546
Preston, next Faversham	401	278	1	34	137	450
Sheldwick	89	92	11	29	68	200
Stalisfield	123	100	1	19	56	176
Stone, next Faversham	77	72	1	12	23	108
Throwley	500	258	2	28	155	443
FELBOROUGH Hundred.						
Challock	363	265	4	23	19	311
Chartham	539	560	5	55	9	629
Chilham	557	463	-	65	27	555
Godmersham	340	271	1	30	7	309
Molash	276	224	-	20	10	254
MARDEN Hundred.						
Goudhurst	1,704	1,507	45	93	36	1,681
Marden	1,315	1,422	37	117	22	1,598
Staplehurst	1,105	1,327	6	58	35	1,426
MILTON Hundred.						
Bapchild	226	205	1	21	-	227
Bobbing	153	157	-	23	9	189
Borden	293	281	2	16	12	311
Bredgar	338	370	-	20	7	397
Elmley	56	21	-	26	1	48
Halstow, Lower	120	126	-	19	9	154
Hartlip	349	299	-	24	13	336
Iwade	209	72	-	45	4	121
Kingsdown, next Sittingbourne	90	69	-	7	3	79
Milsted	63	76	1	12	9	98
Milton, or Middleton, next Sittingbourne	778	922	66	62	28	1,078
Murston	212	186	1	21	3	211
Newington, next Sittingbourne	398	359	7	33	3	402
Rainham	822	807	6	51	11	875
Rodmersham	231	142	21	17	4	184
Sittingbourne	622	584	2	53	13	652
Tonge	312	231	1	30	5	267
Tunstall	102	88	2	18	17	125
Upchurch	314	288	-	30	16	334

KENT.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LATHE of SCRAY: ROLVENDEN Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Benenden	961	916	11	59	3	989
Rolvenden	948	712	15	72	244	1,043
SELBRITTENDEN Hundred.						
Newenden	119	60	5	16	13	94
Sandhurst	401	514	56	61	14	645
LIBERTY of the ISLE of SHEPPEY.						
East Church	490	417	8	84	-	509
Laysdown	92	78	4	24	10	116
Minster	2,777	2,970	17	203	83	3,273
Sheerness	-	-	Returned in Minster.			
Warden	42	36	2	3	-	41
TENTERDEN Hundred.						
Tenterden	1,483	1,323	12	302	44	1,681
TEYNHAM Hundred.						
Doddington	480	277	4	22	151	454
Linstead	496	250	24	42	163	479
Teynham	418	242	1	47	146	436
WYE Hundred.						
Boughton Aluph	489	343	-	32	27	402
Crundale	231	176	-	7	27	210
Eastwell	108	84	1	14	5	104
Wye	1,697	1,160	72	138	327	1,697
LATHE of SHEPWAY: ALOESBRIDGE Hundred.						
Brookland	302	360	5	-	7	372
Fairfield	141	68	-	15	7	90
Midley	47	7	-	45	9	61
BIRCHOLT FRANCHISE Hundred.						
Aldington	497	518	4	36	34	592
Bircholt	-	3	-	-	1	4
Brabourn	469	424	7	37	-	468
Hastingleigh	214	187	-	9	70	266
Smeeth	267	239	-	17	8	264
FOLKESTONE Hundred.						
Alkham	385	353	1	15	3	372
Capel-le-Ferne	180	185	1	11	3	200
Cheriton	533	390	3	34	52	479
Folkestone (Parish)	779	535	6	33	227	801
Hawkinge	30	23	-	4	1	28
Newington	504	300	3	35	28	366
Swingfield	270	297	2	19	8	326
HAM Hundred.						
Orleston	264	183	-	17	50	250
Ruckinge	389	243	1	31	87	362
Warehorne	395	306	-	32	28	366
HAYNE Hundred.						
Postling	163	144	-	20	3	167
Saltwood	336	300	-	48	0 3	378
LONGPORT, ST. MARTIN'S Hundred.						
Brenzett	101	79	-	6	5	90
Hope, All Saints	21	3	-	14	1	18
Ivy Church	110	121	1	14	9	145
Mary, St.	63	62	1	20	3	96
Snargate	123	93	2		15	100
Snave	79	52	5	16	7	80

KENT.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LATHE of SHEPWAY: LONINGBOROUGH Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Acrise	110	85	3	11	1	100
Elham	582	530	15	60	26	631
Lyminge	310	287	5	40	12	344
Paddlesworth	30	34	1	3	4	42
NEWCHURCH Hundred.						
Bilsington	321	289	4	24	4	321
Newchurch	509	246	1	60	24	331
OXNEY Hundred.						
Ebony	139	104	1	17	- -	122
Stone	589	346	56	58	126	586
Wittersham	738	788	4	56	4	852
STOUTING Hundred.						
Elmstead	141	237	2	23	5	267
Monks Horton	70	50	1	19	- -	70
Stanford	97	55	10	23	13	101
Stelling	66	60	1	12	4	77
Stouting	147	90	1	13	26	130
STREET Hundred.						
Bonnington	86	68	- -	12	7	87
Hurst	107	74	- -	8	29	111
Lympne	323	320	- -	29	- -	349
Sellinge	182	189	2	35	8	234
WORTH Hundred.						
Blackmanstone	17	9	- -	3	3	15
Burmarsh	120	74	1	20	8	103
Dymchurch	228	221	1	13	12	247
Eastbridge	36	14	- -	12	1	27
Orgarswick	9	1	- -	2	1	4
LATHE of SUTTON-AT-HONE: AXTON Hundred.						
Ash, next Ridley	385	260	18	38	4	420
Darenth	244	219	6	132	6	263
Dartford	1,405	1,262	186	54	153	1,755
Eynesford	949	558	10	43	8	619
Farningham	421	354	17	53	33	357
Fawkham	44	59	4	11	1	75
Hartley	90	63	3	12	2	80
Horton Kirby	220	164	- -	42	15	221
Kingsdown	249	144	21	39	55	259
Longfield	57	31	12	5	12	60
Lullingstone and Lullingstaine	87	50	3	18	6	77
Ridley	52	36	3	10	2	51
Southfleet	361	294	5	41	22	362
Stone	157	83	5	45	12	145
Sutton-at-Hone	864	517	77	66	48	708
Swanscombe	195	83	6	52	12	153
Wilmington	263	255	- -	36	190	481
BLACKHEATH Hundred.						
Charlton, next Woolwich	790	590	10	68	59	727
Deptford, St. Nicholas	2,533	1,802	312	132	555	2,801
Deptford, St. Paul	7,504	5,047	355	308	1,652	7,362
Eltham	1,097	1,093	55	72	52	1,272
Kidbrooke	98	41	10	12	10	73
Lee	663	345	112	33	34	524
Lewisham	3,020	2,803	151	385	552	3,891
Mottingham	*58	38	8	16	18	80
Woolwich	8,784	6,443	183	322	2,115	9,063
BROMLEY and BECKENHAM Hundred.						
Beckenham	782	574	88	81	30	773
Bromley	652	880	14	152	126	1,172

KENT.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LATHE of SUTTON-AT-HONE: CODSHEATH Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brasted	486	451	-	42	80	573
Chevening	281	218	-	14	41	273
Halsted	159	124	37	11	2	174
Kempsing	176	105	10	17	5	137
Leigh	706	760	2	52	4	818
Otford	148	121	7	39	5	172
Seal	766	497	3	76	3	579
Seven Oaks	1,894	1,602	3	155	21	1,781
Shoreham	444	480	10	55	3	548
Sundridge	459	332	2	44	16	394
LESNESS Hundred.						
Crayford	887	753	17	88	-	858
Erith	661	547	8	100	6	661
Plumstead	882	674	9	72	127	882
Wickham, East	230	180	16	14	20	230
RUXLEY Hundred.						
Bexley	1,326	861	58	129	193	1,241
Chelsfield	477	365	8	33	1	407
Chislehurst	653	706	6	73	1	786
Cray, Foots	289	114	3	21	49	187
Cray, St. Mary	521	493	-	50	6	549
Cray, North	242	184	2	36	20	242
Cray, St. Paul's	184	203	1	35	8	247
Cudham	576	516	2	23	18	559
Down	130	81	2	33	24	140
Farnborough	294	251	5	20	96	372
Hayes	118	68	7	30	22	127
Keston	85	103	5	15	4	127
Knockholt	259	229	-	12	-	241
Orpington	362	393	1	47	1	442
Wickham, West	235	268	6	42	5	321
SOMERDEN Hundred.						
Chiddingstone	838	813	9	47	3	872
Cowden	327	343	1	27	10	381
Hever	282	327	4	32	14	377
Penshurst	816	678	14	76	7	775
WESTERHAM Hundred.						
Eden Bridge	676	505	3	53	90	651
Westerham	626	539	6	73	7	625
CITY of CANTERBURY.						
United Parishes	6,917	5,739	181	1,338	759	8,017
Christchurch, near Canterbury	156	81	2	42	-	125
CITY of ROCHESTER.						
Margaret, St.	1,632	1,128	50	-	81	1,259
Nicholas, St.	640	1,028	24	-	112	1,164
TOWN of						
Chatham	*5,714	4,323	261	285	693	5,562
TOWN of						
Deal	2,753	1,659	272	390	663	2,984
TOWN of DOVER & LIBERTY of the same.						
Birchington, Isle of Thanet	366	292	11	43	-	346
Folkestone (Town)	1,582	1,110	42	180	27	1,359
Fordwich	96	64	-	-	-	64
James, St., the Apostle, in Dover	1,641	938	42	482	53	1,515
John, St., Baptist, in Margate	4,818	3,080	66	428	66	3,640
Mary, St., the Virgin, in Dover	4,568	2,290	155	1,326	1,902	5,673

KENT.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
TOWN of DOVER and LIBERTY of the same—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Peter, St., the Apostle, Isle of Thanet	890	501	19	161	66	747
Ringswould	355	297	2	36	4	339
Wood, in the Isle of Thanet	206	123	9	33	23	188
TOWN of Greenwich	* 8,746	4,811	530	1,743	1,626	8,710
TOWN of HYTHE.						
Leonard, St.	821	530	52	-	50	632
West Hythe	55	56	2	-	10	68
BOROUGH and TOWN of Maidstone	6,756	5,190	133	2,018	578	7,919
TOWN of NEW ROMNEY.						
Broomhill	56	16	1	-	-	17
Lydd	979	924	8	67	19	1,018
Romney, New	472	457	19	-	13	489
Romney, Old	139	149	9	-	10	168
TOWN of Queenborough	336	263	1	41	2	307
TOWN and LIBERTY of SANDWICH.						
Clement's, St.	321	239	21	46	15	321
Mary, St., the Virgin	210	247	7	37	6	297
Peter, St., the Apostle	394	174	9	44	166	393
Ramsgate	1,592	923	23	410	74	1,430
Sarr	40	28	-	16	1	45
Walmer	608	289	9	87	230	615
TOTALS £.	231,360	185,503	6,206	24,939	23,790	240,438

County of Lancaster.

AMOUNDERNESS Hundred.						
ALSTON	230	133	3	30	63	229
Barnaker with Bonds	244	153	3	57	10	223
Barton	204	118	7	44	21	190
Bilsborough	50	28	-	17	5	50
Bispham with Norbreck	195	101	44	33	-	178
Bleasdale	90	58	6	19	10	93
Brockholes	60	50	1	13	-	64
Broughton	202	115	2	55	29	201
Bryning with Kellamargh	120	79	1	18	25	123
Cabus	171	107	16	21	18	162
Carleton	116	71	18	43	-	132
Catterall	298	234	9	40	15	298
Claughton	178	120	-	38	50	208
Cleveley	105	82	12	8	2	104
Clifton with Salwick	234	176	-	48	10	234
Eccleston, Great	233	95	12	37	107	251
Eccleston, Little, with Larbreck	93	70	5	27	1	103
Elston	24	5	1	12	4	22
Elswick	86	43	-	19	24	86
Fishwick	170	87	4	49	24	164
Forton	190	147	7	20	15	189
Freckleton	235	159	8	35	38	240
Fulwood	110	44	2	59	35	140
Garstang	51	29	-	17	5	51
Goosnargh	725	517	15	145	48	725
Greenhalgh with Thistleton	166	116	3	29	46	194

LANCASTER.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
AMOUNDERNESS Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Grimsargh	49	25	-	19	8	52
Haighton	83	42	-	19	10	71
Hambleton	311	258	12	23	15	308
Hardhorn with Newton	229	119	-	52	91	262
Holleth	28	17	-	4	6	27
Hothersall	82	32	-	15	20	67
Inskip with Sowerby	159	84	-	43	24	151
Kirkham	217	110	1	53	52	216
Kirkland	211	140	19	25	37	221
Layton with Warbreck	342	193	8	98	43	342
Lea, Aston, Ingol & Cottam	362	225	3	95	28	351
Lytham	407	251	13	79	43	386
Marton	440	282	15	71	72	440
Medlar with Wesham	163	75	5	33	26	139
Myerscough	176	104	1	48	14	167
Nateby	188	148	2	26	7	183
Newton with Scales	81	49	2	24	9	84
Pilling	582	491	4	45	43	583
Poulton	284	189	6	44	29	268
Presall with Hackensall	273	208	-	46	16	270
Preston (B. and P.)	5,489	5,611	117	865	536	7,129
Rawcliffe, Out	312	255	11	42	52	360
Rawcliffe, Up, with Farnicar	353	255	31	53	13	352
Ribbleton	43	24	-	17	6	47
Ribby with Wrea	118	54	5	28	22	109
Singleton, Great and Little	217	110	1	53	52	216
Stalmin with Stanall	256	173	3	39	61	276
Thornton	434	307	59	92	23	481
Treales, Roseacre & Wharles	310	207	1	66	32	306
Warton	127	85	2	25	17	129
Weeton with Preese	210	152	5	43	12	212
Westby with Plumpton	366	173	23	65	85	346
Whittingham	202	134	-	40	22	196
Winmarleigh	168	92	2	30	15	139
Woodplumpton	367	256	6	86	109	457
Wyersdale, Nether	277	208	5	39	26	278
BLACKBURN Hundred: Higher Division.						
Accrington, New	599	336	13	123	15	487
Accrington, Old	170	102	3	25	8	138
Altham	110	55	-	32	57	144
Barley with Whitley	261	175	24	23	22	244
Barrowford with the Chapelry of Colne	595	470	11	64	84	629
Booths, Higher	522	373	5	108	55	541
Booths, Lower, and Dunnockshaw	338	208	1	52	12	273
Briercliffe with Extwistle	453	331	30	44	92	497
Burnley	1,018	1,045	26	186	104	1,361
Chatburn	187	121	-	22	26	169
Church, New	835	471	10	202	155	838
Clithero Borough	920	334	89	139	318	880
Cliviger	638	363	3	61	182	609
Colne	1,810	1,248	133	173	215	1,769
Cowpe, Lench, Newhall, Hey and Hall Car	176	151	-	29	24	204
Downham	149	93	17	25	9	144
Foulridge	622	471	40	46	66	623
Gouldshaw Booth	105	74	15	23	26	138
Habergham Eaves	1,501	515	25	169	495	1,204
Hapton	152	93	-	34	26	153
Henheads	42	28	3	5	4	40
Heyhouses	40	28	-	9	3	40
Higham with Westclose	169	88	5	26	55	174
Huncoat	117	58	-	14	45	117
Ightenhill Park	119	76	4	10	33	123
Marsden, Great and Little	1,352	969	43	107	232	1,351
Mearley	47	32	-	11	-	43

LANCASTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BLACKBURN Hundred: Higher Division — *continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Mitton, Henthorn and Coal-coats	49	32	5	11	4	52
Musbury	116	49	9	28	4	90
Old Lawned Booth	99	68	4	10	14	96
Padiham	672	393	7	59	107	566
Pendleton	240	97	8	47	60	212
Read	214	128	- -	21	65	214
Roughlee Booth	213	154	4	15	39	212
Simonstone	148	69	- -	14	61	144
Trawden	450	286	16	72	58	432
Twiston	64	41	- -	9	14	64
Whalley	331	86	- -	44	199	329
Wheatley Carr	37	32	- -	5	- -	37
Wiswell	185	76	3	21	86	186
Worsthorn with Hurstwood	378	165	13	23	130	331
Worston	56	26	5	13	10	54
Yate and Pickupbank	531	314	60	22	32	428
BLACKBURN Hundred: Lower Division.						
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	408	424	3	64	69	560
Balderston	313	352	- -	41	- -	393
Billington	284	154	20	53	58	285
Blackburn	3,840	2,483	211	610	519	3,823
Bowland and Leagrim	219	125	9	36	49	219
Chipping	325	236	27	62	22	347
Church	250	87	7	33	127	254
Clayton-le-Dale	209	146	1	22	20	189
Clayton-le-Moors	363	260	55	47	- -	362
Cuerdale	69	38	9	13	17	77
Darwen, Lower	605	413	32	62	20	527
Darwen, Upper	1,146	693	28	120	367	1,208
Dilworth	141	57	1	30	29	117
Dinkley	61	36	- -	8	17	61
Dutton	214	108	- -	19	87	214
Eccleshill	191	135	10	19	34	198
Harwood, Great	626	420	20	54	125	619
Harwood, Little	84	49	11	22	3	85
Haslingden	1,080	732	76	134	64	1,006
Livesey	369	225	1	62	82	370
Mellor	326	165	9	38	104	316
Osbaldeston	69	48	- -	13	8	69
Oswaldtwistle	877	593	38	153	81	865
Pleasington	319	258	9	33	19	319
Ramsgrave	134	94	1	13	26	134
Reedley Hollows	172	132	- -	21	18	171
Ribchester	441	346	6	43	49	444
Rishton	204	133	- -	32	47	212
Sailsbury	107	68	- -	14	22	104
Samlesbury	660	401	7	79	71	558
Thornley with Wheatley	103	71	- -	32	- -	103
Tockholes	213	139	10	29	50	228
Walton-le-Dale	780	728	58	191	201	1,178
Wilpshire	72	49	- -	11	13	73
Witton	192	137	4	25	28	194
LEYLAND Hundred.						
Adlington	200	106	5	31	20	162
Anderton	154	105	5	24	19	153
Bispham	99	66	4	18	16	104
Bretherton	255	129	- -	45	82	256
Brindle	435	236	6	80	57	379
Charnock Heath	207	114	3	34	69	220
Charnock Richard	189	88	2	44	56	190
Chorley	1,702	1,042	16	265	252	1,575
Clayton-le-Woods	191	113	3	46	27	190
Coppul	172	67	20	42	10	139
Croston	386	123	62	71	148	404
Cuerden	120	81	1	28	17	127

LANCASTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LEYLAND Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Duxbury	84	33	6	26	17	82
Eccleston	307	253	24	56	20	353
Euxton	233	157	2	62	12	233
Farrington	203	151	1	42	30	224
Heapey	144	97	-	33	27	157
Hesketh with Becconshall	137	95	7	28	7	137
Heskin	151	87	11	26	16	140
Hoghton	364	235	3	67	27	332
Hoole, Little	77	57	-	19	9	85
Hoole, Much	214	135	-	39	23	197
Howick	53	27	-	13	15	55
Hutton	300	226	3	48	26	303
Leyland	628	423	6	131	104	664
Longton	451	134	8	63	246	451
Mawdesley	230	141	25	51	-	217
Parbold	102	90	-	30	13	133
Penwortham	666	435	2	73	90	600
Rufford	396	268	2	59	42	371
Shevington	158	58	9	48	62	177
Standish with Langtree	569	258	8	101	202	569
Tarleton	480	329	16	72	61	478
Ulnes Walton	217	206	1	44	42	293
Welch Whittle	75	47	-	14	13	74
Wheelton	179	116	2	42	67	227
Whittle-le-Woods	315	151	8	59	97	315
Withnell	247	162	-	42	32	236
Worthington	47	14	6	18	10	48
Wrightington	456	291	76	101	-	468
LONSDALE Hundred: North and South of the Sands.						
Aldcliffe	117	82	9	26	-	117
Aldingham, Upper and Lower	321	230	12	123	13	378
Allithwaite, Lower	534	368	30	94	39	531
Allithwaite, Upper	211	183	3	50	10	246
Arkholm with Cawood	214	127	-	64	11	202
Ashton with Stodday	132	80	1	49	10	140
Bare	41	17	1	10	14	42
Blawith	98	78	-	18	1	97
Bolton-by-the-Sands	384	184	1	80	46	311
Borwick	228	163	1	28	15	207
Broughton, East	266	166	-	55	18	239
Broughton-in-Furness	479	221	7	85	85	398
Bulk	218	104	2	46	67	219
Burrow with Burrow	182	100	-	33	49	182
Cansfield	98	70	-	27	9	106
Carnforth	192	136	14	-	14	164
Cartmelfel	182	126	6	42	6	180
Caton	550	378	13	120	43	554
Church Coniston	239	183	21	32	15	251
Claife	143	127	1	50	7	185
Claughton	86	45	-	30	41	116
Cockerham	464	328	2	141	5	476
Coulton	870	685	1	151	51	888
Dalton with Hutton	120	61	7	19	19	106
Dalton-in-Furness	1,571	822	22	411	263	1,518
Dunnerdale with Seathwaite	141	46	8	37	49	140
Egton-cum-Newland	410	400	11	80	27	518
Ellel, North and South	629	472	17	120	50	659
Farleton	63	19	2	21	2	44
Gressingham	130	90	-	42	2	134
Halton with Aughton	396	263	9	104	42	418
Hawkshead and Monk Coniston	618	453	18	109	4	584
Heaton with Oxcliffe	183	166	1	48	7	222
Heysham	255	182	8	55	26	271
Holker, Lower	507	331	33	101	42	507
Holker, Upper	673	355	24	109	2	490
Hornby	187	115	-	46	22	183

409

LANCASTER.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LONSDALE Hundred: North & South of the Sands—*cont*^{d}.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hutton	158	121	2	29	6	158
Ireby	73	26	10	23	7	66
Kellet, Nether	208	187	6	49	38	280
Kellet, Over	380	198	7	69	12	286
Kirkby Ireleth	436	253	9	172	57	491
Leck	124	63	13	41	3	120
Lowick	213	187	6	35	10	238
Mansrigg	87	72	-	12	3	87
Melling with Wrayton	127	87	3	28	18	136
Middleton	188	157	-	31	15	203
Osmotherley	156	97	5	33	21	156
Overton	300	167	-	41	92	300
Pennington	228	127	23	65	12	227
Poulton	127	62	4	30	34	130
Quernmoor	284	161	4	103	35	303
Roberindale	180	105	1	46	18	170
Satterthwaite	168	96	-	60	11	167
Scotforth	403	274	3	94	29	400
Silverdale	80	68	-	9	-	77
Skerton	627	379	5	142	101	627
Slyne with Hest	277	178	6	47	35	266
Staveley	365	288	-	50	29	367
Subberthwaite	82	57	-	20	1	78
Tatham Lower End	226	175	4	45	2	226
Tatham Upper End	284	184	3	46	13	246
Thumham	270	184	17	60	-	261
Torrisholme	96	33	3	23	29	88
Torver	97	64	3	16	10	93
Tunstall	36	8	5	31	1	45
Ulverstone	1,069	1,164	79	320	111	1,674
Urswick	504	414	7	108	7	536
Worton with Lindeth	249	153	1	50	11	215
Wennington	61	37	1	23	8	69
Whittington	275	258	2	105	1	366
Wray with Bolton	274	186	3	69	29	287
Wyersdale	412	363	2	81	-	446
Yealand Conyers	128	65	4	44	15	128
Yealand Redmayne	97	74	-	33	-	107
SALFORD Hundred.						
Ainsworth	345	159	27	38	106	330
Alkrington	123	92	17	12	1	122
Anglezark	86	60	3	7	12	82
Ardwick	825	764	29	139	248	1,180
Ashton-under-Lyne	4,390	3,252	107	539	671	4,569
Ashworth	126	29	7	10	65	111
Aspull	723	265	206	32	149	652
Barton-upon-Irwell	1,896	1,371	27	318	604	2,320
Bircle-cum-Bamford	241	142	28	28	11	209
Blackley	456	258	3	65	123	449
Blackrod	365	321	6	48	57	432
Blatchinworth and Calderbrook	490	350	3	71	61	485
Bolton, Great	3,854	2,108	145	679	1,222	4,154
Bolton, Little	1,027	497	8	178	344	1,027
Bradford	55	22	4	9	27	62
Bradshaw	310	217	25	19	51	312
Breightmet	157	138	-	21	30	189
Broughton Kersall and Higher Tetlow	300	190	19	155	321	685
Burnage	112	47	-	15	11	73
Bury	2,096	1,122	11	262	377	1,772
Butterworth	1,161	868	63	126	103	1,160
Castleton	1,814	1,312	41	210	238	1,801
Chaderton	865	660	6	74	199	939
Cheetham	914	222	18	256	400	896
Chorlton with Hardy	285	177	1	33	63	274
Chorlton Row	2,002	823	53	616	876	2,368
Clifton	273	165	1	40	71	277

LANCASTER.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
SALFORD Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Crompton	887	454	29	85	142	710
Crumpsall	410	134	-	27	124	295
Denton	507	272	18	60	156	506
Didsbury	419	219	1	59	102	381
Droylesden	416	196	21	62	95	374
Edgworth	188	129	1	29	41	200
Elton	480	290	13	84	85	472
Entwistle	*160	68	-	12	36	116
Failsworth	344	285	-	51	15	351
Farnworth	492	326	18	56	73	473
Flixton	369	312	3	58	64	437
Gorton	684	315	131	57	71	574
Halliwell	915	439	46	63	547	1,095
Harpurhey	55	31	-	9	2	42
Harwood	289	187	24	25	51	287
Heap	1,104	680	10	200	228	1,118
Heaton	223	158	-	21	35	214
Heaton, Great	143	85	-	15	27	127
Heaton, Little	131	111	-	13	14	138
Heaton Norris	1,432	786	34	310	682	1,812
Hopwood	364	255	6	40	56	357
Horwick	351	226	6	82	37	351
Houghton	375	224	33	52	65	374
Hulme	2,144	694	107	182	660	1,643
Hulton, Little	440	136	41	92	155	424
Hulton, Middle	206	163	2	23	48	236
Hulton, Over	257	147	27	19	99	292
Kearsley	292	160	4	36	54	254
Levenshulme	236	148	2	31	55	236
Lever, Darcy	251	165	17	20	42	244
Lever, Great	233	123	7	27	76	233
Lever, Little	310	160	2	47	91	300
Longworth	91	79	10	6	1	96
Lostock	162	120	8	16	32	176
Middleton	613	409	25	100	89	623
Moss-side	79	43	1	17	18	79
Moston	357	172	-	28	80	280
Newton	446	285	-	87	103	475
Oldham	2,969	1,929	36	411	464	2,840
Openshaw	164	82	65	34	-	181
Pendlebury	346	99	-	75	105	279
Pendleton	913	668	5	202	381	1,256
Pilkington	1,473	959	8	246	260	1,473
Pilsworth	143	92	1	20	16	129
Prestwich	506	310	1	87	92	490
Quarlton	29	42	-	6	9	57
Radcliffe	*1,174	435	109	169	386	1,099
Reddish	249	142	6	43	62	253
Rivington	216	215	-	21	-	236
Royton	661	465	8	70	71	614
Rumworth	199	143	1	19	30	193
Rusholm	389	228	-	62	105	395
Sharples	355	126	4	40	56	226
Spotland	2,772	753	193	429	1,429	2,804
Stretford	943	598	8	132	296	1,034
Thornham	259	159	1	39	59	258
Todmorden and Walsden	595	435	20	79	79	613
Tonge	154	99	9	22	24	154
Tonge with Haulgh	422	206	43	36	76	361
Tottington Higher End	389	275	7	49	44	375
Tottington Lower End	1,059	725	39	180	139	1,083
Turton	*799	421	33	93	252	799
Urmston	345	136	-	29	149	314
Walmesley	454	259	7	58	63	387
Wardleworth	1,275	681	28	266	249	1,224
Westhoughton	1,137	715	2	102	99	918
Withington	341	219	10	59	51	339
Worsley	1,225	730	38	122	336	1,226
Wuerdale and Wardale	915	467	43	112	83	705

LANCASTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WEST DERBY Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Abram	329	115	6	48	133	302
Aintree	170	55	25	35	57	172
Allerton	165	45	-	80	-	125
Altcar	509	81	9	72	310	472
Ashton	913	587	8	260	105	960
Astley	407	286	2	64	54	406
Atherton	779	601	2	123	53	779
Aughton	357	126	1	150	32	309
Bedford	562	396	4	91	66	557
Bickerstaffe	457	266	11	130	50	457
Billinge Chapel End	254	150	3	54	78	285
Billinge Higher End	213	143	-	37	33	213
Birkdale	88	35	-	18	38	91
Bold	360	187	14	101	151	453
Bootle-cum-Linacre	287	116	5	129	109	359
Burscough	536	324	3	148	90	565
Burton Wood	506	292	-	88	101	481
Childwall	133	51	-	42	38	131
Cronton	176	137	2	33	3	175
Crosby, Great	128	43	-	109	-	152
Crosby, Little	172	107	3	46	41	197
Croxteth Park (Extra Par.)	-	-	-	30	-	30
Cuerdley	77	63	4	42	10	119
Culcheth	607	240	-	108	212	560
Dalton	233	84	5	79	31	199
Ditton	258	107	-	86	36	229
Downholland	226	137	4	74	63	278
Eccleston	837	346	1	331	158	836
Everton	983	574	33	71	175	853
Fazakerley	159	131	-	75	-	206
Formby	396	141	5	82	137	365
Garston	406	126	4	137	137	404
Golbourne	321	246	9	58	33	346
Haigh	328	196	9	86	-	291
Hale	151	92	5	-	27	124
Halewood	314	160	1	106	48	315
Halsal	582	173	9	138	268	588
Haydock	249	191	16	60	23	290
Hindley	752	356	6	212	187	761
Houghton Middleton and Arbury	85	60	2	25	18	105
Huyton	403	200	47	156	111	514
Ince Blundell	187	79	-	80	18	177
Ince-within-Mackerfield	441	295	5	112	50	462
Kenyon	171	149	5	30	25	209
Kirkby	335	186	2	104	4	296
Kirkdale	486	238	-	21	147	406
Knowsley	466	225	-	184	19	428
Lathom	731	641	4	263	73	981
Litherland	201	49	8	78	21	156
Lowton	807	374	7	73	314	768
Lydiate	184	101	-	71	13	185
Maghull	199	84	2	99	14	199
Melling with Cunscough	210	102	-	65	52	219
Netherton	63	29	7	33	29	98
Newtown-in-Mackerfield	446	422	3	106	46	577
North Meols	942	671	10	206	150	1,037
Ormskirk	737	345	3	147	61	556
Orrell	514	387	8	122	72	589
Orrell and Ford	98	37	1	24	36	98
Parr	342	169	18	101	80	368
Pemberton	534	321	1	154	74	550
Penketh	178	109	27	35	24	195
Pennington	563	367	7	107	96	577
Poulton-with-Fearnhead	298	173	40	53	41	307
Prescot	1,075	600	6	128	189	923
Rainford	656	325	-	124	207	656
Rainhill	190	130	3	62	42	237
Rixton-with-Glazebrook	445	245	4	58	133	440

(*continued.*)

LANCASTER.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WEST DERBY Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Sankey, Great	242	130	7	64	50	251
Scarisbeck	491	283	11	206	74	574
Sephton	161	82	-	48	34	164
Simonswood	128	76	-	62	-	138
Skelmersdale	147	65	16	52	35	168
Southwark with Croft	266	99	10	59	29	197
Speke	174	78	-	65	39	182
Sutton	1,198	464	25	182	626	1,297
Tarbock	414	177	-	88	112	377
Thornton	99	52	2	29	26	109
Toxteth Park (Extra Par.)	3,067	1,679	43	240	772	2,734
Tyldsley-with-Shakerley	670	370	24	110	166	670
Upholland	496	257	10	162	105	534
Walton-on-the-Hill	364	189	27	169	35	420
Warrington	3,873	4,320	133	739	182	5,374
Wavertree	431	105	33	209	62	409
West Derby	2,716	1,280	68	455	461	2,264
West Leigh and Pennington	344	192	9	83	60	344
Whiston	460	302	-	92	72	466
Widnes with Appleton	386	239	6	111	30	386
Windle	1,077	577	106	223	338	1,244
Winstanley-in-Mackerfield	265	120	-	51	117	288
Winwick with Hulme	212	160	11	48	1	220
Woolston with Martin'scroft	209	171	14	49	42	276
Woolton, Little	174	62	1	67	29	159
Woolton, Much	415	211	3	94	122	430
BOROUGH of Lancaster	3,531	2,783	41	328	284	3,436
BOROUGH of Liverpool	42,030	32,020	991	1,761	15,501	50,273
BOROUGH of Manchester	30,972	23,230	725	3,437	5,058	32,450
Salford	6,013	2,915	104	926	1,536	5,481
BOROUGH of Wigan	3,384	2,245	33	1,050	416	3,744
TOTALS £.	279,458	183,790	7,829	42,102	59,923	293,644

County of Leicester.

FRAMLAND Hundred.						
BARKSTONE	111	60	-	37	2	99
Bottesford	413	252	1	113	6	372
Branston	137	92	-	32	7	131
Broughton, Nether	201	142	-	58	-	200
Buckminster	190	145	2	33	1	181
Burton Lazars	261	134	-	86	19	239
Claxton, or Long Clawson	525	412	-	97	-	509
Cold Overton	67	32	-	37	1	70
Coston	121	69	1	44	1	115
Croxton Keyrial	195	139	3	44	3	189
Dalby, Parva	74	33	3	54	2	92
Eastwell	71	32	-	29	1	62
Eaton	162	117	17	34	1	169
Edmundthorpe	94	54	-	30	-	84
Freeby	49	26	-	33	1	60
Garthorpe	87	43	-	44	-	87
Goadby Marwood	105	65	-	34	1	100
Harby	214	129	-	40	11	180
Harston	97	51	-	24	11	86
Holwell	56	24	-	31	-	55

LEICESTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended
FRAMLAND Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hose	125	41	-	54	13	108
Kettleby-ab	127	89	-	21	13	123
Kirby Bellars	214	76	1	75	5	157
Knipton	120	79	1	29	4	113
Melton Mowbray	1,087	859	41	231	3	1,134
Muston	136	80	2	35	15	132
Plungar	59	26	1	19	2	48
Redmile	182	106	-	41	24	171
Saltby	213	160	-	21	31	212
Saxby	46	14	-	37	-	51
Scalford	225	170	-	52	6	228
Sewstern	127	97	-	24	11	132
Somerby	112	100	23	-	-	123
Sproxton	130	72	17	32	-	121
Stapleford	125	40	-	63	-	103
Stathern	168	110	6	48	3	167
Stonesby	171	83	-	37	47	167
Sysonby	80	38	-	42	-	80
Thorpe Arnold	153	95	1	49	7	152
Waltham	247	157	1	54	7	219
Welby	53	13	-	30	-	43
Withcote	41	29	-	20	1	50
Wyfordby and Brentingby	54	15	-	37	2	54
Wymondham	207	101	1	80	2	184
GARTREE Hundred.						
Billesdon	381	280	-	69	3	352
Blaston	87	47	-	37	9	93
Bosworth Husband	510	400	-	102	8	510
Bowden, Magna	720	520	18	130	45	713
Bringhurst	77	50	9	9	1	69
Burrough	37	41	-	-	4	45
Burton Overy	391	309	-	68	7	384
Bushby	37	10	1	21	-	32
Carlton Curlieu	124	49	-	41	58	148
Cranoe	53	42	-	14	2	58
Drayton	75	57	-	10	-	67
Easton, Magna	328	295	1	43	12	351
Evington	159	65	6	70	1	142
Fleckney	264	225	-	30	5	260
Foxton	320	285	-	63	28	376
Frisby	42	8	-	25	1	34
Fur Langton	368	305	-	54	13	372
Gaulby	76	37	5	27	8	77
Glen, Magna	478	352	9	68	43	472
Glooston	112	98	-	19	-	117
Goadby	84	48	-	30	2	80
Gumley	171	122	-	139	12	173
Hallaton	453	261	33	100	75	469
Holt and Bradley	57	10	-	31	2	43
Horninghold	71	29	-	33	7	69
Houghton	150	86	-	64	-	150
Ilston-on-the-Hill	153	120	3	33	-	156
Kibworth Beauchamp	318	264	-	50	-	314
Kibworth Harcourt	309	251	2	50	1	304
Knossington	63	32	3	41	-	76
Langton, East	288	210	1	39	65	315
Langton, West	87	52	-	34	2	88
Laughton	91	41	-	34	15	90
Lubenham	562	452	-	103	-	555
Marefield	46	13	-	13	15	41
Market Harborough	590	520	5	69	28	622
Medbourn	186	154	-	48	12	214
Mowsley	220	145	-	33	44	222
Newton Harcourt	137	87	-	34	16	137
Norton-by-Gaulby	57	13	-	29	3	45
Owston and Newbold	112	59	-	73	3	135
Pickwell and Leesthorpe	218	131	-	68	44	243
Rolleston	77	28	-	38	5	71

LEICESTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
GARTREE Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Saddington	244	179	3	54	10	246
Scraptoft	146	83	2	51	1	137
Shangton	86	36	-	38	-	74
Slawston	148	108	-	39	4	151
Smeeton and Westerby	312	230	-	43	50	323
Stockerston	97	53	1	37	6	97
Stonton Wivel	62	23	-	35	1	59
Stoughton	149	83	-	57	7	147
Stretton, Magna	23	9	-	22	-	31
Stretton, Parva	126	90	-	22	14	126
Theddingworth	171	115	-	49	47	211
Thorp Langton	210	182	-	38	-	220
Thurnby	126	76	8	21	25	130
Welham	55	31	-	44	5	80
Wistow	82	50	-	34	-	84
GOSCOTE, EAST, Hundred.						
Allexton	71	38	-	32	-	70
Ashfordby	237	175	-	50	20	245
Ashby Folville	106	48	2	52	-	102
Barkby	221	148	-	64	14	226
Barkby Thorpe	73	58	-	20	3	81
Barrow-upon-Soar	931	645	48	103	86	882
Barsby	106	88	-	31	-	119
Beeby	144	144	6	41	7	198
Belgrave	428	374	70	-	-	444
Brookesby	61	30	-	30	1	61
Bourton-on-the-Wolds	330	224	26	74	3	327
Coates	67	50	-	24	-	74
Cossington	172	205	-	59	2	266
Croxton, South	210	144	4	46	13	207
Dalby, Magna	152	91	1	57	3	152
Dalby-on-the-Wolds	174	113	-	54	1	168
Frisby-super-Wreak	149	99	-	41	5	145
Gaddesby	127	67	2	52	13	134
Grimston	86	63	-	26	-	89
Halstead	114	90	-	32	2	124
Hoby	194	149	-	51	-	200
Hoton	296	245	-	50	-	295
Humberstone	229	153	3	54	1	211
Hungerton	124	113	-	-	4	117
Keyham	210	102	6	29	91	228
Loddington	99	34	-	61	5	100
Lowesby	89	33	-	43	1	77
Newton, Cold	123	69	-	40	3	112
Norton, East	130	79	-	39	-	118
Prestwould	63	42	-	33	-	75
Quinborough	190	138	-	70	3	211
Ragdale	67	24	-	27	-	51
Ratcliffe-super-Wreak	99	65	1	26	1	93
Rearsby	318	243	1	54	17	315
Rotherby	75	43	-	29	1	73
Saxelby	53	17	13	18	10	58
Seagrave	310	132	57	55	15	259
Sileby	537	425	49	80	40	594
Skeffington	132	73	-	55	-	128
Syston	762	638	-	96	8	742
Thorpe Satchville	90	53	-	37	-	90
Thrussington	199	110	40	49	-	199
Thurmaston	309	241	20	69	-	330
Tilton	208	137	-	37	18	192
Tugby	72	69	-	-	-	69
Twyford	125	90	1	36	1	128
Walton-on-the-Wolds	138	92	-	32	13	137
Wartnaby	79	57	-	20	1	78
Whatborough	16	3	-	12	1	16
Wimeswould	369	256	12	76	45	389
Wycomb and Chadwell	99	81	1	21	1	104

LEICESTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
GOSCOTE, WEST, Hundred:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ansty	309	307	2	-	40	349
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1,206	965	13	193	103	1,274
Belton	280	306	3	47	-	356
Birstall	181	122	-	47	-	169
Blackfordby	123	69	1	34	24	128
Breedon	608	369	4	96	139	608
Charley (E. P.)	13	5	-	9	2	16
Cole Orton	380	353	-	47	13	413
Cropston	110	83	-	15	4	102
Diseworth	213	119	-	68	37	224
Donington, Castle	709	489	7	206	81	783
Hathern	321	251	-	66	16	333
Hemington	240	125	-	40	32	197
Isley Walton	47	22	-	14	9	45
Kegworth	700	395	5	127	132	659
Knight Thorpe	80	37	-	21	17	82
Lockington	157	108	-	78	-	186
Loughborough	1,980	1,636	119	314	399	2,468
Mount Sorrel North End	244	259	-	28	10	297
Mount Sorrel South End	177	227	-	20	8	255
Newton Linford	180	177	10	-	26	213
Osgarthorpe	164	107	1	36	20	164
Packington and Snibston (part of)	180	88	-	68	8	164
Quorndon	671	527	16	109	64	716
Rothley	417	318	13	63	19	413
Seal, Nether and Over	475	373	4	-	20	397
Sheepshead	1,580	1,020	204	172	55	1,451
Staunton Harrold	218	151	-	44	-	195
Swannington	230	103	-	35	40	178
Sweepston	449	302	12	95	6	415
Swithland	257	172	7	44	10	233
Thorp Acre and Deshley	195	150	-	46	16	212
Thringstone	344	323	-	36	20	379
Thurcaston	200	129	4	38	18	189
Wanlip	96	38	1	32	7	78
Whatton, Long	317	250	-	78	-	328
Whitwick	688	369	40	27	252	688
Woodhouse	569	433	7	87	54	581
Woodthorpe	55	29	-	21	5	55
Worthington and Newbold	340	274	-	37	20	331
GUTHLAXTON Hundred.						
Arnesby	163	119	-	44	-	163
Ashby, Magna	175	121	-	45	6	172
Ashby, Parva	87	60	1	42	5	108
Aylestone	265	124	10	50	45	229
Bittesby	28	8	-	19	1	28
Bittiswell	255	164	3	43	31	241
Blaby	462	344	1	51	59	455
Broughton Astley	334	217	-	93	7	317
Bruntingthorpe	125	99	-	38	4	141
Castle View	68	49	-	9	14	72
Calthorpe	149	88	1	25	1	115
Claybrook, Great or Nether	193	140	-	35	17	192
Claybrook, Little or Over	54	26	-	17	1	44
Cosby and Littlethorpe	387	238	-	77	81	396
Cottesbatch	91	67	-	36	-	103
Countesthorpe	408	227	130	47	68	472
Dunton Bassett	194	140	4	42	3	189
Foston	72	23	-	50	-	73
Frowlesworth	151	93	-	52	6	151
Gilmorton	236	158	-	58	7	223
Glen, Parva	108	46	-	22	40	108
Kilby	228	105	-	34	37	176
Kilworth, North	267	124	-	58	58	240
Kilworth, South	247	199	-	44	7	250
Kimcote	166	207	-	-	19	226
Knaptoft	42	31	-	34	4	69
Knaptoft-in-Walton	31	42	2	-	1	45

LEICESTER.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
GUTHLAXTON Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Knighton	270	164	-	75	43	282
Leir	184	136	2	39	7	184
Lutterworth	742	355	1	150	198	704
Misterton and Poultney	540	388	42	109	13	552
Newark	111	78	1	15	22	116
Oadby	414	295	1	72	145	513
Peatling, Magna	182	131	-	52	8	191
Peatling, Parva	78	33	-	29	2	64
Shawell	117	67	-	33	17	117
Shearsby	159	109	3	36	13	161
Swinford	221	169	-	54	5	228
Ullesthorpe	169	106	-	50	12	168
Westrill	27	25	2	51	2	80
Whetstone	393	206	1	65	121	393
Wigston, Magna	1,080	605	7	128	177	917
Wigston, Parva	82	34	27	12	3	76
Willoughby, Waterless	170	135	-	36	3	174
SPARKENHOE Hundred.						
Appleby	165	120	1	59	10	190
Aston Flamville	85	53	-	31	1	85
Atterton	85	52	-	17	3	72
Bagworth	273	174	-	54	3	231
Bardon Park	59	41	2	10	2	55
Barlston	302	212	-	43	23	278
Barton-in-the-Beans	65	30	-	22	10	62
Barwell	629	366	31	85	146	628
Bilstone	72	23	-	22	3	48
Braunstone	150	72	1	52	18	143
Burbage and Sketchley	590	390	12	121	17	540
Cadeby	179	181	-	24	-	205
Carlton	119	66	-	23	2	91
Congerstone	84	52	-	18	5	75
Croft	139	77	-	29	18	124
Dadlington	86	53	-	30	3	86
Desford	345	245	1	74	36	356
Drayton, Fenny	115	108	4	40	-	152
Earl Shilton	758	495	2	85	16	598
Elmsthorpe	26	1	-	23	1	25
Enderby	453	293	1	66	70	430
Glenfield	171	152	1	13	22	188
Gopsall (E. P.)	18	no poor.	-	18	-	18
Heather	155	156	-	40	-	196
Higham-on-the-Hill and Lindley	391	244	12	80	55	391
Hinckley	2,076	1,629	27	274	60	1,990
Hugglescote & Donnington	226	184	-	35	9	228
Huncote	102	72	-	29	3	104
Ibstock	575	501	-	74	7	582
Kirkby Mallory	65	31	-	44	-	75
Kirkby Muxloe	129	46	-	49	27	122
Leicester Forest	42	16	1	21	4	42
Lubbersthorpe	96	56	-	35	9	100
Market Bosworth	611	502	5	81	2	590
Markfield	289	298	-	-	-	298
Marston Potters	none.	no poor.	-	17	1	18
Nailstone	171	117	-	54	-	171
Narborough	445	227	17	61	89	394
Newbold Verdon	383	214	-	42	72	328
Normanton-le-Heath	81	96	-	-	-	96
Norton	181	113	-	48	10	171
Odstone	137	49	1	35	7	92
Orton-on-the-Hill	326	191	12	48	16	267
Osbaston	95	64	-	40	-	104
Peckleton and Tooley	312	189	17	68	-	274
Ratby, Grooby, Newtown and Botcheston	422	268	2	110	-	380
Ratcliffe Culey	128	92	5	37	1	135
Sapcoate	215	170	1	44	2	217

LEICESTER.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
SPARKENHOE Hundred—*cont*d.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Shackerstone	155	103	-	30	4	137
Sharnford	99	97	-	46	5	148
Sheepy, Magna	250	197	1	50	-	248
Sheepy, Parva	72	35	1	14	11	61
Shenton	99	46	-	42	2	90
Sibson and Temple Hall	151	146	20	-	-	166
Snareston	212	140	1	40	1	182
Stanton, Stoney	227	149	28	50	1	228
Stanton-under-Bardon	121	81	-	32	-	113
Stapleton	156	69	6	43	45	163
Stoke Golding	339	280	11	42	6	339
Sutton Cheney	71	20	3	43	1	67
Thornton	171	105	-	50	3	158
Thurlaston	282	152	-	80	87	319
Twycross	200	156	-	44	-	200
Upton	107	64	-	38	1	103
Witherley	224	182	1	38	5	226
BOROUGH of LEICESTER.						
All Saints	1,487	938	137	170	111	1,356
Leonard, St.	171	130	2	12	19	163
Margaret, St., with Bishop's Fee	6,742	3,702	531	1,437	415	6,085
Martin, St.	1,942	1,734	-	-	208	1,942
Mary, St.	2,938	1,689	131	541	356	2,717
Nicholas, St.	372	330	2	75	29	436
TOTALS £.	81,466	55,019	2,338	16,680	6,410	80,447

County of Lincoln.

PARTS OF HOLLAND: ELLOE Wapentake.						
COWBITT	173	92	2	28	42	164
Crowland	977	702	27	186	14	929
Fleet	535	482	-	122	3	607
Gedney	753	562	1	186	8	757
Gedney Hill	236	191	-	34	2	227
Holbeach	1,763	1,431	59	422	16	1,928
Moulton	614	382	6	227	18	633
Pinchbeck	953	708	12	255	44	1,019
Spalding	2,091	1,397	45	178	341	1,961
Sutton, St. Edmund's	514	269	-	120	2	391
Sutton, St. James	223	201	-	49	1	251
Sutton, St. Mary	1,034	798	3	205	6	1,012
Sutton, St. Nicholas, or Lutton	323	254	3	76	2	335
Tydd, St. Mary's	381	297	21	118	2	438
Weston	271	146	1	130	7	284
Whaploud	955	755	3	184	2	944
Whaploud Drove	261	222	1	33	4	260
KIRTON Wapentake.						
Algarkirk	479	298	16	85	48	447
Bicker	397	287	4	65	48	404
Brothertoft	78	28	3	19	26	76
Donington	899	706	31	108	81	926
Fosdyke	259	182	9	38	27	256
Frampton	1,024	283	23	93	745	1,094
Gosberton	699	401	15	157	38	611
Kirton	998	715	63	158	12	948
Quadring	277	191	2	81	14	288
Skirbeck Quarter	197	118	29	17	18	182
Surfleet	234	89	18	78	14	199
Sutterton	678	487	50	99	50	686
Swineshead	1,128	818	180	128	40	1,166
Wigtoft	374	266	2	59	69	396
Wyberton	411	272	-	65	33	370

LINCOLN.] YEAR ended 25 March 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PARTS OF HOLLAND: SKIRBECK Wapentake.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bennington	267	155	32	50	23	260
Butterwick	238	132	37	32	44	245
Fishtoft	416	319	- -	70	25	414
Frieston	673	594	15	107	44	760
Leake	710	519	39	154	56	768
Leverton	369	180	20	59	110	369
Skirbeck	597	197	15	63	138	413
Wrangle	764	613	82	109	25	829
BOROUGH of						
Boston	5,051	3,815	153	1,432	192	5,592
PARTS OF KESTEVEN: ASHWARDHURN Wapentake.						
Asgarby-cum-Boughton	30	12	- -	5	13	30
Aswarby	52	32	- -	8	- -	40
Aunsby	9	7	- -	7	- -	14
Burton Pedwardine	62	51	2	11	5	69
Culverthorpe	6	5	- -	5	- -	10
Evedon	93	44	- -	8	34	86
Ewerby	152	186	4	17	18	225
Hale, Great	203	183	6	18	17	224
Hale, Little	402	275	4	14	113	406
Heckington	714	509	10	34	116	669
Helpringham	369	299	- -	21	23	343
Howell	48	37	- -	8	- -	45
Ingolsby	93	68	- -	13	4	85
Kelby	14	10	- -	6	- -	16
Kirkby Laythorpe	97	67	1	5	22	95
Quarrington	37	31	- -	10	- -	41
Scredington	103	79	2	12	12	105
Silk Willoughby	99	25	50	8	15	98
Sleaford, Old	79	70	- -	7	9	86
South Kyme	240	161	6	43	25	235
Swarby	46	42	- -	- -	- -	42
AVELAND Wapentake.						
Aslackby	127	90	- -	33	8	131
Billingborough	309	235	- -	39	3	277
Birthorpe	23	21	- -	6	1	28
Bourn	750	693	4	96	37	830
Dembleby	35	17	2	10	2	31
Dowsby	134	112	2	26	2	142
Dunsby	69	59	- -	27	1	87
Folkingham	201	145	- -	30	20	195
Hacconby	118	144	- -	24	5	173
Haceby	37	6	2	8	20	36
Horbling	103	133	- -	40	1	174
Kirkby Underwood	39	29	- -	9	- -	38
Laughton	none.	8	- -	- -	- -	8
Morton	168	105	- -	42	6	153
Newton	44	34	- -	15	6	55
Osbournby	98	83	1	16	7	107
Pickworth	67	59	2	13	2	76
Pointon	119	70	- -	21	6	97
Rippingale	135	105	- -	40	8	153
Sempringham	65	31	- -	27	1	59
Spanby	32	nil.	- -	9	23	32
Swaton	125	85	- -	33	- -	118
Threckingham-cum-Stow	53	59	4	6	- -	69
Walcot	89	25	22	22	3	72
Willoughby Scot	17	5	1	8	1	15
BELTISLOE Wapentake.						
Bassingthorpe-cum-Westby	122	85	3	22	1	111
Bitchfield	62	35	- -	19	4	58
Burton Coggles	196	161	- -	29	3	193
Bytham, Castle	212	164	- -	29	5	198
Bytham, Little	51	40	- -	10	4	54
Careby	44	29	- -	15	1	45

LINCOLN.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PARTS OF KESTEVEN: BELTISLOE Wapentake—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Corby	156	136	1	18	1	156
Counthorpe	44	40	-	8	2	50
Creeton	19	11	-	8	2	21
Edenham	326	200	-	67	9	276
Gunby	42	27	6	9	4	46
Holywell-cum-Aunby	102	18	5	23	42	88
Irnham, Bulby & Hawthorpe	76	57	-	17	6	80
Keisby	19	7	-	12	1	20
Lavington, or Lenton-cum-Hanby	165	60	-	18	83	161
Manthorpe	14	13	-	6	1	20
Osgodby	77	29	-	11	36	76
Skillington	76	54	2	14	10	80
Stainby	61	30	5	17	11	63
Swayfield	68	72	-	11	4	87
Swinstead	77	66	-	15	2	83
Toft and Lound	83	81	-	6	1	88
Witham-on-the-Hill	19	59	-	16	1	76
Witham, North, & Twyford	126	76	1	23	9	109
Witham, South	92	75	-	11	1	87
BOOTHBY GRAFFO Wapentake: High Division.						
Boothby	90	68	-	16	5	89
Coleby	67	62	4	-	-	66
Harmston	96	60	1	20	27	108
Navenby	122	100	3	19	39	161
Skinnand	none	none	1	-	2	3
Swinethorpe, (E. P.)	24	12	-	4	8	24
Welbourn	150	133	6	21	13	173
Wellingore	206	149	5	24	9	187
BOOTHBY GRAFFO Wapentake: Low Division.						
Aubourn	54	35	3	10	11	59
Bassingham	156	137	3	21	12	173
Boultham	81	66	3	13	8	90
Carlton-le-Moorlands	135	89	1	19	20	129
Doddington	59	52	-	9	16	77
Eagle	32	45	3	6	7	61
Haddington	30	27	-	-	-	27
Hykeham, North	94	58	-	10	26	94
Hykeham, South	70	35	1	10	19	65
Norton Disney	104	87	3	12	11	113
Scarle, North	81	71	4	6	-	81
Skellingthorpe	95	114	-	25	38	177
Stapleford	62	54	2	13	5	74
Swinderby	83	76	2	7	1	86
Thorpe-on-the-Hill	139	84	-	8	51	143
Thurlby	54	29	2	11	11	53
Whisby	18	7	9	3	-	19
FLAXWELL Wapentake.						
Anwick	92	88	2	11	2	103
Ashby-de-la-Lound	183	161	-	12	5	178
Bloxholme	46	40	-	-	7	47
Bruncewell	103	89	-	11	-	100
Cranwell	138	143	-	9	-	152
Digby	246	122	4	25	76	227
Dorrington	91	72	-	10	6	88
Holdingham	78	74	-	6	1	81
Leasingham	92	82	-	16	-	98
Rauceby, North	89	74	2	13	-	89
Rauceby, South	142	130	-	10	-	140
Rowlston	80	38	7	11	22	78
Roxholme	62	61	-	7	-	68
Ruskington	139	106	-	20	22	148
Sleaford, New	783	695	14	29	64	802

LINCOLN.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PARTS OF KESTEVEN: LANGOE Wapentake, First Div.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Billinghay	291	276	5	20	24	325
Dogdyke	199	162	27	8	-	197
Kirkby Green	24	16	-	3	5	24
Kyme, North	189	117	8	17	10	152
Martin	238	194	7	20	7	228
Thorpe Tinley	126	106	3	10	8	127
Timberland	172	43	-	13	114	170
Walcott	248	212	-	16	3	231
LANGOE Wapentake, Second Div.						
Blankney	384	315	6	25	38	384
Dunston	212	162	16	14	21	213
Heighington	265	186	2	17	50	255
Metheringham	202	170	6	24	28	228
Nocton	191	140	26	31	-	197
Potterhanworth	84	49	-	16	16	81
Scopwick	83	54	-	13	8	75
Washingborough	300	271	3	14	11	299
LOVEDON Wapentake.						
Ancaster	216	210	4	15	7	236
Beckingham-cum-Sutton	153	88	1	18	11	118
Bennington, Long	234	201	1	32	27	261
Broughton Brant	211	190	3	26	5	224
Carlton Scrope	103	42	-	11	31	84
Caythorpe with Friston	274	99	2	33	95	229
Claypole	222	123	6	23	71	223
Doddington, Dry	82	65	3	11	14	93
Fenton	41	25	11	10	3	49
Fostock	111	141	1	15	8	165
Fulbeck	139	112	1	23	33	169
Hought-on-the-Hill	176	103	-	37	63	203
Hougham	112	76	-	18	21	115
Leadenham	249	206	4	33	4	247
Marston	133	141	-	18	12	171
Normanton	99	74	-	12	13	99
Stragglethorp	30	16	1	5	-	22
Stubton	40	103	-	9	7	119
Westborough	77	57	5	15	11	88
NESS Wapentake.						
Barholm	43	30	-	11	2	43
Baston	273	230	1	-	4	235
Braceborough	47	43	-	13	1	57
Carlby	29	28	-	7	-	35
Deeping, St. James	329	350	-	67	5	422
Deeping, Market	306	203	-	44	4	251
Deeping, West	189	113	2	36	2	153
Greatford	102	91	-	-	1	92
Langtoft	209	191	-	-	8	199
Stowe	11	8	-	3	-	11
Tallington	127	128	-	18	-	146
Thurlby	198	155	-	41	5	201
Uffington	364	187	25	47	39	298
Wilsthorpe	57	44	-	12	1	57
WINNIBRIGGS and THREO Wapentake.						
Allington	178	207	4	19	3	233
Barrowby	271	200	19	54	15	288
Boothby Pagnell	51	32	-	14	3	49
Harrowby	95	42	-	22	32	96
Haydor	130	86	-	24	24	134
Honington	96	59	4	17	-	80
Humby, Little	59	16	-	8	21	45
Ponton, Little	110	73	4	23	2	102
Ropsley	92	72	4	21	105	202
Sedgebrook	162	65	4	19	45	133
Somerby and Great Humby	131	74	-	29	4	107
Spittlegate, Houghton, and Walton.	295	242	35	40	11	328

LINCOLN.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PARTS OF KESTEVEN: WINNIBRIGGS and THREO Wapentake—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Stoke, North	70	54	4	13	1	72
Stroxtow	71	70	3	13	11	97
Syston	90	46	- -	10	27	83
Welby	153	101	- -	17	15	133
Welsford	180	167	3	17	6	193
Woolsthorpe	92	61	7	21	1	90
Wyvel and Hungerton	65	46	9	8	6	69
GRANTHAM with the Soke.						
Barkstone	195	194	- -	17	9	220
Belton	92	24	- -	19	32	75
Braceby	75	55	- -	10	4	69
Colsterworth	375	190	143	35	5	373
Denton	180	172	3	33	6	214
Easton	81	51	- -	17	12	80
Gonerby, Great	409	294	34	34	13	375
Granthan (B. & P.)	1,494	1,294	30	39	56	1,419
Harlaxton	199	116	2	31	12	161
Londonthorpe	112	66	- -	13	23	102
Manthorpe	321	174	10	27	213	424
Ponton, Great	182	137	5	21	3	166
Sapperton	28	25	- -	7	2	34
Stoke, South	39	15	- -	13	5	33
STAMFORD Borough.						
All Saints	267	239	2	- -	15	256
George, St.	232	205	6	- -	23	234
John, St.	164	159	29	- -	3	191
Mary, St.	24	68	- -	- -	3	71
Michael, St.	296	269	9	- -	27	305
PARTS OF LINDSEY, ASLACOE, EAST, Wapentake.						
Atterby	59	36	- -	7	12	55
Cainby	88	51	- -	22	1	74
Firsby, East	30	20	- -	7	8	35
Firsby, West	131	86	12	21	10	129
Glentham	138	138	9	27	6	180
Hackthorn	133	99	8	22	24	153
Hanworth, Cold	50	32	5	11	6	54
Normandy	115	48	2	16	28	94
Norton, Bishop	141	115	7	18	12	152
Owmby	102	101	8	16	- -	125
Saxby	91	57	1	13	4	75
Snitterby	123	82	- -	15	20	117
Spridlington	150	126	4	20	- -	150
ASLACOE, WEST, Wapentake.						
Blyborough	152	115	4	23	10	152
Cammeringham	109	75	- -	27	8	110
Coates	25	3	- -	11	11	25
Fillingham	144	113	2	31	31	177
Glentworth	181	135	17	30	- -	182
Harpswell	100	48	- -	23	29	100
Hemswell	152	101	10	21	7	139
Ingham	104	63	4	23	13	103
Willoughton	367	163	6	27	121	317
BOLINGBROKE, EAST, Soke.						
Enderby Mavis	154	134	1	14	6	155
Halton Holegate	216	201	- -	23	15	239
Hundleby	247	203	9	18	10	240
Keal, East	259	187	1	21	51	260
Lusby	163	101	- -	14	43	158
Raithby	103	84	- -	14	3	101
Spilsby	839	652	53	35	79	819
Steeping, Little	180	151	- -	20	- -	171
Thorpe	315	244	1	33	34	312
Toynton, All Saints	186	130	25	24	5	184

LINCOLN.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PARTS OF LINDSEY: BOLINGBROKE, EAST, Soke—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Toynton, St. Peter's	210	150	10	21	29	210
Ville, East	92	45	2	28	17	92
Ville, Middle	110	62	5	26	11	104
BOLINGBROKE, WEST, Soke.						
Asgarby	145	128	-	13	4	145
Bolingbroke	366	295	16	27	28	366
Carrington	90	35	14	34	-	83
Hagnaby	46	26	-	11	10	47
Hareby	114	68	4	8	31	111
Keal, West	296	223	10	28	32	293
Kirkby, East	198	147	5	24	22	198
Minningsby	151	120	10	13	12	155
Revesby	482	397	20	44	12	473
Sibsey	612	493	48	77	39	657
Stickford	238	178	19	13	24	234
Stickney	321	291	11	23	29	354
Ville, Frith	272	197	41	38	-	276
Ville, West	65	17	21	27	-	65
BRADLEY HAVERSTOE Wap.						
Ashby-cum-Fenby	110	29	2	17	63	111
Aylesby	149	53	-	24	72	149
Barnoldby-le-Beck	201	196	9	14	11	230
Beelsby	40	15	-	24	-	39
Beesby, Haverby, & Cadeby	85	67	-	17	-	84
Bradley	32	18	-	13	-	31
Brigsley	132	45	-	11	76	132
Cabourn	112	67	6	18	19	110
Clee and Wellow Welsby	146	118	2	17	5	142
Cleethorpes	224	145	26	7	2	180
Coates, Great	155	126	-	29	-	155
Coates, Little	126	34	-	10	82	126
Coates, North	129	80	23	18	7	128
Cuxwould	none.	34	-	8	-	42
Fulstow	301	155	1	27	118	301
Grainsby	77	59	1	12	5	77
Grimsby, Great (B. & P.)	1,203	799	47	60	295	1,201
Hatcliffe	87	54	3	14	25	96
Healing	60	41	-	15	4	60
Holton-le-Clay	102	62	4	12	16	94
Humberstone	162	113	-	8	8	129
Irby	170	96	-	19	55	170
Laceby	208	162	13	21	59	255
Marsh, Chapel	369	364	-	33	-	397
Ravendale, East	74	7	-	11	57	75
Ravendale, West	29	16	3	9	-	28
Rothwell	146	110	2	14	19	145
Scartho	113	30	2	11	71	114
Swallow	48	23	-	19	6	48
Swinhope	75	46	-	11	9	66
Tetney	453	395	12	50	74	531
Thoresby, North	318	213	-	20	85	318
Waith	39	19	1	9	10	39
Waltham	234	211	7	21	24	263
Wold Newton	78	61	-	17	-	78
CALCEWORTH Hundred: Marsh Division.						
Aby with Greenfield	174	143	1	10	29	183
Anderby	136	114	-	14	6	134
Belleau	145	135	-	10	-	145
Calceby	40	8	4	6	22	40
Cawthorpe, Little	120	83	-	4	33	120
Claythorpe	83	75	-	8	-	83
Cumberworth	143	104	1	11	14	130
Gayton-in-the-Marsh	182	149	14	23	7	193
Hogsthorpe	542	497	10	39	19	565
Huttoft	315	249	10	38	12	309

LINCOLN.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PARTS OF LINDSEY: CALCEWORTH Hundred: Marsh Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Legbourn	264	217	2	18	26	263
Mablethorpe	411	318	8	44	36	406
Mumby-cum-Chapel	464	413	2	39	9	463
Reston, South	156	148	2	8	6	164
Sutton-in-the-Marsh	124	75	13	23	13	124
Swaby	133	117	-	12	3	132
Thedlethorpe, All Saints	277	252	-	26	-	278
Thedlethorpe, St. Helen's	230	205	19	26	-	250
Thoresby, South	139	141	-	-	-	141
Tothill	56	37	1	7	8	53
Trusthorpe	213	193	1	17	-	211
CALCEWORTH Hundred: Wold Division.						
Alford	764	478	12	21	253	764
Beesby-in-the-Marsh	109	83	4	11	11	109
Bilsby with Thurlby	584	540	40	21	36	637
Claxby	98	51	5	11	30	97
Farlesthorpe	137	106	2	6	22	136
Hagnaby with Hannay	38	19	1	10	7	37
Maltby-le-Marsh	135	107	1	14	11	133
Markby	66	42	3	7	10	62
Rigsby with Ailsby	92	84	-	8	-	92
Saleby with Thoresthorpe	267	189	3	17	59	268
Strubby and Woodthorpe	139	114	7	16	11	148
Ulceby with Forthington	127	125	-	-	-	125
Well with Mawthorpe	122	106	1	17	2	126
Willoughby with Slouthby	528	460	1	46	19	526
Withern with Stain	243	179	2	27	31	239
CANDLESHOE Wapentake: Marsh Division.						
Addlethorpe	239	221	4	27	14	266
Burgh-in-the-Marsh	584	480	12	62	40	594
Croft	321	235	7	67	21	330
Friskney	1,068	879	25	66	76	1,046
Ingoldmells	109	99	11	20	-	130
Northolme	38	31	3	3	1	38
Orby	270	217	11	28	14	270
Skegness	234	186	15	25	7	233
Wainfleet, All Saints	450	342	27	23	57	449
Wainfleet, St. Mary's	521	388	52	60	28	528
Winthorpe	328	255	9	32	29	325
CANDLESHOE Wapentake: Wold Division.						
Ashby	115	70	21	10	13	114
Braytoft, St. Peter and St. Paul	170	135	-	18	27	180
Candlesby	148	116	2	11	18	147
Dalby	106	79	-	22	27	128
Driby	133	110	3	11	8	132
Firsby	109	71	3	10	24	108
Gunby	27	27	-	-	-	27
Irby-in-Marsh	78	67	1	7	3	78
Partney	232	164	41	16	7	228
Scremby with Grebby	196	153	-	15	26	194
Skendleby	235	197	5	17	-	219
Steeping, Magna	114	118	1	10	14	143
Sutterby	289	12	1	5	9	27
Welton-in-the-Marsh, and Boothby	263	214	27	27	9	277
CORRINGHAM Wapentake.						
Blyton and Wharton	190	138	23	19	15	195
Cleatham	96	75	3	10	8	96
Corringham, Great & Little	246	184	10	27	25	246
Ferry, East	40	21	-	11	13	45
Gainsborough	1,898	1,392	94	141	174	1,801

LINCOLN.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PARTS OF LINDSEY: CORRINGHAM Wapentake—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Grayingham	103	70	-	16	38	124
Heapham	106	67	3	9	22	101
Kirton-in-Lindsey	670	627	65	48	32	772
Laughton	50	26	6	31	22	85
Lea and Lea Wood	122	108	-	25	1	134
Morton	177	82	-	15	56	153
Northorpe	57	11	2	17	26	56
Pilham	54	33	7	7	14	61
Scotter	338	306	3	44	29	382
Scotton	238	143	36	24	41	244
Southorpe	23	17	-	5	10	32
Springthorpe	77	73	-	4	-	77
Stockwith, East	121	58	12	7	31	108
Walkerith	29	13	-	3	10	26
Wildsworth	53	44	2	10	8	64
GARTREE, NORTH, Wapentake						
Asterby	136	71	38	11	15	135
Baumber	173	194	1	24	19	238
Belshford	364	326	5	20	21	372
Cawkwell	43	34	-	7	2	43
Donington	158	127	-	19	12	158
Edlington	128	103	-	19	2	124
Goldsby	139	126	5	10	-	141
Hemingby	210	190	9	17	4	220
Ranby	82	59	2	13	1	75
Scamblesby	216	128	10	16	59	213
Stainton, Market	71	42	-	10	16	68
Stennigot	53	38	-	10	-	48
Sturton	87	64	9	11	3	87
GARTREE, SOUHT, Wapentake.						
Bucknall	193	143	17	17	17	194
Dalderby	37	31	-	9	1	41
Gautby	77	63	-	10	4	77
Horsington	245	180	5	15	59	259
Kirby-super-Baine	76	24	6	9	37	76
Kirkstead	112	84	-	12	15	111
Langton-by-Horncastle	127	76	-	7	42	125
Martin	117	73	-	8	40	121
Minting	129	78	2	21	10	111
Scrivelsby	200	172	1	28	-	201
Stixwould	155	42	2	19	92	155
Tattershall	370	302	29	21	22	374
Tattershall Thorpe	207	143	6	16	31	196
Thornton	144	116	1	11	15	143
Tumby	562	273	8	22	244	547
Waddingworth	29	17	2	6	3	28
Wispington	66	41	1	11	5	58
Woodhall	111	99	5	16	5	125
HILL Hundred.						
Ashby Puerorum	72	59	3	12	-	74
Ashwardby	64	48	3	8	9	68
Brinkhill	71	46	-	11	5	62
Claxby Pluckacre	42	18	-	10	-	28
Enderby Bag	72	55	-	16	4	75
Fulletby	230	196	1	16	17	230
Greetham	161	148	-	13	-	161
Hagworthingham	324	264	6	28	21	319
Hammeringham	15	11	1	3	-	15
Harrington	160	107	-	16	37	160
Langton-by-Spilsby	125	107	-	14	3	124
Ormsby, South	426	378	8	28	2	416
Oxcomb	87	71	-	10	6	87
Salmonby	62	40	3	9	10	62
Sausthorpe	98	65	2	14	17	98
Scrayfield	29	18	-	6	4	28
Somersby	63	51	-	12	-	63

LINCOLN.]

YEAR ended 25 March 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PARTS OF LINDSEY: HILL Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Tetford	247	182	4	19	31	236
Walmsgate	78	68	- -	10	- -	78
Winceby	48	38	- -	7	4	49
HORNCASTLE Soke.						
Ashby, West	275	240	5	25	5	275
Coningsby	1,075	1,024	43	41	108	1,216
Haltham-upon-Baine	97	80	2	12	3	97
Horncastle	*2,374	1,803	114	75	384	2,376
Langriville	72	56	- -	28	- -	84
Mareham-le-Fen	349	304	19	15	9	347
Mareham-on-the-Hill	157	136	- -	14	1	151
Moorby	120	94	10	5	5	114
Roughton	134	91	16	10	4	121
Thimbleby	147	100	3	18	25	146
Thornton-le-Fen	72	53	3	21	10	87
Toynton, High	157	149	- -	8	- -	157
Toynton, Low	158	138	- -	14	3	155
Wilksby	80	60	6	9	5	80
Wood Enderby	137	129	6	10	4	149
LAWRESS Wapentake.						
Aisthorpe	45	20	7	9	7	43
Barlings	92	65	- -	19	20	104
Brattleby	44	19	- -	13	- -	32
Broxholme	51	30	2	13	6	51
Burton	160	183	- -	25	7	215
Buslingthorpe	35	16	3	13	2	34
Carlton, North	99	71	- -	20	7	98
Carlton, South	126	124	- -	21	8	153
Dunholme	166	112	- -	14	6	132
Faldingworth	149	106	6	21	3	136
Fiskerton	96	78	- -	17	5	100
Fristhorpe	28	19	7	7	- -	33
Greetwell	60	46	-	17	- -	63
Nettleham	273	203	4	28	20	255
Reepham	70	80	1	8	2	91
Riseholm	83	66	- -	10	6	82
Saxilby with Ingleby	370	176	20	46	123	365
Scampton	117	73	1	23	15	112
Scothorn	79	64	7	21	18	110
Snarford	28	11	6	8	3	28
Sudbrooke	74	48	- -	7	7	62
Thorpe, West	45	19	1	10	14	44
Torksey	98	56	6	16	18	96
Welton	262	142	49	47	- -	238
Willingham, Cherry	86	59	- -	15	11	85
LOUTH ESKE Hundred: Marsh Division.						
Alvingham	159	121	6	20	7	154
Carlton, Castle	111	97	2	7	4	110
Carlton, Great	208	176	- -	26	32	234
Carlton, Little	70	37	5	11	16	69
Conisholme	98	54	20	10	16	100
Grainthorpe-cum-Ludney and Wragholme	368	225	4	41	90	360
Grimoldby	369	329	7	20	12	368
Manby	290	243	10	17	23	293
Reston, North	96	32	- -	12	52	96
Saltfleetby, All Saints	318	301	- -	24	- -	325
Saltfleetby, St. Clement's	184	146	- -	21	16	183
Saltfleetby, St. Peter's	269	228	- -	39	- -	267
Skidbrooke with Saltfleet Haven	315	207	17	33	17	274
Somercotes, North	505	426	29	50	- -	505
Somercotes, South	312	209	32	37	20	298
Yarborough	179	149	4	15	10	178

LINCOLN.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PARTS OF LINDSEY:						
LOUTH ESKE Hundred: Wold Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Authorpe	175	139	4	11	21	175
Burwell	114	98	-	17	-	115
Calcethorp	72	60	-	10	2	72
Cockerington, St. Leonard	355	120	-	24	238	382
Cockerington, St. Mary	191	138	4	20	31	193
Elkington, North	104	92	-	11	1	104
Elkington, South	104	80	-	27	-	107
Farforth with Maiden Well	152	138	-	13	-	151
Gayton-le-Wold	94	79	1	11	3	94
Hallington	78	65	-	11	3	79
Haugham	140	113	-	14	11	138
Keddington	164	133	-	10	20	163
Kelsterne	183	160	-	23	-	183
Louth	3,499	2,134	81	75	666	2,956
Louth Park	60	47	-	10	3	60
Muckton	183	154	1	16	12	183
Raithby with Maltby	93	76	-	15	2	93
Ruckland	63	25	-	10	28	63
Stewton	55	39	2	11	2	54
Tathwell	353	311	-	27	10	348
Welton-le-Wold	279	245	-	25	7	277
Withcall	none.	40	-	12	50	102
Wykeham	none.	none.	-	3	1	4
LUDBOROUGH Wapentake.						
Brackenborough	37	24	-	9	4	37
Covenham, St. Bartholomew	192	146	17	13	15	191
Covenham, St. Mary	88	62	1	9	16	88
Fotherby	177	151	1	16	8	176
Grimsby, Little	75	49	1	8	17	75
Ludborough	338	315	-	21	1	337
Ormsby, North	45	32	-	13	-	45
Utterby	187	145	-	16	26	187
Wytham-cum-Cadeby	98	86	-	12	-	98
MANLEY Wapentake: Eastern Division.						
Ashby	166	146	16	18	3	183
Bottesford	44	21	-	13	20	54
Broughton	427	263	8	37	34	342
Brumby	89	52	-	16	20	88
Burringham	101	74	7	19	3	103
Butterwick, East	137	91	5	12	29	137
Frodingham	31	10	-	-	19	29
Hibalstow	243	148	27	38	48	261
Holme	29	13	-	7	11	31
Manton	39	20	-	9	9	38
Messingham	568	360	35	42	131	568
Redbourn	222	136	75	42	-	253
Scawby with Sturton	300	290	7	35	18	350
Scunthorpe	82	68	3	8	4	83
Twigmore	26	11	5	6	1	23
Waddingham	226	157	27	31	30	245
Yaddlethorpe	49	19	8	6	21	54
MANLEY Wapentake: Northern Division.						
Alborough	190	157	2	33	5	197
Appleby	227	151	24	50	-	225
Burton-upon-Stather	412	303	1	46	61	411
Crosby	120	81	2	24	22	129
Flixborough	169	80	-	30	34	144
Gunhouse	43	13	9	12	9	43
Halton, West	207	161	4	28	12	205
Roxby-cum-Risby	379	229	74	41	8	352
Whitton	125	80	7	23	-	110
Winteringham	321	298	8	53	21	380
Winterton	349	293	22	53	68	436

LINCOLN.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total of Parochial Rates Expended.
PARTS OF LINDSEY: MANLEY Wapentake: Western Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Althorpe	146	80	-	16	35	131
Amcotts	88	19	2	40	33	94
Belton	540	420	27	56	14	517
Butterwick, West	173	134	20	-	21	175
Crowle	372	318	15	62	53	448
Eastoft	58	14	-	15	35	64
Epworth	483	367	11	50	48	476
Garthorpe	252	143	34	33	38	248
Haxey	767	654	-	81	47	782
Keadby	91	49	-	17	17	83
Luddington	149	146	7	30	13	196
Owston	546	494	1	62	135	692
Wroot	75	42	3	18	13	76
WALSHCROFT Wapentake: North Division.						
Claxby	97	64	-	14	12	90
Holton-le-Moor	75	23	-	10	39	72
Kelsey, South, St. Mary & St. Nicholas	208	214	4	34	27	279
Kingerby	31	8	3	20	-	31
Newton-by-Toft	55	39	-	10	6	55
Normanby-on-the-Wold	83	62	-	16	12	90
Osgodby with Kirkby	290	39	19	13	218	289
Owesby, North	58	14	5	9	31	59
Owesby, South	225	68	-	13	132	213
Raisin, West	126	64	3	29	27	123
Thornton-le-Moor	102	79	-	16	-	95
Toft	49	17	-	16	16	49
Uzzleby	38	29	-	8	-	37
WALSHCROFT Wapentake: South Division.						
Binbroke, St. Gabriel	297	279	-	13	15	307
Binbroke, St. Mary	300	268	12	21	-	301
Croxby	70	39	7	15	6	67
Linwood	94	29	12	18	32	91
Rasen Market	390	346	32	22	61	461
Rasen, Middle, Tupholme and Drakes	304	230	43	26	20	319
Stainton-le-Vale	166	82	-	14	71	167
Tealby	531	438	36	24	24	522
Thoresway	102	80	3	14	4	101
Thorganby	86	47	2	8	29	86
Wailsby	119	67	10	22	20	119
Willingham, North	195	157	-	22	15	194
WELL Wapentake.						
Brampton	111	47	9	12	43	111
Burton Gate	116	42	11	13	50	116
Fenton	83	67	3	13	19	102
Kettlethorpe & Laughterton	52	13	3	18	13	47
Kexby	85	71	-	14	36	121
Knaith	100	40	-	12	48	100
Marton	118	89	5	15	20	129
Newton-on-Trent	104	73	-	19	12	104
Stow	203	141	45	26	15	227
Sturton and Bransby	171	134	7	28	6	175
Upton	180	92	24	17	29	162
Willingham-by-Stow	201	66	14	21	99	200
WRAGGOE Wapentake: East Division.						
Barkwith, East	39	25	-	10	3	38
Barkwith, West	51	45	5	6	2	58
Benniworth	247	214	3	19	11	247
Biscathorpe	22	12	1	8	-	21
[illegible]-on-Bane-cum-Grisby	190	142	-	14	34	190
Hainton	298	261	6	23	8	298

LINCOLN.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PARTS OF LINDSEY: WRAGGOE Wapentake: East Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hatton	127	59	7	17	43	126
Kirmond-le-Mire	50	38	-	12	-	50
Langton-by-Wragby	138	100	5	20	21	146
Ludford	273	249	-	24	-	273
Panton	108	79	8	20	-	107
Six Hills	84	61	5	17	-	83
Sotby	86	59	3	13	11	86
Willingham, South	150	114	3	17	14	148
WRAGGOE Wapentake: West Division.						
Apley	98	44	38	15	-	97
Bardney	889	505	18	51	24	598
Bullington	30	19	-	11	-	30
Fulnetby	13	9	2	11	4	26
Goltho'	54	36	-	13	6	55
Holton-le-Bickering	128	88	8	17	14	127
Legsby	158	81	15	19	62	177
Lissington	12	6	-	3	-	9
Newball	28	8	-	9	6	23
Rand	147	56	1	18	71	146
Snelland	38	29	6	13	-	48
Stainfield	118	81	3	21	13	118
Stainton	58	27	17	25	-	69
Torrington, East	86	63	-	15	10	88
Torrington, West	78	38	2	12	25	77
Tupholme	161	135	-	11	11	157
Wickenby	75	40	2	16	11	69
Wragby	406	167	51	17	151	386
YARBOROUGH Wapentake: East Division.						
Brocklesby-cum-Limber-Parva	145	121	2	22	-	145
Croxton	29	10	-	16	2	228
Habrough	232	173	15	16	19	223
Halton, East	307	221	45	25	13	304
Immingham	272	194	9	37	27	267
Keelby	208	192	3	21	18	234
Killingholme, North	106	88	-	18	-	106
Killingholme, South	219	160	-	21	60	241
Kirmington	97	93	3	24	6	126
Limber, Magna	232	172	15	45	-	232
Riby	304	160	5	31	105	301
Stallingborough	322	145	7	32	99	283
YARBOROUGH Wapentake: North Division.						
Barrow-on-Humber	726	493	40	44	28	605
Barton, St. Mary & St. Peter	1,378	1,234	43	121	178	1,576
Bonby	123	62	11	27	52	152
Elsham	113	37	-	34	31	102
Ferriby	137	126	2	10	22	160
Goxhill	433	363	6	53	23	445
Horkstow	236	183	6	20	17	226
Saxby	113	88	-	25	5	118
Thornton Curtis	354	302	10	42	-	354
Ulceby	249	206	25	17	-	248
Wotton	281	234	1	27	14	276
Worlaby	113	73	10	29	10	122
YARBOROUGH Wapentake: South Division.						
Barnetby-le-Wold	235	189	-	16	38	243
Bigby	89	27	5	41	21	94
Cadney-with-Houshan	162	126	-	36	-	162

429

LINCOLN.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PARTS OF LINDSEY:						
YARBOROUGH Wapentake: South Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Caistor	772	628	52	40	44	764
Clixby	79	65	1	12	6	84
Glamford Brigg	553	505	41	23	19	588
Grassby	112	48	6	12	34	100
Kelsey, North	614	429	78	46	20	573
Melton Ross	147	109	1	17	20	147
Nettleton	150	116	41	23	11	191
Searby with Owmby	148	106	-	25	17	148
Sommerby	74	55	-	13	5	73
Wrawby	120	119	3	21	17	160
LINCOLN City and Liberty.						
Benedict, St.	186	184	-	-	15	199
Botolph, St.	65	48	-	-	12	60
Bracebridge	120	53	-	5	54	112
Branston	368	341	-	27	-	368
Canwick	147	143	4	10	16	173
John, St.	15	9	-	-	1	10
Margaret, St., in-the-Close	147	108	-	2	12	122
Mark, St.	73	78	-	-	4	82
Martin, St.	359	262	-	-	24	286
Mary Magdalen, St., in-the-Bail	153	180	1	9	12	202
Mary, St., le-Wigford	225	151	-	-	7	158
Michael, St.	141	103	-	-	16	119
Nicholas, St.	271	64	-	-	191	255
Paul, St., in-the-Bail	135	119	-	1	19	139
Peter, St, at-Arches	112	89	-	-	7	96
Peter, St., in-Eastgate	64	56	-	-	12	68
Peter, St., in-Goates	41	69	-	-	12	81
Swithin, St.	430	361	-	-	14	375
Waddington	171	127	1	8	8	144
TOTALS £.	150,525	111,242	5,414	18,575	17,111	152,342

County of Middlesex.

EDMONTON Hundred.						
EDMONTON	3,495	2,048	63	407	489	3,007
Enfield	1,720	2,159	106	388	402	3,055
Mimms, South	985	688	5	143	28	864
Monken Hadley	538	355	5	44	6	410
Tottenham High Cross	3,063	2,242	63	353	346	3,004
ELTHORNE Hundred.						
Brentford, New	1,146	820	20	75	207	1,122
Cowley	62	32	5	20	4	61
Cranford	111	122	5	19	8	154
Drayton, West	252	162	2	35	17	216
Greenford	276	230	23	35	15	303
Hanwell	390	148	10	51	181	390
Harefield	613	476	-	71	81	628
Harlington	454	283	27	25	32	367
Harmondsworth	602	560	2	77	17	656
Hayes	653	486	2	67	97	652
Hillingdon	1,099	1,115	12	175	163	1,465
Ickenham	182	166	7	24	14	211
Northolt	326	261	17	25	51	354
Norwood	658	466	9	66	89	630
Perrivale	96	67	-	14	-	81
Ruislip	1,206	634	76	82	332	1,124
Uxbridge	928	718	6	89	115	928
GORE Hundred.						
Edgeware	251	232	-	41	11	284
Harrow-on-the-Hill	1,671	1,306	63	230	116	1,715
Hendon	1,402	944	11	244	100	1,299

MIDDLESEX.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
GORE Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Kingsbury	202	124	-	46	5	175
Pinner	616	443	12	68	12	535
Stanmore, Great	510	476	-	77	12	565
Stanmore, Little	413	312	-	36	13	361
ISLEWORTH Hundred.						
Heston	1,341	831	27	181	39	1,078
Isleworth	2,032	1,517	59	232	396	2,204
Twickenham	1,992	1,478	103	254	245	2,080
OSSULSTON Hundred: Finsbury Division.						
Finchley	1,580	1,166	41	139	2	1,348
Fryern Barnet	320	263	13	48	-	324
Hornsey	1,999	1,433	78	269	652	2,432
James, St., and John, St., Clerkenwell	18,393	10,104	357	1,658	6,380	18,499
Luke, St.	15,220	9,244	99	1,491	3,547	14,381
Mary, St., Islington	13,618	5,805	207	1,815	6,647	14,474
Mary, St., Stoke Newington	1,814	1,008	38	235	607	1,883
Sepulchre, St.	1,905	1,638	28	138	557	2,361
OSSULSTON Hundred: Holborn Division.						
Andrew, St., Holborn, above-the-Bars, and St. George-the-Martyr	10,210	5,258	121	1,274	5,247	11,900
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury	19,812	13,081	188	2,703	6,491	22,463
John, St., Hampstead	6,214	2,271	57	561	2,828	5,717
Mary, St., le-Bone	53,487	27,907	238	9,999	23,244	61,388
Paddington	7,023	2,223	112	1,010	3,504	6,849
Pancras, St.	46,030	18,296	656	-	-	18,952
Rolls Liberty	2,425	1,322	46	148	631	2,147
Saffron Hill, Hatton-garden and Ely Rents	3,661	2,076	42	278	1,204	3,600
Savoy, St. John Baptist	249	171	3	39	91	304
OSSULSTON Hundred: Kensington Division.						
Acton	1,161	719	10	107	325	1,161
Chiswick	1,616	1,750	20	137	94	2,001
Ealing	3,341	1,769	67	292	978	3,106
Fulham	3,303	2,019	85	468	735	3,307
Hammersmith	4,167	2,299	130	359	1,344	4,132
Kensington, St. Mary Abbot's	9,898	6,001	63	1,148	4,031	11,243
Luke, St., Chelsea	11,790	5,778	79	1,442	5,329	12,628
Willesden	782	481	16	119	27	643
OSSULSTON Hundred: Tower Division.						
Anne, St., Limehouse	5,634	2,562	197	448	2,697	5,904
Botolph, St., Without, Aldgate, or East Smithfield Liberty	3,247	2,304	-	313	1,526	4,143
Catherine, St., the-Tower	2,155	1,672	28	183	474	2,357
Christchurch, Spitalfields	4,215	3,114	19	423	1,245	4,801
George, St., in-the-East	19,547	12,051	91	1,553	5,997	19,692
John, St., Hackney	12,100	6,975	132	1,196	4,689	12,992
John, St., Wapping	4,473	1,866	20	229	2,461	4,576
Leonard, St., Bromley	2,337	1,704	15	211	610	2,540
Leonard, St., Shoreditch	21,038	14,662	428	2,601	4,344	22,035
Mary, St., Matfelon, or Whitechapel	9,676	5,484	629	1,122	4,672	11,907
Mary, St., Stratford Bow	2,325	1,356	113	214	970	2,653
Matthew, St., Bethnal Green	15,945	8,144	409	1,001	6,319	15,873
Mile-end, New Town	1,667	806	31	119	763	1,719
Mile-end, Old Town	10,702	6,217	102	1,130	3,696	11,145
Norton Falgate	794	520	2	67	227	816

431

MIDDLESEX.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
OSSULSTON Hundred: Tower Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Old Artillery Ground	578	395	7	15	215	632
Paul, St., Shadwell	3,773	2,857	23	210	739	3,829
Poplar and Blackwall	12,383	7,021	176	1,562	3,832	12,591
Ratcliffe	4,741	3,024	108	259	1,291	4,682
Tower, Old, Without	248	118	-	9	126	253
SPELTHORNE Hundred.						
Ashford	277	218	-	28	13	259
Bedfont	438	303	5	39	36	383
Feltham	410	360	5	48	20	433
Hampton	985	795	9	79	98	981
Hampton Wick	561	385	32	54	48	519
Hanworth	320	194	7	59	52	312
Laleham	327	139	17	46	43	245
Littleton	*132	43	6	25	46	120
Shepperton	587	416	46	44	80	586
Staines	1,374	1,036	16	98	149	1,299
Stanwell	748	679	6	98	94	877
Sunbury	1,392	955	187	82	129	1,353
Teddington	475	350	-	59	66	475
LONDON City: Within the Walls.						
Alban, St., Wood-street	462	449	-	-	84	533
Allhallows, Barking	1,660	1,677	2	-	82	1,761
Allhallows, Bread-street	318	343	-	-	-	343
Allhallows, Honey-lane	177	149	9	1	11	170
Allhallows-the-Great	626	575	30	-	21	626
Allhallows-the-Less	65	127	-	-	59	186
Allhallows, Lombard-street	530	647	-	-	-	647
Allhallows, London Wall	*1,239	1,115	37	-	43	1,195
Allhallows, Staining	311	599	-	-	9	608
Alphage, St., near Sion College	512	443	9	-	53	505
Andrew, St., Hubbard	230	176	29	-	18	223
Andrew, St., Undershaft	904	906	12	-	-	918
Andrew, St., by the Wardrobe	615	547	41	-	109	697
Anne, St., and Agnes, St., Aldersgate	329	364	-	-	-	364
Anne, St., Blackfriars	1,737	1,443	111	-	174	1,728
Antholin, St.	227	236	1	-	20	257
Augustine, St.	200	247	-	-	61	308
Bartholomew, St., by the Royal Exchange	823	581	1	6	235	823
Bennet, St., Fink	450	580	8	-	-	588
Bennet, St., Gracechurch-street	264	252	12	-	-	264
Bennet, St., Paul's Wharf	320	276	15	-	12	303
Bennet, St., Sherehog	75	61	-	-	3	64
Botolph, St., by Billingsgate	58	189	-	-	-	189
Christchurch, Newgate-street	2,269	2,185	47	-	36	2,268
Christopher-le-Stock, St.	392	249	-	-	109	358
Clement, St., near Eastcheap	115	115	-	-	-	115
Dionis, St., Back Church	813	851	15	-	11	877
Dunstan, St., in-the-East	1,441	1,116	34	-	75	1,225
Edmund, St., the King	237	204	-	-	20	224
Ethelburga, St.	378	332	36	-	-	368
Faith, St., the Virgin	1,012	904	57	-	50	1,011
Gabriel, St., Fenchurch-street	455	440	32	-	19	491
George, St., Botolph-lane	126	200	-	-	-	200
Gregory, St., by St. Paul's	597	822	2	-	21	845
Helen, St., near Bishopsgate	529	464	3	-	19	486
James, St., Duke's-place	366	247	2	-	15	264
James, St., Garlick-hithe	563	563	10	-	26	599
John, St., Baptist, Walbrook	185	101	75	-	9	185
John, St., Evangelist	130	130	-	-	-	130
John, St., Zachary	260	270	-	-	2	272
Katharine, St., Coleman-street	587	834	53	-	-	887

MIDDLESEX.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LONDON City, Within the Walls —*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Katharine, St., Cree Church or Christchurch	1,136	1,224	12	- -	- -	1,236
Laurence, St., Jewry and Mary Magdalen, St., Milk-street	930	847	5	- -	28	880
Laurence, St., Pountney	338	298	18	- -	26	342
Leonard's, St., Eastcheap	253	253	- -	- -	- -	253
Leonard's, St., Foster-lane	623	422	- -	- -	- -	422
Magnus, St., the-Martyr	302	287	- -	- -	28	315
Margaret, St., Lothbury	482	478	39	- -	50	567
Margaret, St., Moses	236	225	- -	- -	- -	225
Margaret, St., New Fish-street	752	451	14	- -	147	612
Margaret, St., Pattens	132	185	7	- -	22	214
Martin's, St, Ludgate	661	691	16	- -	11	718
Martin's, St., Orgars	354	340	- -	- -	6	346
Martin's, St., Outwich	229	193	1	- -	14	208
Martin's, St., Pomerey, Ironmonger-lane	241	241	- -	- -	- -	241
Martin's, St., Vintry	496	450	- -	- -	46	496
Mary, St., Abchurch	365	317	4	- -	- -	321
Mary, St., Aldermanbury	501	473	52	- -	58	583
Mary, St., Aldermary	205	297	6	- -	54	357
Mary, St., le-Bow	596	769	32	- -	- -	801
Mary, St., Bothaw, Dowgate	225	179	45	- -	- -	224
Mary, St., Colechurch	220	255	- -	- -	6	261
Mary, St., at-Hill	1,102	1,024	- -	- -	- -	1,024
Mary, St., Magdalen, Old Fish-street	416	400	18	- -	7	425
Mary, St., Mounthaw	162	130	2	- -	30	162
Mary, St., Somerset	419	314	6	- -	105	425
Mary, St., Staining	203	134	24	- -	45	203
Mary, St., Woolchurch Haw	206	251	- -	- -	20	271
Mary, St., Woolnoth	660	670	22	- -	88	780
Matthew, St., Friday-street	214	240	- -	- -	6	246
Michael, St., Bassishaw	342	688	53	- -	37	778
Michael, St., Cornhill	1,095	831	35	- -	22	888
Michael, St., Crooked-lane	824	615	42	- -	107	764
Michael, St., Queenhithe	*567	524	1	- -	256	781
Michael, St., le-Quern	157	266	- -	- -	- -	266
Michael, St., Paternoster Royal	*320	194	- -	- -	126	320
Michael, St., Wood-street	110	386	- -	- -	5	391
Mildred, St., Bread-street	97	197	43	- -	- -	240
Mildred, St., the Virgin, Poultry	228	313	58	- -	37	408
Nicholas, St., Acons	222	275	- -	- -	10	285
Nicholas, St., Cole Abbey	250	244	- -	- -	5	249
Nicholas, St., Olave	272	205	8	- -	60	273
Olave, St., Hart-street	681	813	81	- -	87	981
Olave, St., Old Jewry	269	197	- -	- -	24	221
Olave, St., Silver-street	499	255	9	- -	264	528
Pancras, St., Soper-lane	395	176	- -	- -	368	544
Peter, St., Cornhill	981	1,140	50	- -	65	1,255
Peter, St., near Paul's Wharf	357	329	- -	- -	27	356
Peter, St., le-Poor, Bread-st.	562	1,032	32	- -	22	1,086
Peter, St., Westcheap	349	282	- -	- -	12	294
Stephen, St., Coleman-street	2,056	1,791	116	- -	328	2,235
Stephen, St., Walbrook	420	386	32	- -	5	423
Swithin, St., London-stone	407	442	15	- -	24	481
Thomas, St., the Apostle	299	405	11	- -	- -	416
Trinity, the Holy	416	367	13	- -	35	415
Vedast, St., or Foster	563	411	4	- -	148	563
Whitefriars	625	609	8	- -	67	684
LONDON City, Without the Walls.						
Andrew, St., Holborn, part of London Liberty	2,253	1,721	32	- -	557	2,310
Bartholomew, St., the-Great	1,121	903	33	- -	125	1,061
Bartholomew, St., the-Less	324	229	16	- -	71	316

133

MIDDLESEX.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LONDON City, Without the Walls —*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Botolph, St., Without, Aldersgate, or Glass House yard	1,192	1,668	41	- -	358	2,067
Botolph, St., Aldgate -	3,722	3,360	134	- -	189	3,683
Botolph, St., Without, Bishopsgate - - -	4,141	4,329	130	- -	961	5,420
Bridewell - - - -	298	340	- -	- -	3	343
Bridget, St., or St. Bride -	2,838	3,261	68	- -	557	3,886
Dunstan, St., in-the-West -	2,026	1,640	- -	- -	380	2,020
Giles, St., Without, Cripplegate	2,995	2,732	38	- -	673	3,443
Sepulchre, St., Without, Newgate - - -	3,961	3,386	21	- -	652	4,059
Trinity-in-the-Minories -	704	472	4	37	144	657
WESTMINSTER City and Liberty.						
Anne, St., near Soho - -	6,855	4,752	111	740	1,785	7,388
Clement's, St., Danes -	5,953	6,577	16	788	1,836	9,217
George, St., Hanover-square	23,894	15,005	251	6,166	13,397	34,819
James, St. - - - -	17,678	9,636	201	2,949	7,666	20,452
Margaret, St., and St. John the Evangelist - -	14,530	8,276	110	1,788	6,566	16,740
Martin, St., in-the-Fields -	14,617	7,383	116	2,501	5,908	15,908
Mary, St., le-Strand - -	1,708	925	15	188	295	1,423
Paul, St., Covent-garden -	2,660	2,258	- -	467	1,088	3,813
TOTALS - - - £.	576,986	360,981	9,354	58,826	173,460	602,621

County of Monmouth.

ABERGAVENNY Hundred: Higher Division.						
ABERYSTWITH - -	580	436	10	186	18	650
Goytrey - - -	202	127	51	41	1	220
Lanellin - - - -	177	127	- -	34	16	177
Lanfoist - - - -	159	76	- -	56	11	143
Langattock, nigh Usk -	110	72	- -	40	3	115
Lanhileth, or Lanhyddell -	137	95	5	27	6	133
Lanover, Higher - -	150	111	- -	93	7	211
Lanover, Lower - -	151	57	- -	94	- -	151
Lansanfraed - - -	37	12	- -	7	1	20
Lanvair and Kilgiddin -	101	36	- -	66	9	111
Lanvihangel, nigh Usk -	51	34	- -	15	2	51
Lanwenarth, Ultra - -	221	112	5	64	16	197
Mamhiled - - -	163	92	7	36	3	138
Trevethin - - -	1,743	1,317	42	320	63	1,742
ABERGAVENNY Hundred: Lower Division.						
Abergavenny - - -	910	484	96	254	40	874
Cwmyoy, Lower - -	179	126	1	48	18	193
Cwmyoy, Upper - -	155	101	2	39	13	155
Lanarth - - - -	221	142	5	45	3	195
Langattock Lingoed - -	145	101	13	29	3	146
Lanthewy, Rytherch - -	176	107	12	53	4	176
Lanthewy Skirrid - -	42	37	- -	8	1	46
Lantilio Pertholey, Ultra et Citra - - -	312	148	- -	96	28	272
Lanvapley - - -	76	46	- -	23	2	71
Lanvetherine - - -	121	89	- -	59	1	149
Lanvihangel Crucorney -	186	89	2	63	2	156
Lanwenarth, Citra - -	129	99	- -	49	6	154
Old Castle - - -	54	39	- -	16	1	56
CALDICOT Hundred: Higher Division.						
Awans, St. - - -	185	104	2	63	- -	169
Caerwent - - - -	192	150	2	34	1	187
Caldicot - - - -	400	252	3	30	6	291
Chepstow - - - -	784	624	21	144	42	831

MONMOUTH.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CALDICOT Hundred: Higher Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dinham	22	11	-	12	-	23
Howick (E. P.)	30	13	1	10	-	24
Itton	93	74	1	17	-	92
Lanvair Discoed	59	21	-	17	1	39
Mathern	215	133	8	63	3	207
Mounton	25	13	-	9	1	23
Newchurch, East	146	92	9	21	1	123
Newchurch, West	47	22	-	12	1	35
Penterry	43	22	3	9	-	34
Pierre, St.	57	40	-	18	6	64
Portskewett	268	118	85	38	2	243
Shire Newton, Parish End and Village End	206	161	10	32	15	218
CALDICOT Hundred: Lower Division.						
Bishton	70	30	2	20	4	56
Bride's, St., Netherwent	42	16	-	17	1	34
Christchurch	446	201	48	177	-	426
Goldcliffe	160	56	-	89	14	159
Ifton	30	13	-	15	2	30
Landavenny	129	95	1	40	3	139
Langston and Lanbedr	56	24	-	22	5	51
Lanmartin	62	31	-	25	4	60
Lanvaches	154	119	-	35	-	154
Lanvihangel, near Rogiatt	24	17	1	11	1	30
Lanwern	57	34	-	22	-	56
Magor	194	143	1	59	11	214
Nash	232	122	3	91	5	221
Penhow	190	105	19	39	11	174
Redwick	109	75	-	82	4	161
Rogiatt	34	19	-	7	1	27
Undy	131	104	5	36	-	145
Willcrick	15	15	-	3	9	27
Witston	86	44	-	41	7	92
RAGLAND Hundred: Higher Division.						
Chapel Hill	210	99	21	27	1	148
Cwmcarvan	121	71	1	41	2	115
Kilgwrwg	31	17	-	9	3	29
Landogo	186	118	34	28	12	192
Langoven	75	32	-	27	3	62
Lanishen	77	47	-	21	2	70
Lansoy	82	42	2	29	1	74
Lanihangel Tor-y-mynidd	69	40	9	19	5	73
Mitchell Troy	92	58	-	41	3	102
Penalth	114	64	2	32	5	103
Trelleck (P. and T.)	245	191	-	50	41	282
Trelleck Grange	118	102	1	21	1	125
Tyntern, Little	105	63	2	14	7	86
Wolves Newton	104	48	12	41	4	105
RAGLAND Hundred: Lower Division.						
Bettus Newydd	38	16	1	19	1	37
Bringwyn	85	82	-	26	1	109
Clytha	187	142	-	30	5	177
Dingestow	73	48	-	32	3	83
Landenny	129	97	-	50	2	149
Penrose	170	97	-	46	9	152
Peny Clouth	27	14	-	10	4	28
Ragland	380	193	17	123	25	358
Tregare	108	58	-	44	2	104
SKENFRETH Hundred: Higher Division.						
Grosmount	307	208	-	99	-	307
Langua	24	7	-	17	1	25

MONMOUTH.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
SKENFRETH Hundred: Higher Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Landilo, Cressanny, Upper and Lower	673	572	16	98	18	704
Lanvihangel Yestern Lewern	94	34	-	44	5	83
Skenfreth	339	226	1	81	4	312
SKENFRETH Hundred: Lower Division.						
Dixton	218	188	-	44	7	239
Langattock Vibonavel	375	252	1	65	37	355
Maughan's, St.	105	62	-	33	7	102
Rockfield	197	167	3	48	-	218
Welch Bicknor	59	24	12	15	17	68
Wonastow	49	30	-	30	-	60
USK Hundred: Higher Division.						
Gwehelog	230	125	51	48	7	231
Gwernesney	62	40	-	18	2	60
Kemeys, Commander	17	5	-	8	4	17
Kemeys, Inferior	65	43	-	26	9	78
Langeview	104	54	-	42	-	96
Langwyn, Lower	35	22	-	14	1	37
Langwyn, Upper	148	124	6	38	2	170
Llanllowell	24	13	-	15	2	30
Lantrissent	211	107	-	46	6	159
Tredynock	86	60	-	25	22	107
Trostrey	124	83	-	25	1	109
Usk	307	216	9	51	9	285
USK Hundred: Lower Division.						
Caerleon	173	74	-	36	-	110
Glascoed	100	77	-	29	-	106
Lanbadock	291	187	-	64	-	251
Landegveth	80	45	-	17	11	73
Langattock, near Caerleon	166	63	11	55	32	161
Langibby	348	195	10	74	67	346
Lanhenock	119	75	-	36	6	117
Lanthevoy Vach	71	34	-	26	2	62
Lanvehangel Lantarnam	248	117	-	69	20	206
Lanvihangel Pontymoile	161	131	-	36	-	167
Lanvrechva, Lower	139	129	2	41	-	172
Lanvrechva, Upper	266	161	22	59	13	255
Monkswood (E. P.)	80	70	-	16	2	88
Panteague	273	170	20	75	15	280
WENTLOOL Hundred.						
Bedwas, Upper and Lower	344	280	-	39	10	329
Bedwellty	741	573	49	137	26	785
Bettus	97	69	3	21	1	94
Bride's, St.	141	69	1	59	4	133
Coedkernew	73	73	-	15	1	89
Duffrin	*219	165	-	23	22	210
Graig	207	115	-	34	12	161
Henlis	114	49	26	24	15	114
Machaen, Upper and Lower	235	200	-	36	5	241
Malpas	106	81	-	21	7	109
Marshfield	298	271	-	44	-	315
Mellon's, St.	501	393	-	79	11	483
Michaelstonevedow	95	63	-	19	6	88
Monythusloine	1,235	805	14	229	106	1,154
Peterstone	79	87	-	74	16	177
Risca	197	131	8	34	19	192
Rogerstone	366	323	-	41	-	364
Rumney	233	148	-	60	25	233
Woollos, St.	579	439	-	101	-	540
TOWN of Newport	*1,272	968	32	157	115	1,272
BOROUGH of Monmouth	1,015	831	21	243	64	1,159
TOTALS £.	29,022	19,487	896	7,054	1,375	28,812

County of Norfolk.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BLOFIELD Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
BLOFIELD	636	529	1	20	6	556
Bradestone	122	106	- -	9	2	117
Brudnall	25	20	- -	7	1	28
Buckenham	63	48	- -	9	1	58
Burlingham, North, St. Andrew	146	125	- -	10	2	137
Burlingham, North, St. Peter	68	74	- -	6	1	81
Burlingham, South, St. Edmund	85	66	- -	11	2	79
Cantley	157	86	6	19	6	117
Freethorpe	223	193	- -	13	2	208
Hasingham	33	21	- -	10	1	32
Limpenhoe	207	112	- -	14	4	130
Lingwood	30	33	- -	12	1	46
Plumstead, Great	149	135	- -	15	3	153
Plumstead, Little	143	133	- -	11	3	147
Postwick	178	153	- -	18	4	175
Southwood	107	86	- -	9	2	97
Strumpshaw	149	106	- -	12	35	153
Thorpe, near Norwich	659	559	10	16	60	645
Witton	52	31	- -	13	1	45
BROTHERCROSS Hundred.						
Burnham Deepdale	44	22	- -	14	7	43
Burnham Norton	72	49	- -	15	1	65
Burnham Overy	394	366	- -	19	22	407
Burnham Thorpe	568	336	1	25	209	571
Burnham Ulph and Sutton	78	125	- -	18	2	145
Burnham Westgate	492	527	32	37	2	598
Creake, North	341	390	- -	29	2	421
Creake, South	510	414	- -	36	59	509
Waterden	17	10	- -	7	- -	17
CLACKCLOSE Hundred.						
Barton Bendish	304	285	5	31	1	322
Beechamwell	124	64	- -	23	11	98
Bexwell	17	2	- -	12	2	16
Boughton	115	49	- -	21	26	96
Crimplesham	97	91	- -	29	5	125
Denwer	424	317	12	24	46	399
Deerham, West	341	209	38	20	50	317
Downham Market	888	723	57	33	53	866
Fincham	249	134	18	32	18	202
Fordham	162	127	- -	19	9	155
Hilgay	321	277	19	25	- -	321
Holme, next Runcton	200	165	1	18	15	199
Marham	351	377	2	32	4	415
Outwell, Norfolk part	283	113	62	31	76	282
Roxham	38	31	2	9	- -	42
Runcton, South	50	20	- -	15	12	47
Ryston	31	8	2	6	- -	16
Shingham	25	18	- -	7	- -	25
Shouldham	584	503	10	26	34	573
Shouldham, Thorpe	120	94	2	21	2	119
Southery	296	265	33	19	27	344
Stoke Ferry	460	376	8	15	24	423
Stow Bardolph	554	410	15	32	89	546
Stradsett	90	75	6	21	7	109
Tottenhill	274	238	11	15	10	274
Upwell, Norfolk part	957	872	16	25	9	922
Wallington with Thrupland	100	72	- -	22	5	99
Watlington	358	334	12	24	18	388
Welney	202	185	- -	6	11	202
Wereham	446	295	26	22	48	391
Wimbotsham	294	193	1	19	44	257
Wormegay	244	172	- -	16	29	217
Wretton	199	155	17	14	50	236

43M

NORFOLK.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CLAVERING Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Alderby	201	229	4	30	12	275
Brooke	419	371	-	36	5	412
Burgh Apton	230	203	6	27	12	248
Burgh, St. Peter	91	88	-	27	4	119
Ellingham	194	170	-	14	2	186
Gelderstone	83	50	-	12	16	78
Gillingham, All Saints, and Gillingham, St. Mary	227	201	-	30	-	231
Haddiscoe	191	176	-	29	7	212
Hales	176	196	2	17	-	215
Heckingham	83	62	-	13	4	79
Howe	49	39	-	13	1	53
Kirby Cane	182	167	-	24	-	191
Norton Subcourse	245	225	-	20	-	245
Raveningham	169	114	1	37	5	157
Stockton	63	47	-	17	2	66
Thorpe, next Haddiscoe	104	89	1	13	1	104
Thurlton	158	147	-	18	27	192
Toft Monks	283	266	1	35	12	314
Wheatacre, All Saints	72	47	-	17	1	65
DEPWADE Hundred.						
Ashwellthorpe	155	182	-	15	34	231
Aslacton	323	280	7	21	15	323
Bunwell	429	432	-	30	33	495
Carlton Rode	903	798	18	48	89	953
Forncet, St. Mary	238	196	-	16	25	237
Forncet, St. Peter	494	441	-	36	43	520
Fritton	246	174	-	20	52	246
Fundenhall	217	169	5	24	17	215
Hapton	127	85	-	13	1	99
Hardwicke	145	121	2	19	2	144
Hempnall	605	508	4	48	88	648
Morningthorpe	211	173	1	16	17	207
Moulton	326	271	9	23	23	326
Shelton	222	247	3	27	4	281
Stratton, St. Mary	344	286	-	27	24	337
Stratton, St. Michael	78	45	-	12	-	57
Tacolneston	268	256	-	24	3	283
Tasburgh	282	265	3	21	-	289
Tharston	221	182	-	27	4	213
Tibbenham	612	358	-	48	110	516
Wacton, Magna	249	230	23	21	8	282
DISS Hundred.						
Bressingham	510	553	2	26	12	593
Burston	371	313	-	25	33	371
Dickleburgh	635	612	2	36	2	652
Diss	1,578	1,440	11	76	50	1,577
Fersfield	276	244	-	23	25	292
Gissing	279	237	2	23	16	278
Roydon	356	344	14	22	9	389
Scole	325	265	-	46	13	324
Shelfhanger	348	322	9	25	9	365
Shimpling	139	105	4	17	7	133
Thelverton	139	95	-	23	28	146
Tivetshall, St. Margaret's	170	175	-	27	5	207
Tivetshall, St. Mary's	322	321	-	24	1	346
Winfarthing	729	548	1	26	3	578
EARSHAM Hundred.						
Alburgh	228	312	2	39	2	355
Billingford	134	101	3	26	-	130
Brockdish	255	255	-	29	4	288
Denton	306	232	12	47	15	306
Earsham	412	349	-	50	13	412
Needham	312	252	1	18	6	277
Pulham, St. Mary, the Virgin	394	347	3	38	2	390
Pulham, St. Mary Magdalen	727	673	1	39	14	727
Redenhall with Harleston	1,241	1,026	24	59	132	1,241

NORFOLK.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
EARSHAM Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Rushall	135	106	- -	22	2	130
Starston	544	485	4	34	21	544
Thorpe Abbotts	223	191	- -	28	11	230
Wortwell	252	155	- -	15	5	175
ERPINGHAM, NORTH, Hundred.						
Aldborough	193	184	- -	13	4	201
Antingham	160	178	- -	21	5	204
Aylmerton	160	155	- -	14	2	171
Barningham, Northwood	42	29	- -	12	1	42
Barningham, Town	161	154	- -	12	- -	166
Beckham, East	233	121	- -	10	2	133
Beeston Regis	131	96	- -	11	1	108
Bessingham	62	45	- -	10	2	57
Cromer	399	370	- -	17	3	390
Felbrigg	105	92	- -	14	4	110
Gimingham	183	194	- -	24	- -	218
Gresham	132	105	- -	15	38	158
Gunton	63	47	- -	15	- -	62
Hanworth	148	163	- -	17	1	181
Knapton	160	156	- -	25	5	186
Matlask	47	37	- -	14	1	52
Metton	47	39	- -	13	2	54
Mundesley	106	110	- -	12	6	128
Northrepps	316	279	9	26	- -	314
Overstrand	111	72	- -	13	- -	85
Plumstead	154	139	1	13	- -	153
Roughton	265	223	2	15	8	248
Runton	294	306	- -	15	- -	321
Sherringham	421	434	- -	17	3	454
Sidestrand	111	64	- -	14	- -	78
Southrepps	576	499	4	28	45	576
Suffield	301	309	- -	20	- -	329
Sustead	110	94	- -	13	6	113
Thorp, Market	92	55	- -	16	3	74
Thurgarton	140	107	- -	13	5	125
Trimingham	64	47	2	17	2	68
Trunch	317	266	- -	26	6	298
ERPINGHAM, SOUTH, Hundred.						
Alby	228	323	- -	13	112	448
Aylsham	921	873	3	67	259	1,202
Baconsthorpe	148	116	1	20	10	147
Banningham	311	295	- -	17	17	329
Barningham, Little	207	193	1	13	- -	207
Beckham, West	108	95	- -	13	7	115
Belaugh	106	93	- -	14	41	148
Blickling	239	291	- -	23	4	318
Booton	191	181	- -	12	25	218
Brampton	68	51	- -	12	25	88
Burgh	127	145	- -	15	47	207
Buxton	207	218	- -	28	12	258
Calthorpe	76	183	- -	15	18	216
Cawston	849	617	32	45	206	900
Colby	145	137	- -	15	12	164
Coltishall	408	443	2	28	32	505
Corpusty	160	164	- -	8	70	242
Erpingham	260	262	- -	17	21	300
Hautboys, Great	76	61	- -	13	2	76
Hevingham	499	486	- -	18	9	513
Heydon	197	119	- -	20	88	227
Ingworth	76	69	- -	13	2	84
Irmingland	80	55	- -	9	16	80
Itteringham	229	221	- -	22	9	252
Lammas with Little Hautboys	131	107	- -	15	1	123
Mannington	67	63	- -	2	1	66
Marsham	211	270	- -	17	16	303
Oulton	250	348	- -	21	4	373
Oxnead	29	31	- -	12	1	44

NORFOLK.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
ERPINGHAM, SOUTH, Hundred —*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Saxthorpe	374	340	-	19	22	381
Scottow	202	255	-	31	19	305
Skeyton	183	186	-	18	29	233
Stratton, Strawless	116	105	-	18	5	128
Swanton Abbott	243	234	-	18	15	267
Thwaite	108	92	-	12	11	115
Tuttington	145	120	-	13	1	134
Wickmere	224	235	-	23	11	269
Wolterton	31	32	-	18	1	51
EYNSFORD Hundred.						
Alderford	54	40	-	13	2	55
Bawdeswell	227	406	-	20	-	426
Billingford	126	110	-	16	-	126
Bintree	160	161	-	23	9	193
Brandiston	163	149	-	13	1	163
Bylaugh	154	145	-	9	-	154
Elsing	291	284	1	16	7	308
Foulsham	681	586	-	45	7	638
Foxley	175	153	-	16	-	169
Guestwick	255	274	1	21	-	296
Guiest	326	266	10	16	19	311
Hackford	222	273	2	15	66	356
Haveringland	187	173	-	15	5	193
Hindolveston	517	489	-	21	419	929
Lyng	570	478	-	23	69	570
Morton	175	156	-	16	4	176
Reepham with Kirdiston	601	599	6	26	66	697
Ringland	172	164	1	13	1	179
Sall	307	492	1	40	55	588
Sparham	195	138	-	18	74	230
Swannington	193	158	3	16	10	187
Themelthorpe	62	50	1	11	1	63
Thurning	198	194	-	18	15	227
Twyford	35	49	-	12	1	62
Weston	463	441	2	15	10	468
Whitwell	276	260	3	18	6	287
Witchingham, Great	553	452	-	23	139	614
Witchingham, Little	40	36	-	13	-	49
Wood Dalling	486	400	46	32	8	486
Wood Norton	129	147	-	19	10	176
FLEGG, EAST, Hundred.						
Caister-next-Yarmouth	297	247	5	30	1	283
Filby	152	152	-	23	14	189
Mautby	162	144	-	18	-	162
Ormsby, St. Margaret, with Scratby	329	305	9	29	1	344
Ormsby, St. Michael	60	63	3	7	1	74
Runham	134	96	-	28	20	144
Stokesby-cum-Herringby	251	221	6	34	1	262
Thrigby	78	78	4	9	-	91
FLEGG, WEST, Hundred.						
Ashby with Oby	147	123	4	15	1	143
Billockby	52	35	-	15	2	52
Burgh, St. Margaret	180	166	1	16	4	187
Clippesby and Obey	75	42	3	14	16	75
Hemesby	249	256	-	21	7	284
Martham	491	463	-	22	16	501
Repps-cum-Bastwick	199	203	-	21	6	230
Rollesby	186	144	-	16	10	170
Somerton, East	78	75	-	20	11	106
Somerton, West	110	88	-	20	2	110
Thurne	90	77	2	15	1	95
Winterton	217	177	17	16	11	221
FOREHOE Hundred.						
Barford	215	85	16	15	99	215
Barnham Broom	242	196	-	30	15	241
Bawburgh	95	79	4	13	1	97

NORFOLK.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
FOREHOE Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bauthorpe	40	33	-	7	-	40
Brandon, Parva	196	130	-	17	47	194
Carlton Forehoe	79	51	-	15	9	75
Colton	138	101	-	15	22	138
Costessey	388	347	-	24	17	388
Coston	57	41	-	7	9	57
Crownthorpe	71	51	-	11	3	65
Deopham	315	240	9	29	37	315
Easton	193	120	1	16	56	193
Hackford	113	106	-	10	5	121
Hingham	755	640	8	64	38	750
Honingham	304	274	-	23	2	299
Kimberley	175	146	-	21	8	175
Marlingford	115	75	-	11	1	87
Morley, St. Botolph	146	80	6	13	47	146
Morley, St. Peter	183	151	5	16	14	186
Runhall	130	88	-	14	28	130
Welborne	108	86	-	16	6	108
Wicklewood	299	219	6	24	48	297
Wramplingham	101	73	-	14	40	127
Wymondham	2,532	2,245	41	141	132	2,559
FREEBRIDGE LYNN Hundred.						
Anmer	23	18	-	9	-	27
Ashwicken	60	56	-	3	-	59
Babingley	72	41	6	10	3	60
Bawsey	18	2	1	15	-	18
Bilney, West	188	159	1	23	2	185
Castle Acre	575	513	-	29	7	549
Castle Rising	218	185	2	14	7	208
Congham	129	119	5	14	1	139
Dersingham	379	245	26	22	67	360
Flitcham	39	37	-	12	3	52
Gayton	371	286	2	28	70	386
Gayton Thorpe	154	97	-	22	25	144
Gaywood	585	336	23	28	185	572
Grimstone	568	564	5	23	5	597
Harpley	192	134	-	20	11	165
Hillington	178	132	-	19	33	184
Leaziate	167	167	-	2	1	170
Massingham, Great	536	502	-	22	19	543
Massingham, Little	258	156	1	15	11	183
Middleton	387	313	6	23	7	349
Mint Lynn	56	37	-	19	-	56
Newton, West	82	61	-	12	3	76
Pentney	203	241	-	25	32	298
Roydon	133	124	-	10	2	136
Runcton, North	225	233	7	21	1	262
Sanderingham	34	23	-	8	2	33
Setchey	64	62	-	10	1	73
Walton, East	104	68	-	29	2	99
West Acre	207	177	-	25	2	204
Winch, East	198	167	-	24	7	198
Winch, West	289	269	4	24	22	319
Woolferton	128	87	-	17	2	106
Wootton, North	40	40	10	24	3	77
Wootton, South	113	72	-	24	2	98
FREEBRIDGE MARSHLAND Hundred.						
Clenchwarton	425	352	20	23	30	425
Emneth	575	459	5	25	5	494
Lynn, North	29	29	-	-	-	29
Lynn, West	236	180	27	19	75	301
Terrington, St. Clement's	1,286	955	100	51	180	1,286
Terrington, St. John	426	284	6	26	24	340
Tilney, All Saints	296	300	6	34	25	365
Tilney-cum-Islington	137	126	6	19	14	165
Tilney, St. Lawrence	273	302	6	35	45	388
Walpole, St. Andrew	461	401	20	20	22	463
Walpole, St. Peter	530	638	29	51	13	731

NORFOLK.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
FREEBRIDGE MARSHLAND Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Walsoken	626	778	9	35	21	843
Walton, West	470	384	7	30	48	469
Wiggenhall, St. German's	320	251	-	22	47	320
Wiggenhall, St. Mary	202	135	37	30	-	202
Wiggenhall, St. Mary Magdalen	451	359	-	16	-	375
Wiggenhall, St. Peter	26	9	-	11	1	21
GALLOW Hundred.						
Bagthorpe	51	44	-	7	-	51
Barmer	108	101	-	7	-	108
Barsham, East	133	103	-	14	17	134
Barsham, North	69	55	1	9	3	68
Barsham, West	75	80	-	9	-	89
Broomsthorpe	13	-	-	10	3	13
Dunton with Doughton	124	100	-	14	-	114
Fakenham Lancaster	1,486	1,100	12	56	334	1,502
Fulmondeston and Croxton	365	346	38	14	1	399
Helhoughton	199	174	2	14	-	190
Hempton	146	111	17	7	10	145
Houghton-in-the-Brake	182	135	-	14	-	149
Kettleston	272	249	-	16	2	267
Pensthorpe	22	13	-	8	-	21
Pudding Norton	37	32	-	5	-	37
Rainham, East	173	149	1	16	8	174
Rainham, South, St. Martin	58	60	-	15	-	75
Rainham, West	247	232	-	14	-	246
Rudham, East	587	570	-	17	-	587
Rudham, West	317	281	12	16	4	313
Ryburgh, Magna	668	644	-	15	-	659
Ryburgh, Parva	10	-	-	10	-	10
Scoulthorpe	289	274	-	15	-	289
Shereford	91	71	-	12	-	83
Snoring, Little	203	209	1	14	7	231
Stibbard	370	346	14	14	9	383
Syderstone	133	115	-	13	-	128
Tatterford	67	45	-	15	1	61
Tattersett	236	211	-	16	-	227
Testerton	4	no poor	-	4	-	4
Toft Trees	189	176	-	15	2	193
GREENHOE, NORTH, Hundred.						
Barney	113	117	-	12	-	129
Binham	323	264	1	38	4	307
Cockthorpe	55	39	-	13	2	54
Egmore	100	56	-	16	1	73
Field Dalling	312	334	2	25	103	464
Hindringham	871	833	-	36	1	870
Holkham	288	229	-	36	1	266
Houghton, St. Giles-in-the-Hole	135	179	-	15	-	194
Snoring, Great	*624	575	-	26	22	623
Stiffkey	161	123	1	19	2	145
Thursford	277	300	-	12	-	312
Walsingham, Great	281	230	-	34	6	270
Walsingham, Little	718	660	5	26	53	744
Warham	351	296	-	32	23	351
Wells	1,225	877	-	36	105	1,018
Wighton	484	356	2	36	5	399
GREENHOE, SOUTH, Hundred.						
Bodney	91	91	-	12	-	103
Bradenham, East	505	475	3	24	1	503
Bradenham, West	409	288	-	21	52	361
Caldecote	37	36	-	1	-	37
Cockley, Clay	106	109	-	19	1	129
Cressingham, Great	302	232	-	19	1	252
Cressingham, Little	138	115	6	17	-	138
Didlington	125	106	-	19	-	125
Foulden	351	331	-	17	2	350
Gooderstone	464	384	3	19	87	493

NORFOLK.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
GREENHOE, SOUTH, Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hilborough	303	301	2	19	-	322
Holme Hale	468	454	22	21	23	520
Houghton-on-the-Hill	76	39	-	16	2	57
Langford	88	53	2	12	10	77
Narborough	159	143	-	23	1	167
Narford	184	132	-	21	27	180
Neckton	643	551	20	30	12	613
Newton	101	81	2	16	-	99
Oxburgh	324	305	8	19	-	332
Pickenham, North	180	116	2	20	-	138
Pickenham, South	49	35	-	17	-	52
Southacre	75	57	-	16	1	74
Sporle with Palgrave	915	853	2	23	61	939
Swaffham	2,351	1,861	41	67	413	2,382
GRIMSHOE Hundred.						
Buckenham, near Tofts	150	112	-	8	1	121
Colveston	17	10	-	5	1	16
Cranwick	74	53	-	12	-	65
Croxton	105	76	-	24	1	101
Feltwell, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas	458	377	6	60	143	586
Hockwold with Wilton	556	509	1	49	105	664
Igburgh	52	15	3	9	13	40
Lynford	41	38	-	9	1	48
Methwold	707	417	6	49	103	575
Moundford	111	87	-	17	7	111
Northwold	465	311	14	49	126	500
Santon	42	36	-	5	1	42
Stanford	63	59	-	5	6	70
Sturston	31	20	-	11	-	31
Toft, West	48	19	-	15	1	35
Weeting with Broomhill	206	167	1	28	-	196
GUILTCROSS Hundred.						
Banham	1,003	939	6	49	14	1,008
Blonorton	337	328	-	15	8	351
Garboldisham	377	360	30	37	3	430
Gasthorpe	15	20	-	10	-	30
Harling, East	573	497	-	20	114	631
Harling, West	42	37	-	17	1	55
Kenninghall	1,096	797	4	44	717	1,562
Lopham, North	296	330	-	25	8	363
Lopham, South	609	700	1	23	1	725
Quiddenham	81	80	-	14	1	95
Riddlesworth	28	18	-	9	-	27
Rushford	102	88	-	12	1	101
HAPPING Hundred.						
Brumstead	49	22	-	13	14	49
Catfield	238	164	10	22	18	214
Happisburgh	213	210	7	24	17	258
Hempstead with Eccles	149	132	-	15	1	148
Hickling	420	353	1	42	37	433
Horsey	44	10	-	15	19	44
Ingham	181	168	4	16	12	200
Lessingham	167	65	-	16	13	94
Ludham	379	329	2	32	17	380
Palling	110	52	-	15	43	110
Potter Heigham	159	91	5	18	18	132
Ruston, East	192	151	-	23	18	192
Stalham	204	169	4	15	16	204
Sutton	95	74	1	15	5	95
Walcot	111	96	-	15	-	111
Waxham	83	75	1	13	17	106
HENSTEAD Hundred.						
Arminghall	49	23	-	13	1	37
Bexley	70	57	-	12	1	70
Brammerton	143	109	-	16	1	126
Caister, St. Edmund's	113	94	-	16	1	111
Framingham Earl	41	26	1	11	4	42

NORFOLK.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial ates Expended.
HENSTEAD Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Framingham Pigot	101	94	- -	10	11	115
Holverstone	33	25	- -	7	- -	32
Kirby Beedon	170	138	8	24	- -	170
Porringland, Great and Little	283	218	- -	21	2	241
Rockland	211	186	- -	15	10	211
Saxlingham, Nethergate	377	402	1	16	10	429
Saxlingham, Thorpe	141	130	- -	9	4	143
Shottesham, All Saints	358	316	2	15	- -	333
Shottesham, St. Mary and St. Martin	269	206	25	17	5	253
Stoke, Holy Cross	303	252	1	16	1	270
Surlingham	233	168	20	22	23	233
Trowse with Newton	222	187	- -	21	14	222
Whitlingham	34	22	- -	12	- -	34
Yelverton	42	42	- -	2	- -	44
HOLT Hundred.						
Bale	221	204	- -	13	- -	217
Blakeney	569	501	7	13	1	522
Bodham	225	193	- -	12	2	207
Brinningham	257	215	- -	24	5	244
Brinton	206	190	8	16	166	380
Briston	551	410	- -	22	178	610
Cley-next-the-Sea	489	457	- -	16	7	480
Edgefield	676	557	- -	11	244	812
Glandford with Bayfield	94	97	- -	17	- -	114
Gunthorpe	500	441	9	14	13	477
Hempstead	242	277	- -	12	2	291
Holt	417	590	12	30	135	767
Hunworth	112	118	1	15	2	136
Kelling	112	122	- -	16	5	143
Langham	335	207	3	13	53	276
Letheringsett	240	169	- -	12	4	185
Melton Constable & Burgh, Parva	160	143	1	29	- -	173
Morston	36	21	- -	13	2	36
Salthouse	28	59	- -	17	1	77
Saxlingham	259	215	- -	17	2	234
Sharrington	112	97	- -	9	1	107
Stody	97	99	1	16	3	119
Swanton Novers	58	39	1	17	- -	57
Thornage	239	194	- -	19	3	216
Weybourn	101	74	2	16	7	99
Wiveton	98	68	- -	10	- -	78
HUMBLEYARD Hundred.						
Bracon Ash	215	175	2	22	14	213
Carlton, East	137	109	- -	19	2	130
Colney	70	48	1	12	1	62
Cringleford	112	112	- -	11	4	127
Dunstan	73	63	- -	8	- -	71
Flordon	140	133	1	8	- -	142
Hethel	149	153	- -	17	1	171
Hethersett	467	471	14	42	17	544
Intwood	5	3	- -	4	1	8
Keswick	156	136	- -	9	5	150
Ketteringham	185	155	- -	21	5	181
Melton, Magna	425	314	- -	29	38	381
Melton, Parva	109	88	1	10	14	113
Merkshall or Mettishall Heath	28	22	- -	5	1	28
Mulbarton	208	181	1	22	13	217
Newton Flotman	265	248	- -	23	- -	271
Swainsthorpe	102	104	- -	15	3	122
Swardstone	195	170	3	13	2	188
Wrenningham	425	332	1	27	15	375
LAUNDITCH Hundred.						
Beeston with Bittering	564	444	- -	37	1	482
Beetley	197	178	- -	19	- -	197
Bilney, East	96	59	- -	19	18	96
Brisley	198	175	- -	21	1	197

NORFOLK.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LAUNDITCH Hundred—*cont^d*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Colkirk	285	271	- -	19	- -	290
Dunham, Great	318	274	22	19	- -	315
Dunham, Little	186	85	- -	19	16	120
Elmham, North	546	444	4	37	2	487
Fransham, Great	213	176	- -	25	1	202
Fransham, Little	158	107	- -	18	33	158
Gateley	159	148	- -	16	2	166
Gressenhall	477	480	- -	23	34	537
Hoe	186	183	- -	18	- -	201
Horningtoft	106	162	- -	17	- -	179
Kempston	117	92	- -	12	4	108
Lexham, East	47	46	- -	10	1	57
Lexham, West	74	71	- -	10	- -	81
Litcham	507	452	4	13	- -	469
Longham	131	119	1	14	6	140
Mileham	283	297	2	30	9	338
Oxwick-cum-Patchley	274	158	- -	19	- -	177
Rougham	39	30	- -	8	- -	38
Scarning	509	444	- -	27	1	472
Stanfield	119	100	- -	17	1	118
Swanton Morley	365	290	2	26	- -	318
Tittleshall-cum-Godwick	398	349	- -	30	- -	379
Weasenham, All Saints	173	114	- -	18	40	172
Weasenham, St. Peter's	188	154	- -	18	- -	172
Wellingham	138	125	- -	12	- -	137
Wendling	231	224	1	18	- -	243
Whissonselt	301	290	6	20	4	320
Worthing	29	20	- -	9	1	30
LODDON Hundred.						
Alpington with Yelverton	77	58	18	5	9	90
Ashby	62	51	- -	10	- -	61
Bedingham	244	235	- -	27	2	264
Broome	146	151	2	24	- -	177
Carleton	78	64	- -	13	- -	77
Chedgrave	108	115	- -	24	1	140
Claxton	93	89	- -	13	1	103
Ditchingham	314	360	1	- -	1	362
Hardley	155	140	1	18	- -	159
Hedenham	189	188	- -	22	2	212
Hillington	52	42	- -	7	- -	49
Kirksted	173	146	3	18	5	172
Langley	301	250	- -	33	3	286
Loddon	630	676	8	49	4	737
Mundham	113	65	- -	22	9	96
Seething	183	139	- -	26	8	173
Sisland	58	45	- -	6	1	52
Thurton	129	107	- -	12	12	131
Thwaite	64	42	- -	15	3	60
Topcroft	288	254	- -	31	2	287
Woodotn	392	311	22	26	8	367
MITFORD Hundred.						
Burgh, South	151	130	- -	18	2	150
Cranworth	129	112	- -	19	1	132
Dereham, East, cum-Dillington	2,232	1,312	10	101	662	2,085
Garvestone	203	187	- -	21	1	209
Hardingham	482	461	- -	21	- -	482
Hockering	192	163	2	22	1	188
Letton	62	55	- -	19	1	75
Mattishall	587	571	12	27	5	615
Mattishall, Burgh	105	82	1	21	1	105
Reymerston	148	135	- -	23	1	159
Shipdham	862	879	12	36	97	1,024
Thuxton	56	35	- -	18	- -	53
Tuddenham, East	287	271	- -	26	39	336
Tuddenham, North	246	235	- -	23	- -	258
Westfield	105	80	- -	18	1	99
Whinberg	128	101	-	21	2	124
Woodrising	122	91	-	21	1	113
Yaxham	341	349	2	23	2	376

NORFOLK.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removnl of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
SHROPHAM Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Attleburgh	1,189	1,203	2	70	447	1,722
Besthorpe	462	351	20	38	50	459
Brettenham	15	5	- -	10	- -	15
Bridgham	124	93	- -	19	4	116
Buckenham, New	326	326	4	19	3	352
Buckenham, Old	811	616	8	70	97	791
Eccles	63	63	- -	14	1	78
Ellingham, Great	768	753	49	26	22	850
Hargham	18	9	- -	9	17	35
Hockham	244	224	- -	21	1	246
Illington	55	41	- -	10	- -	51
Kilverstone	32	19	- -	13	1	33
Larling	117	139	- -	17	3	159
Rockland, All Saints	154	114	- -	16	3	133
Rockland, St. Andrew's	122	100	- -	11	3	114
Roudham	43	15	- -	13	- -	28
Shropham	186	252	- -	22	1	275
Snetterton	142	161	- -	15	3	179
Wilby	110	67	- -	13	27	107
Wretham, East	77	47	- -	15	9	71
Wretham, West	38	22	- -	15	2	39
SMITHDON Hundred.						
Barwick	76	75	- -	9	2	86
Bircham, Great	365	336	- -	28	- -	364
Bircham Newton	43	46	- -	15	- -	61
Bircham Tofts	110	81	- -	14	1	96
Brancaster	514	370	20	23	- -	413
Docking	1,020	815	- -	34	182	1,031
Fring	107	91	- -	15	1	107
Heacham	515	429	5	25	129	588
Holme-next-the-Sea	190	106	6	23	135	270
Hunstanton	202	208	1	23	- -	232
Ingoldsthorpe	172	128	38	20	3	189
Ringstead, Great	406	301	- -	22	58	381
Sedgeford	493	377	4	28	136	545
Shernborne	63	58	- -	15	- -	73
Snettisham	939	709	15	50	20	794
Stanhoe	379	358	4	17	- -	379
Thornham	363	280	- -	23	50	353
Titchwell	105	75	- -	19	- -	94
TAVERHAM Hundred.						
Attlebridge	111	92	- -	15	1	108
Beeston, St. Andrew	55	51	- -	7	1	59
Catton	522	447	- -	19	56	522
Crostwick	41	39	- -	11	1	51
Drayton	136	99	- -	17	1	117
Felthorpe	196	164	- -	15	10	189
Frettenham	211	187	- -	17	- -	204
Hainford	190	209	- -	17	3	229
Hellesdon (Parish)	52	45	- -	8	5	58
Horsford	581	559	- -	21	37	617
Horsham & Newton, St. Faith	727	678	- -	21	2	701
Horstead with Stanninghall	436	424	- -	16	1	441
Rackheath	132	126	- -	14	1	141
Salhouse	209	184	- -	15	1	200
Spixworth	112	127	- -	11	1	139
Sprowston	360	313	- -	19	5	337
Taverham	191	173	1	17	- -	191
Wroxham	226	204	- -	15	11	230
TUNSTEAD Hundred.						
Ashmanhaugh	76	56	1	10	11	78
Bacton	184	127	2	29	19	177
Barton, Turf	151	119	- -	20	10	149
Beeston, St. Lawrence	41	21	- -	12	8	41
Bradfield	48	69	- -	15	7	91
Crostwight	64	42	- -	10	11	63
Dilham	104	88	- -	8	7	103
Edinthorpe	81	68	4	11	- -	83

NORFOLK.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
TUNSTEAD Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Felmingham	246	188	2	29	26	245
Honing	170	97	- -	14	58	169
Horning	170	153	- -	16	- -	169
Hoveton, St. John	150	92	- -	14	43	149
Hoveton, St. Peter	107	78	- -	15	14	107
Irstead	36	33	- -	10	1	44
Neatishead	169	148	- -	26	5	179
Paston	129	101	1	23	6	131
Ridlington	188	37	- -	12	4	53
Sco-Ruston	59	45	- -	11	3	59
Sloley	158	115	2	11	27	155
Smallburgh	143	122	2	15	2	141
Swafield	106	90	- -	13	2	105
Tunstead	339	282	9	30	10	331
Walsham, North	1,149	1,241	17	62	- -	1,320
Westwick	88	53	- -	15	29	97
Witton	87	64	- -	18	4	86
Worstead	445	394	5	38	13	450
WALSHAM Hundred.						
Acle	266	233	- -	45	1	279
Beighton	129	106	- -	19	6	131
Halvergate	380	285	- -	25	5	315
Hemblington	125	85	- -	16	1	102
Moulton	219	183	- -	18	3	204
Ranworth with Panxworth	201	134	1	21	2	158
Reedham	305	158	- -	26	17	201
Tunstall	55	47	- -	16	2	65
Upton-cum-Fishley	105	61	- -	34	2	97
Walsham, South, and St. Lawrence	277	250	- -	22	15	287
Walsham, South, St. Mary	177	195	- -	14	14	223
Wickhampton	97	65	2	18	1	86
Woodbastwick	181	169	- -	17	2	188
WAYLAND Hundred.						
Ashill	347	256	- -	28	1	285
Breckles	86	60	- -	23	1	84
Carbrooke	420	548	- -	26	3	577
Caston	269	245	1	20	2	268
Ellingham, Little	156	131	- -	11	1	143
Griston	118	93	- -	20	2	115
Merton	107	88	- -	19	- -	107
Ovington	86	93	2	20	1	116
Rockland, St. Peter's	175	135	1	11	- -	147
Saham Toney	474	388	- -	31	- -	419
Scoulton	173	169	- -	21	6	196
Stowbedon	186	193	- -	20	1	214
Thompson	182	240	- -	25	- -	265
Threxton	105	81	- -	17	1	99
Tottington	136	132	25	23	1	181
Watton	540	463	9	35	45	552
BOROUGH of KING'S LYNN.						
Lynn, South, All Saints	989	812	35	- -	151	998
Lynn, King's, or St. Margaret's	6,045	6,873	135	- -	409	7,417
BOROUGH of THETFORD.						
Cuthbert, St.	390	304	26	54	1	385
Mary, St. (part of)	229	126	1	54	35	216
Peter, St.	288	206	11	63	- -	280
CITY of NORWICH.						
Norwich (United Parishes)	16,762	12,904	127	- -	2,487	15,518
Mary, St., in-the-Marsh	288	307	- -	- -	- -	307
BOROUGH of Great Yarmouth	6,912	6,877	152	130	14	7,173
TOTALS £.	203,878	177,538	2,613	14,102	16,845	211,098

447

County of Northampton.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CHIPPING WARDEN Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
ASTON-LE-WALLS	49	40	5	- -	4	49
Boddington, Lower	217	179	5	9	16	209
Boddington, Upper	244	205	7	9	13	234
Byfield	567	512	31	18	10	571
Chipping Warden	175	180	- -	5	2	187
Edgcot	24	8	- -	16	1	25
Eydon	188	262	1	10	5	278
Greatworth	28	40	- -	13	5	58
Sulgrave	241	243	1	14	3	261
Woodford-cum-Membris	298	289	2	13	5	309
CLELEY Hundred.						
Alderton	81	59	8	8	5	80
Ashton	66	48	- -	7	3	58
Cosgrove	237	211	- -	20	- -	231
Easton-Neston with Hulcott	160	144	- -	- -	1	145
Furtho	14	4	- -	7	1	12
Grafton Regis	72	51	- -	18	3	72
Hartwell	226	192	7	15	11	225
Passenham	370	353	- -	27	- -	380
Paulerspury	570	508	1	32	10	551
Potterspury	321	375	- -	19	6	400
Roade	215	186	2	10	18	216
Shuttlehanger	208	189	- -	14	17	220
Stoke Bruern	209	197	- -	14	7	218
Wicken	215	210	3	20	24	257
Yardley Gobion	257	245	- -	14	3	262
CORBY Hundred.						
Ashley	271	245	- -	16	5	266
Blatherwick	61	61	- -	9	- -	70
Brampton by Dingley	36	29	- -	32	- -	61
Brigstock	897	660	- -	59	166	885
Bulwick	220	154	9	23	36	222
Carlton	37	24	- -	12	- -	36
Corby	586	517	36	14	14	581
Cottingham	288	227	- -	9	43	279
Deene	142	113	- -	10	5	128
Deenthorpe	91	76	- -	10	2	88
Dingley	208	130	- -	24	12	166
Fineshade	25	14	- -	5	1	20
Geddington	409	374	2	14	11	401
Gretton	440	429	2	28	15	474
Harringworth	367	291	- -	46	34	371
Laxton	95	77	- -	9	15	101
Middleton	380	328	2	7	48	385
Newton	69	36	- -	17	2	55
Oakley, Great	143	115	- -	22	1	138
Oakley, Little	93	62	- -	9	3	74
Rockingham	97	79	- -	12	1	92
Stanion	131	111	- -	11	- -	122
Stoke Albany	344	310	2	13	12	337
Sutton Basset	98	70	- -	8	- -	78
Wakerley	44	43	- -	12	- -	55
Weekley	123	114	- -	9	2	125
Weldon, Great	172	159	- -	12	- -	171
Weldon, Little	204	217	- -	6	4	227
Weston by Welland	136	130	- -	-	8	138
Wilbarstone	238	320	- -	20	6	346
FAWSLEY Hundred.						
Ashby, St. Ledger's	144	182	- -	20	4	206
Badby	199	181	2	12	11	205
Barby	375	326	4	20	13	363
Braunston	658	655	- -	33	- -	688

(continued)

NORTHAMPTON.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
FAWSLEY Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Catesby	139	105	1	26	7	139
Charwelton	123	112	-	-	1	113
Daventry	1,751	1,219	23	342	253	1,837
Dodford	195	195	-	18	-	213
Everdon	277	243	-	19	17	279
Farthingstone	140	127	-	10	5	142
Fawsley	none	-	-	30	-	30
Hellidon	245	183	2	11	13	209
Kilsby	337	335	2	10	5	352
Litchborough	192	182	-	11	12	205
Newnham	278	263	-	15	-	278
Norton	270	235	-	-	30	265
Preston Capes	209	212	-	26	4	242
Staverton	173	152	-	13	8	173
Stowe Nine Churches	151	170	1	15	8	194
Weedon Beck	514	465	-	18	31	514
Welton	256	222	-	21	46	289
GREENS NORTON Hundred.						
Adston	90	87	-	11	-	98
Blakesley	141	135	-	21	7	163
Bradden	127	106	1	16	1	124
Cannons Ashby	49	6	1	29	3	39
Greens Norton	371	315	23	24	24	386
Maidford	125	95	-	12	7	114
Moreton Pinkney	257	273	1	26	3	303
Plumpton	61	41	-	14	2	57
Silverstone	501	415	-	21	62	498
Slapton	106	86	-	16	4	106
Weston and Weedon	263	200	142	26	16	384
Whittlebury	335	303	-	12	5	320
Woodend	131	99	-	16	16	131
GUILSBOROUGH Hundred.						
Ashby, Cold	221	203	-	5	-	208
Buckby, Long	1,199	966	2	30	179	1,177
Clay Coaton	109	54	1	16	1	72
Coaton	37	24	-	4	1	29
Cottersbrooke	172	110	1	34	-	145
Creaton, Great	305	241	-	8	77	326
Creaton, Little	54	51	-	2	1	54
Crick	690	665	4	27	30	726
Elkington	80	51	2	24	8	85
Guilsborough and Nortoft	422	388	-	24	9	421
Haddon, West	511	472	17	14	88	591
Hollowell	205	190	9	9	21	229
Lilbourne	164	172	1	14	7	194
Naseby	411	390	-	17	4	411
Standford	96	36	-	21	3	60
Thornby	159	147	-	22	4	173
Watford	335	255	-	37	19	311
Welford	786	614	9	28	57	708
Winwick	49	35	-	30	-	65
Yelvertoft	234	245	2	14	4	265
HAMFORDSHOE Hundred.						
Doddington, Great	216	196	6	11	2	215
Earles Barton	393	345	-	16	-	361
Ecton	175	169	-	14	1	184
Holcott	305	286	5	15	21	327
Mears Ashby	225	191	-	8	2	201
Sywell	92	69	-	12	1	82
Wellingborough	2,017	1,708	33	40	95	1,876
Wilby	132	112	2	6	2	122
HIGHAM FERRERS Hundred.						
Bozeat	421	380	-	19	23	422
Chelveston cum Caldecott	190	176	2	14	-	192
Easton Maudit	125	96	-	13	-	109

NORTHAMPTON.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
HIGHAM FERRERS Hundred —*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hargrave	111	72	18	11	1	102
Higham Ferrers	459	429	- -	19	6	454
Irchester	575	532	- -	25	18	575
Newton Bromshold	90	64	3	6	16	89
Raunds	796	750	2	29	1	782
Ringstead	359	375	- -	13	4	392
Rushden	695	637	16	26	23	702
Stanwick	115	215	- -	26	6	247
Strixton	45	41	- -	6	- -	47
Woolaston	502	384	4	28	14	430
HUXLOE Hundred.						
Addington, Great	130	126	2	10	- -	138
Addington, Little	195	164	- -	10	20	194
Aldwinkle, All Saints	143	117	- -	12	1	130
Aldwinkle, St. Peters	93	74	- -	14	4	92
Barnwell, All Saints	89	74	- -	9	- -	83
Barton Seagrave	139	119	5	18	1	143
Burton Lattimer	423	415	1	15	4	435
Cranford, St. Andrew	195	114	- -	21	63	198
Cranford, St. John	143	120	- -	21	- -	141
Denford	171	162	3	17	11	193
Finedon or Thingdon	627	547	-	25	8	580
Grafton Underwood	128	78	- -	9	- -	87
Irthlingborough	639	567	21	30	6	624
Islip	297	299	-	10	3	312
Kettering	2,773	2,340	63	25	29	2,457
Lilford cum Wigsthorpe	64	95	-	14	1	110
Lowicke	225	219	1	14	- -	234
Slipton	77	91	1	6	- -	98
Sudborough	175	146	1	18	6	171
Twywell	140	131	-	14	- -	145
Warkton	349	274	- -	8	2	284
Woodford	311	288	2	13	6	309
KING'S SUTTON Hundred.						
Astwell and Falcutt	113	82	- -	24	1	107
Aynho	307	223	2	26	33	284
Brackley, St. James	403	373	2	8	14	397
Brackley, St. Peter	574	439	6	34	13	492
Chalcombe	144	136	4	24	7	171
Croughton	217	210	1	8	4	223
Culworth	301	287	- -	24	8	319
Evenley	345	311	1	17	- -	329
Farthinghoe	150	99	2	27	16	144
Helmdon	295	264	2	15	- -	281
Hinton in the Hedges	127	117	- -	9	1	127
King's Sutton with Astrope	638	618	1	54	58	731
Marston, St. Lawrence	278	257	2	30	1	290
Middleton Cheney	633	630	1	32	55	718
Newbottle	316	211	- -	24	1	236
Radstone	131	107	- -	10	14	131
Steane	46	31	- -	13	- -	44
Stuchbury	36	14	1	21	- -	36
Syresham	219	193	- -	11	5	209
Thenford	94	83	- -	14	1	98
Thorpe Mandeville	111	96	- -	16	1	113
Wappenham	252	240	- -	17	100	357
Warkworth	375	285	42	21	11	359
Whitfield	109	100	- -	9	1	110
NAVISFORD Hundred.						
Clapton	131	80	- -	33	- -	113
Pilton	94	68	- -	25	1	94
Stoke Doyle	79	61	- -	19	2	82
Thorpe Achurch	144	116	- -	23	7	146
Thrapstone	457	396	3	23	57	479
Titchmarsh	384	271	- -	66	6	343
Wadenhoe	200	166	- -	7	14	181

(*continued*)

NORTHAMPTON.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
NOBOTTLE GROVE Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brington	448	351	11	26	3	391
Brockhall	no levy	22	-	16	1	39
Bugbrooke	231	195	1	18	3	217
Chapel Brampton	122	106	-	11	4	121
Church Brampton	123	111	-	4	1	116
Dallington	258	237	-	11	3	251
Duston	332	201	-	14	83	298
Floore	538	496	4	23	2	525
Haddon, East	432	310	82	18	32	442
Harleston	279	248	7	12	14	281
Harpole	294	256	1	9	10	276
Heyford, Nether	119	108	-	11	10	129
Heyford, Upper	51	44	-	5	1	50
Holdenby	118	94	-	26	12	132
Kislingbury	366	304	11	18	1	334
Ravensthorpe	221	234	1	-	3	238
Teeton	82	76	-	3	2	81
Upton	33	63	-	9	1	73
Whilton	190	170	1	-	18	189
ORLINGBURY Hundred.						
Brixworth	550	531	-	29	2	562
Broughton	260	241	2	9	17	269
Cransley	223	180	-	27	-	207
Faxton	45	31	-	14	-	45
Hanging Houghton	106	84	-	18	-	102
Hannington	94	95	-	8	3	106
Hardwick	43	19	-	11	1	31
Harrowden, Great	44	14	-	19	1	34
Harrowden, Little	136	106	2	10	1	119
Isham	181	204	2	8	4	218
Lamport	131	112	-	14	3	129
Old, or Wold	184	184	-	12	-	196
Orlingbury	111	164	-	11	3	178
Pytchley	449	386	11	26	33	456
Scaldwell	205	191	-	8	6	205
Walgrave	301	258	5	19	5	287
POLBROOK Hundred.						
Armston	19	8	-	16	1	25
Ashton	107	80	20	21	3	124
Barnwell, St. Andrew	78	67	-	22	-	89
Benefield	317	258	-	53	8	319
Hemington	107	106	-	21	1	128
Luddington	50	50	-	5	-	55
Oundle	1,039	841	12	132	54	1,039
Polebrook	136	115	-	12	9	136
Warmington	369	238	-	72	33	343
ROTHWELL Hundred.						
Arthingworth	163	150	1	17	7	175
Bowden, Little	300	196	-	16	58	270
Braybrooke	248	205	-	26	28	259
Clipstone	609	535	-	22	58	615
Desborough	326	325	-	14	22	361
Draughton	143	125	-	8	-	133
Farndon, East	191	127	-	16	45	188
Glendon Barfoot	28	13	-	7	5	25
Harrington	173	73	2	34	4	113
Hazelbeach	126	102	-	23	9	134
Hothorpe	38	65	-	8	2	75
Kelmarsh	208	140	-	56	3	199
Loddington	100	94	3	11	-	108
Maidwell	141	124	-	17	-	141
Marston Trussell	134	115	-	12	2	129
Orton	103	96	1	3	1	101
Oxendon Magna	213	211	-	13	21	245
Rothwell	1,001	980	-	5	9	994
Rushton, All Saints & St Peter	290	266	-	34	8	308
Sibbertoft	146	125	-	24	8	157

NORTHAMPTON.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
ROTHWELL Hundred—*continued*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Sulby	110	80	-	31	1	112
Thorpe Malsor	168	154	-	10	-	164
SPELHOE Hundred.						
Abington	111	64	-	23	1	88
Billing, Great	136	106	1	26	2	135
Billing, Little	49	27	-	25	2	54
Boughton	207	176	-	25	201	402
Kingsthorpe	496	463	2	36	2	503
Moulton	459	417	4	36	1	458
Overstone	89	53	-	30	-	83
Pisford	376	352	2	25	5	384
Spratton	521	465	3	24	8	500
Weston Favell	142	109	-	27	5	141
TOWCESTER Hundred.						
Abthorpe	349	343	-	26	3	372
Cold Higham	195	163	-	25	5	193
Gayton	197	150	-	45	7	202
Pattishall	432	348	2	40	20	410
Tiffield	59	44	-	14	1	59
Towcester	1,109	980	8	67	68	1,123
WILLYBROOK Hundred.						
Apethorpe	67	53	-	9	2	64
Cliffe Regis, or King Cliffe	411	416	14	18	27	475
Collyweston	83	76	-	10	1	87
Cotterstock	30	34	-	6	2	42
Duddington	103	81	2	7	2	92
Easton	296	212	-	13	13	238
Fotheringay	241	209	-	24	2	235
Glapthorne	131	116	1	7	4	128
Lutton	36	69	-	5	-	74
Nassington	330	292	9	18	5	324
Southwick	99	116	-	12	-	128
Tansor	125	90	26	9	4	129
Woodnewton	154	117	-	12	1	130
Yarwell	142	79	54	9	4	146
WYMERSLEY Hundred.						
Blisworth	248	234	-	17	5	256
Brafield-on-the-Green	304	273	-	24	10	307
Castle Ashby	125	99	-	26	3	128
Cogenhoe	145	129	2	20	12	163
Collingtree	140	123	-	12	5	140
Courtenhall	85	83	-	24	3	110
Denton	219	194	-	19	5	218
Grendon	502	449	6	29	18	502
Hackleton	172	161	-	19	13	193
Hardingstone	456	388	5	55	8	456
Horton	111	91	-	25	4	120
Houghton, Great	159	117	-	45	10	172
Houghton, Little	284	256	-	24	10	290
Milton, or Middleton Malzor	425	355	3	20	39	417
Piddington	159	137	7	19	6	169
Preston Deanery	143	95	-	43	-	138
Quinton	47	32	-	26	2	60
Rothersthorpe	223	201	1	19	2	223
Whiston	41	23	-	16	2	41
Wooton	275	245	-	26	9	280
Yardley Hastings	397	420	-	24	8	452
NORTHAMPTON Town.						
All Saints	1,617	1,391	69	418	92	1,970
Giles, St.	812	591	9	252	54	906
Peter, St.	88	75	10	51	9	145
Sepulchre, St.	1,055	680	41	266	36	1,023
NASSABURGH Hundred, or PETERBOROUGH Liberty.						
Alesworth	80	78	-	5	2	85
Ashton	66	48	-	7	3	58
Bainton	48	47	-	11	1	59
Barnack	113	88	4	20	-	112
Castor	282	250	-	23	9	282
Deeping Gate	108	69	-	9	1	79

(*continued*

NORTHAMPTON.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended,
NASSABURGH Hundred, or PETERBOROUGH Liberty–*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Etton and Woodcroft	128	109	1	13	1	124
Eye	176	145	-	29	1	175
Glinton	212	188	-	18	4	210
Gunthorpe	29	26	1	3	1	31
Helpstone	194	183	2	16	3	204
Marholme	86	50	-	9	1	60
Martin's, St., Stamford-Baron	219	218	1	12	48	279
Maxey	200	192	-	24	3	219
Newborough	119	20	-	52	-	72
Northborough	58	48	-	8	2	58
Paston	16	17	-	12	1	30
Peakirk	43	38	-	8	2	48
Pilsgate	86	66	-	6	1	73
Southorpe	39	18	-	7	18	43
Sutton	44	48	-	6	1	55
Thornhaugh	152	129	2	13	-	144
Ufford	38	28	1	8	1	38
Upton	37	43	-	7	1	51
Walton	47	44	1	6	3	54
Wansford	56	45	3	4	-	52
Werrington	142	107	-	16	2	125
Wittering	143	131	-	12	-	143
Wothorpe	10	1	-	5	4	10
CITY OF PETERBOROUGH:						
St. John the Baptist	2,534	2,022	33	161	253	2,469
TOTALS £.	85,779	74,072	1,148	7,418	4,396	87,034

County of Northumberland.

BAMBROUGH WARD, North Division: BAMBROUGH Parish; containing,						
ADDERSTONE	178	151	-	27	-	178
Bambrough	168	106	25	15	6	152
Bambrough Castle	21	18	-	1	1	20
Beadnell	141	128	-	11	-	139
Bradford	23	14	-	7	-	21
Budle	61	44	7	5	4	60
Burton	57	38	-	19	-	57
Elford	87	86	1	13	-	100
Fleatham	45	39	-	5	1	45
Glororum	13	11	-	7	-	18
Hoppen	14	10	1	2	-	13
Lucker	152	140	1	13	-	154
Mouson	63	53	-	7	-	60
Newham	115	83	14	17	-	114
Newstead	40	30	1	8	1	40
Outchester	52	35	-	16	-	51
Ratchwood	13	12	-	1	-	13
Shoreston	29	29	-	9	-	38
Spindlestone	13	8	-	4	-	12
Sunderland, North	233	209	2	14	21	246
Swinhoe	63	46	-	16	2	64
Tuggall	85	64	-	16	3	83
Warnford	4	3	-	1	-	4
Warnton	74	58	5	9	-	72
BELFORD Parish; containing,						
Belford	468	288	12	31	45	376
Detchant	73	59	-	11	1	71
Easington	52	40	-	12	-	52
Easington Grange	27	21	-	6	-	27
Elwick (part of)	63	52	1	10	-	63
Middleton	46	33	-	11	1	45

NORTHUMBERLAND.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BAMBROUGH WARD, South Division:						
ELLINGHAM Parish; containing,	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Charlton, North	58	51	-	5	-	56
Charlton, South	31	16	-	13	-	29
Chathill	9	5	-	3	1	9
Ditchbourne, East and West	23	20	-	2	1	23
Doxford	16	8	-	5	-	13
Ellingham	140	130	1	18	-	149
Preston	47	42	-	5	-	47
Shipley	72	62	-	11	-	73
EMBLETON Parish; containing,						
Broxfield	7	-	-	3	4	7
Brunton, High and Low	88	69	2	9	-	80
Craster	88	50	36	9	-	95
Dunston	86	71	-	15	1	87
Embleton	104	89	-	29	10	128
Fallodon	47	32	4	10	-	46
Howick	74	50	5	18	-	73
Newton	66	47	-	17	-	64
Rennington	42	38	-	3	-	41
Rock	153	128	-	21	3	152
Stamford	54	32	1	18	-	51
LESBURY Parish; containing,						
Alemouth	188	142	2	12	29	185
Lesbury and Hawkhill	192	150	2	48	7	207
LONGHOUGHTON Parish; cont^s						
Boomer and Seaton House	44	31	-	5	-	36
Littlehoughton with Littlemill	40	29	-	10	-	39
Longhoughton	179	115	2	35	16	168
CASTLE WARD, East Division: ALL SAINTS Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Byker	647	634	-	81	43	758
Heaton	76	59	12	-	2	73
ANDREW, ST., Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Jesmond	245	180	4	-	38	222
BOLAM Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Cramlington	220	160	23	31	33	247
Trewick	9	7	-	4	-	11
EARSDON Parish; containing,						
Backworth	119	81	19	40	4	144
Blyth, South, and Newsham	791	703	81	44	8	836
Burradon, alias Briardean	45	22	-	12	8	42
Earsdon	132	88	2	26	15	131
Hallowell, alias Holywell	92	60	2	24	10	96
Hartley	832	809	17	36	35	897
Seaton Dalaval	238	167	12	26	4	209
Seghill, alias Sedgehill	220	156	8	26	6	196
GOSFORTH Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Gosforth, North	53	40	-	18	6	64
Gosforth, South	35	11	-	21	-	32
HORTON Parochial Chapelry; containing,						
Bebside	67	51	5	9	2	67
Cowpen	526	348	60	45	64	517
Hartford, East	8	5	-	2	-	7
Hartford, West	30	20	1	5	1	27
Horton	114	68	10	23	8	109

NORTHUMBERLAND.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CASTLE WARD, E. Div.—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
LONG BENTON Parish	1,356	1,114	4	227	132	1,477
MORPETH Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Catchburn	43	15	-	5	-	20
Hepscot	72	72	1	14	3	90
TYNEMOUTH Parish; cont^{d}						
Chirton	819	660	15	94	51	820
Cullercoates	59	45	14	5	12	76
Monkseaton	179	92	-	36	50	178
Murton, alias Moortown	125	101	2	15	7	125
Preston	219	166	18	26	25	235
Shields, North	2,915	2,568	80	62	102	2,812
Tynemouth	2,185	1,782	77	167	228	2,254
Whitley	129	70	7	20	32	129
WALLSEND Parish	1,386	958	5	135	78	1,176
CASTLE WARD, West Division: ANDREW, ST., Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Fenham	35	12	-	13	10	35
GOSFORTH Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Brunton, East	39	23	-	16	-	39
Brunton, West	105	85	-	20	-	105
Coxlodge	187	126	3	31	24	184
Fawdon	96	84	-	11	-	95
Kenton, East and West	358	262	-	32	64	358
HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL Par.; containing, in this Division,						
Heddon, East	71	62	2	7	-	71
JOHN, ST., Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Benwell	438	364	2	55	21	442
Elswick	182	169	4	-	9	182
Westgate	420	299	34	-	86	419
MELDON Parish	51	40	-	13	-	53
MIDFORD Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Molesdon	22	17	-	4	-	21
MORPETH Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Newminster Abbey	59	52	-	11	1	64
Shilvington	55	38	-	13	-	51
Tranwell and High Church	22	14	-	7	-	21
Twizel	35	21	-	8	-	29
NEWBURN Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Black Callerton	293	184	2	11	5	202
Butterlaw	5	2	-	1	-	3
Denton, East	177	123	12	18	22	175
Denton, West	230	198	20	6	-	224
Dissington, North	45	33	-	11	-	44
Dissington, South	77	41	-	11	7	59
Newbiggin	66	59	-	6	-	65
Newburn	523	401	49	17	26	493
Newburn Hall	234	120	25	14	74	233
Sugley	34	27	-	3	3	33
Throckley	131	112	1	12	5	130
Wallbottle	304	181	20	27	14	242
Whorlton, East and West	80	57	4	7	1	69
Woolsington	43	31	-	5	1	37

NORTHUMBERLAND.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CASTLE WARD, Western Division—*continued.*						
PONTELAND Parish; containing,	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Berwick Hill	69	36	- -	19	4	59
Brenkley	44	22	- -	8	1	31
Callerton, High	106	61	- -	13	3	77
Callerton, Little	5	- -	- -	4	- -	4
Cold Coates	38	28	- -	8	1	37
Darras Hall	8	3	- -	4	- -	7
Dinnington	31	15	- -	9	1	25
Higham Dikes	4	- -	- -	3	- -	3
Horton Grange	44	28	- -	15	1	44
Kirkley	91	48	1	20	1	70
Mason	49	19	- -	11	3	33
Milburn	62	42	1	14	- -	57
Milburn Grange	35	19	- -	5	- -	24
Ponteland	143	104	13	25	1	143
Prestwick	70	43	- -	14	3	60
RIVER GREEN, Extra parochial	3	no poor	- -	3	- -	3
STANNINGTON Parish	663	562	6	94	- -	662
WHALTON Parish; containing,						
Newham	54	43	- -	12	- -	55
Ogle	38	18	- -	19	- -	37
Riplington	24	21	- -	3	- -	24
Whalton	226	173	10	28	5	216
COQUETDALE WARD, East Division:						
ALNWICK Parish	2,434	1,894	168	188	314	2,564
FELTON Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Acton and Old Felton	58	49	- -	15	1	65
Elyhaugh	14	6	- -	3	- -	9
Felton	252	197	12	23	15	247
Greens and Gantlees	62	51	2	6	3	62
Swarland	153	128	1	18	- -	147
LONGFRAMLINGTON; Parochial Chapelry, containing						
Brinkburn, High	93	79	3	11	- -	93
Brinkburn, Low	28	20	- -	6	- -	26
Longframlington	391	364	- -	26	- -	390
SHILBOTTLE Parish; containing						
Guyson	105	87	2	12	2	103
Hazon	126	111	1	14	- -	126
Newton on the Moor	112	83	1	10	5	99
Shilbottle	271	162	70	22	- -	254
Whittle	35	30	1	1	- -	32
Woodhouse	30	23	- -	4	- -	27
WARKWORTH Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Birling	10	10	- -	10	- -	20
Brotherick	1	- -	- -	1	- -	1
Buston, High	14	14	- -	2	- -	16
Buston, Low	77	56	2	13	5	76
Sturton Grange	69	55	- -	11	2	68
Walk Mill	—	—	—	—	—	—
COQUETDALE WARD, North Division:						
ALNHAM Parish, containing,						
Alnham	81	65	- -	19	1	85
Prendick	40	32	- -	7	- -	39
Serenwood	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unthank	2	- -	- -	2	- -	2

(*continued*)

NORTHUMBERLAND.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
COQUETDALE WARD, North Division—*cont^d.*						
EDLINGHAM Parish; containing	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Abberwick	45	35	- -	14	- -	49
Bolton	131	104	- -	13	- -	117
Broom Park	29	29	- -	5	- -	34
Edlingham	109	95	1	13	- -	109
Learchild	11	7	1	3	- -	11
Lemmington	39	33	3	3	- -	39
EGLINGHAM Parish; containing						
Bassington	54	45	- -	1	- -	46
Beanley	120	95	11	14	- -	120
Bewick, New	19	8	- -	11	- -	19
Bewick, Old	156	132	9	18	26	185
Brandon	44	25	8	10	- -	43
Branton	56	45	- -	11	- -	56
Crawley	31	28	- -	3	- -	31
Eglingham	86	48	- -	11	1	60
Hareup	14	14	- -	3	- -	17
Hedgeley	14	9	- -	5	- -	14
Lilbourn, East	40	30	- -	10	- -	40
Lilbourn, West	138	116	- -	22	- -	138
Titlington	28	19	- -	9	- -	28
Wooperton	50	43	- -	7	- -	50
ILDERTON Parish; containing,						
Ilderton	74	50	- -	20	- -	70
Middleton Hall	27	16	- -	7	3	26
Middleton, North	84	76	- -	8	- -	84
Middleton, South	53	43	- -	10	- -	53
Roddon	69	40	- -	7	- -	47
Rosedon	26	17	- -	9	- -	26
INGRAM Parish; containing,						
Fawdon, Clinch and Hartside	28	18	- -	9	- -	27
Ingram, Linop and Greenshaugh-Hill	40	28	- -	13	- -	41
Reaveley	30	21	- -	8	- -	29
WHITTINGHAM Parish; containing,						
Callaley and Yetlington	88	69	- -	24	- -	93
Glanton	212	162	- -	17	5	184
Lorbottle	37	30	- -	7	- -	37
Ryle, Great	70	54	- -	10	- -	64
Ryle, Little, and Caslow House	25	18	- -	4	- -	22
Shawdon	24	14	- -	9	- -	23
Whittingham	395	336	2	41	16	395
COQUETDALE WARD, South Division:						
ELSDON Parish; containing,						
Elsdon Ward	153	145	7	17	- -	169
Monkridge Ward	79	66	1	11	1	79
Otterburn Ward	163	131	6	24	- -	161
Ramshope (extra parochial)	22	20	- -	2	- -	22
Rochester Ward	244	184	19	30	13	246
Troughend Ward	264	205	13	28	- -	246
Woodside Ward	162	144	7	11	- -	162
COQUETDALE WARD, West Division:						
ALLENTON Parish; containing,						
Allenton	45	29	- -	6	- -	35
Biddleston	27	27	- -	19	- -	46
Burradon (in Allenton Parish)	79	105	- -	12	1	118
Clennell	3	- -	- -	3	- -	3
Fairhaugh	9	7	- -	1	- -	8
Farnham	17	10	- -	6	1	17

NORTHUMBERLAND.] | YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
COQUETDALE WARD, West Division—*cont*^{d}.						
ALLENTON Parish; containing,	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Linbriggs	47	32	-	13	2	47
Netherton, North Side	35	28	1	6	-	35
Netherton, South Side	40	32	1	7	-	40
Peals	37	20	6	8	1	35
Sharperton	37	29	-	6	2	37
HALLYSTONE Parochial Chapelry; containing,						
Barrow	10	8	-	1	-	9
Deushill	20	15	1	4	-	20
Hallystone	32	25	-	4	2	31
Harbottle	25	23	3	2	-	28
Kedland (extra parochial)	59	37	-	13	-	50
Linsheels	98	100	-	22	-	122
ROTHBURY Parish; containing,						
Bickerton	13	10	-	3	-	13
Caistron	55	48	-	4	2	54
Cartington	38	29	1	8	-	38
Debdon	1	-	-	1	-	1
Fallowlees	8	6	-	2	-	8
Flotterton	48	40	-	6	1	47
Hellinghill	56	45	1	9	1	56
Hepple	55	45	-	6	4	55
Hepple Demesne	9	5	-	3	-	8
Hesley Hurst	11	8	-	2	-	10
Kidland Lordship	59	46	-	13	-	59
Leeward	59	52	-	5	1	58
Mountheally	11	7	-	2	2	11
Newtown	12	7	-	5	1	13
Paperhaugh Ward	55	50	-	5	-	55
Raw	9	3	-	4	1	8
Rothbury	422	311	5	21	45	382
Snitter	58	51	-	11	-	62
Thropton	95	79	-	13	2	94
Tossen, Great, and Rye-hill	161	131	14	12	3	161
Tossen, Little	18	18	-	4	-	22
Trewhitt, High and Low	108	90	-	17	1	108
Warton	8	-	-	7	1	8
Whitton	68	54	7	7	-	68
Wreigh Hill	5	4	-	1	-	5
GLENDALE WARD, East Division.						
Chatton Parish	811	642	48	106	21	817
CHILLINGHAM Parish; cont^{s}						
Chillingham	73	44	15	13	-	72
Hebburn	67	53	-	12	-	65
Newtown	85	62	-	12	13	87
DODDINGTON Parish; cont^{s}						
Doddington	314	271	-	30	7	308
Earl, alias Yeardhill	58	44	1	10	2	57
Ewart	75	59	-	15	-	74
Humbleton	68	53	-	15	-	68
Nesbit	none	none.				
LOWICK Parish	729	596	18	82	32	728
WOOLER Parish	632	527	16	58	46	647
GLENDALE WARD, West Division.						
Branxton Parish	73	55	2	17	-	74
Carham Parish	625	473	-	136	16	625
Ford Parish	562	581	5	128	100	814

(*continued*)

NORTHUMBERLAND.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards, County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
GLENDALE WARD, West Division—*continued.*						
KIRKNEWTON Parish; containing,	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Akeld	130	106	1	22	- -	129
Coldsmouth & Thompson's Walls	12	5	- -	6	- -	11
Coupland	40	29	- -	10	- -	39
Crookhouse	none.	none.				
Grey's Forest	49	44	4	- -	- -	48
Heath Pool	1	- -	- -	1	- -	1
Howtell	58	46	- -	12	- -	58
Kilham	53	53	- -	19	1	73
Kirknewton	30	20	- -	9	1	30
Lanton	32	21	- -	9	1	31
Milfield	97	83	- -	13	1	97
Newton, West	21	11	1	8	- -	20
Paston	22	21	- -	- -	- -	21
Selby's Forest	29	18	- -	9	1	28
Yeavering	12	12	- -	5	- -	17
MORPETH WARD, East. Div. BOTHAL Parish; containing,						
Ashington and Sheepwash	51	43	- -	6	2	51
Bothal Demesne	80	58	- -	9	4	71
Longhurst	63	43	3	13	6	65
Oldmoor	29	22	- -	7	- -	29
Pegsworth	83	70	- -	13	- -	83
FELTON Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Bockenfield	51	29	1	20	- -	50
Eshott	105	90	1	16	- -	107
Thirston, East & West, with Shothaugh	167	120	18	17	2	157
Ulgham	128	110	1	30	6	147
WARKWORTH Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Amble	86	66	1	17	2	86
Acklington	97	75	- -	18	4	97
Acklington Park	37	26	- -	6	- -	32
Chivington, East	75	43	1	31	- -	75
Chivington, West	16	14	- -	6	- -	20
Glosterhill	20	17	- -	2	- -	19
Hadston	21	24	- -	- -	- -	24
Hauxley	71	61	- -	10	- -	71
Morrick	13	10	- -	2	- -	12
Togston	49	35	- -	13	- -	48
Warkworth	197	151	19	20	2	192
Widrington	246	211	- -	35	- -	246
WOODHORN Parish; containing,						
Cresswell	109	82	- -	23	3	108
Ellington	104	69	1	14	19	103
Hurst	40	29	- -	5	- -	34
Newbiggin	112	107	1	5	1	114
Seaton, North	99	72	- -	16	9	97
Woodhorn	37	21	- -	12	4	37
Woodhorn Demesne	14	7	- -	4	- -	11
MORPETH WARD, West Division. BOLAM Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Bolam	35	31	- -	4	- -	35
Bolam Vicarage	2	1	- -	1	- -	2
Gallowhill	30	24	- -	6	- -	30
BRINKBURN Parish,						
Brinkburn, South Side	64	57	1	4	1	63

NORTHUMBERLAND.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
MORPETH WARD, West Division—*continued.*						
HARTBURN Parish; containing, in this Division,	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Angerton, High	39	29	-	10	-	39
Angerton, Low	82	73	-	9	-	82
Corridge	none	none	-	3	-	3
Fairnley	1	-	-	1	-	1
Hartburn	none	none	-	1	-	1
Hartburn Grange	38	36	-	8	-	44
Highlaws	*10	8	-	2	-	10
Longwhitton	86	71	-	11	4	86
Middleton, North	58	57	-	8	6	71
Rothley	51	42	1	8	-	51
Thornton, East	13	2	-	5	5	12
Thornton, West	19	10	-	8	-	18
Whitridge	included with Longwhitton.					
HEBBURN Parochial Chapelry; containing,						
Causey Park, or Causeway Park	68	44	-	8	16	68
Cockle Park	55	40	-	6	1	47
Earsdon	52	37	-	6	13	56
Earsdon Forest	39	32	-	4	3	39
Fenrcther	32	23	-	6	3	32
Hebburn	46	33	-	8	3	44
Tritlington	65	44	-	9	-	53
LONGHORSLEY Parish; cont						
Bigge's Quarter	155	139	-	16	-	155
Freeholder's Quarter	44	39	-	5	-	44
Longshaws	24	17	-	3	-	20
Riddle's Quarter	89	76	-	11	-	87
Stanton	90	28	-	11	42	81
Todburn	9	6	-	2	-	8
Wingates	72	58	-	10	4	72
Wittonshield	3	-	-	2	1	3
MITFORD Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Benridge	19	12	1	6	-	19
Highlaws, High and Low	15	17	-	-	1	18
Mitford	*107	79	-	18	10	107
Newton Park	9	7	-	2	-	9
Newton Underwood	76	65	-	10	-	75
Nunriding	13	9	-	1	-	10
Pigdon	22	15	-	7	-	22
Spittlehill	18	8	9	-	-	17
Throphill	22	17	-	5	-	22
MORPETH Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Buller's Green	65	61	1	2	2	66
Morpeth	1,243	1,092	20	64	116	1,292
NETHERWHITTON Parochial Chapelry; containing,						
Coat Yards, or Coal Yards	1	-	-	1	-	1
Ewesley	12	9	-	3	-	12
Heally and Combhill	17	14	-	3	-	17
Netherwhitton	180	155	14	15	1	185
Nunnikirk	9	7	-	1	-	8
Ritton Colt Park	14	8	-	5	-	13
Ritton Whitehouse	9	5	-	4	-	9
TINDALE WARD, East Division. BYWELL, ST. ANDREW, Parish; containing,						
Bearl	20	12	-	6	2	20
Broomhaugh	42	21	-	7	17	45
Riding	63	51	3	6	2	62
Stocksfield Hall	29	23	-	3	-	26
Styford	37	24	-	12	-	36

(*continued*)

NORTHUMBERLAND.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
TINDALE WARD, East Div.—*cont^d.*						
BYWELL, ST. PETER, Parish; containing,	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Acomb, East	9	4	- -	4	- -	8
Apperley, (Extra Parochial)	3	- -	- -	3	- -	3
Broomley, Painshawfield & Newmidley	94	70	- -	22	- -	92
Bywell, St. Andrew	37	31	- -	6	- -	37
Bywell, St. Peter	50	39	- -	11	- -	50
Espershields	41	28	2	9	1	40
Fotherly, High	16	9	- -	5	- -	14
Healey	22	17	1	4	- -	22
Newlands	73	47	14	9	3	73
Newton	50	41	- -	9	- -	50
Newton Hall	10	4	- -	4	- -	8
South-west Quarter, or Espershields & Millshields	46	25	2	9	2	38
Stelling	3	- -	- -	3	- -	3
Whitonstall and Newlands	130	107	1	17	5	130
CORBRIDGE Parish; containing,						
Aydon	55	42	- -	10	- -	52
Aydon, Castle	10	5	- -	4	- -	9
Clarewood	21	9	- -	9	- -	18
Corbridge	443	354	9	58	21	442
Dilston	28	30	- -	7	- -	37
Halton	46	34	- -	11	- -	45
Halton Shields	12	9	- -	2	- -	11
Thornborough	10	- -	- -	10	- -	10
Whittington, Great	26	19	- -	7	- -	26
Whittington, Little	none	none	- -	3	- -	3
HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL Par.; containing, in this Division,						
Eachwick	56	42	1	10	- -	53
Houghton and Clowhouse	48	37	5	5	- -	47
Heddon, West	11	9	- -	4	- -	13
Heddon-on-the-wall	143	79	6	12	15	112
Whitchester	10	3	- -	7	- -	10
NEWBURN Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Dalton	37	21	1	9	4	35
OVINGHAM Parish; containing,						
Eltringham	17	14	- -	3	- -	17
Harlowhill	84	68	- -	12	4	84
Hedley	47	34	- -	10	3	47
Hedley, Woodside	45	36	1	6	4	47
Horsley	93	72	1	16	3	92
Mickley	87	68	- -	12	6	86
Nafferton	9	4	- -	5	- -	9
Ovingham	56	53	- -	- -	2	55
Ovington	125	102	5	18	- -	125
Prudhoe	88	70	5	10	8	93
Prudhoe Castle	79	42	2	7	2	53
Routchester	22	12	- -	10	- -	22
Spittle	2	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Welton	71	60	- -	8	2	70
Whittle	6	3	- -	3	- -	6
Wylam	248	167	5	21	12	205
SHOTLEY Parish; containing,						
Blanchland, High, or West Quarter	100	66	14	6	9	95
Newbiggin	35	26	- -	4	3	33
Shotley, East Quarter	320	199	5	44	13	261
Slaley	203	151	6	27	17	201
TINDALE WARD, North East Division.						
BIRTLEY Parochial Chapelry	166	104	3	30	29	166
BOLAM Parish; containing,						
Belsay	76	57	2	17	- -	76
Bradford	32	27	- -	4	- -	31
Harnham	21	8	- -	6	5	19
Shortflatt	*6	1	2	3	- -	6
CHOLLERTON Parish	607	508	- -	99	- -	607

NORTHUMBERLAND.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
TINDALE WARD, North-East Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
CORSENSIDE Parish	180	123	9	38	9	179
HARTBURN Parish; containing, in this Division,						
Cambo	42	35	1	5	-	41
Deanham	19	7	2	7	-	16
Greenleighton	30	27	-	3	-	30
Hartington	48	35	-	5	7	47
Hartington Hall with Kirkwall	28	23	-	5	-	28
Harwood	5	-	-	3	1	4
Shafto, East	26	21	-	4	1	26
Shafto, West	11	2	2	4	3	11
Wallington Demesne	70	57	1	11	-	69
KIRKHARLE Parish; containing,						
Hawick	30	27	-	3	-	30
Kirkharle	96	67	10	18	-	95
Kirkheaton	91	82	2	9	-	93
KIRKWHELPINGTON Parish; containing,						
Bavington, Great, and Bavington Southside	33	24	1	8	-	33
Capheaton	52	44	1	14	-	59
Catcherside	2	no poor	-	2	-	2
Harle, Little	20	9	2	6	-	17
Harle, West	18	11	2	3	1	17
Kirkwhelpington	74	67	3	14	-	84
Whelpington West	51	28	2	12	10	52
STAMFORDHAM Parish; containing,						
Bitchfield	8	no poor	-	8	-	8
Blackheddon	70	55	-	11	3	69
Cheeseburn, Grange	28	21	-	7	-	28
Fenwick	60	42	-	12	-	54
Hawkwell	64	60	3	9	-	72
Heugh	225	199	-	21	4	224
Inghoe	132	114	2	13	-	129
Kearsley	10	7	-	3	-	10
Matfen, East	117	100	2	19	-	121
Matfen, West	70	78	1	17	-	96
Nesbitt	59	47	-	7	-	54
Ouston	14	8	-	5	1	14
Ryall	75	58	-	13	-	71
THOCKRINGTON Parish; containing						
Bavington, Little	51	40	1	10	-	51
Carrycoates	56	48	-	6	2	56
Sweethope	*19	17	-	2	-	19
Thockrington	39	13	2	11	5	31
TINDALE WARD, North-West Division.						
BELLINGHAM Parish; containing,						
Bellingham	177	133	19	7	4	163
Charlton, East Quarter	114	95	14	5	-	114
Charlton, West Quarter	121	103	8	5	4	120
Lee Mailing Quarter	119	96	1	17	9	123
Nook	32	28	-	6	-	34
Tarretburn Quarter	158	129	9	15	-	153
FALSTONE Parish; containing,						
Plashetts and Tynehead	170	136	12	22	-	170
Welhaugh Quarter	278	240	14	24	-	278
GAYSTEAD Parish; containing,						
Chirdon	57	58	5	6	-	69
Smailsmouth	118	91	12	15	-	118
HAYDON Parochial Chapelry	662	494	15	83	68	660
NEWBOROUGH Par. Chapelry	211	177	-	40	-	217

NORTHUMBERLAND.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
TINDALE WARD, North-West Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
SIMONBURN Parish; containing,						
Haughton	13	5	- -	5	- -	10
Humshaugh	155	133	- -	17	5	155
Simonburn	203	125	14	34	21	194
THORNEYBURN Parish; cont$						
Tarset, West Quarter	108	83	8	17	- -	108
Thorneyburn	93	78	8	9	- -	95
WARDEN Parish.						
Warden	218	154	2	40	11	207
WARK Parish; containing,						
Shitlington, High Quarter	54	24	1	11	6	42
Shitlington, Low Quarter	26	18	1	6	- -	25
Wark	193	147	- -	15	16	178
Warksburn	161	140	10	24	- -	174
TINDALE WARD, South Div.						
ALLENDALE Parish	1,175	958	1	75	93	1,127
HEXHAM Parish; containing,						
Hexham	1,966	1,305	66	96	240	1,707
Hexhamshire, High Quarter	87	64	- -	13	9	86
Hexhamshire, Low Quarter	146	100	3	25	27	155
Hexhamshire, Mid. Quarter	201	162	- -	22	- -	184
Hexhamshire, West Quarter	136	90	- -	32	10	132
JOHN, LEE, ST., Parish; cont$						
Acomb, West	57	59	- -	9	- -	68
Anick	13	7	- -	6	- -	13
Bingfield	46	27	1	11	3	42
Cocklaw	135	104	- -	31	- -	135
Fallowfield	24	16	- -	6	- -	22
Hallington	87	74	- -	12	1	87
Portgate	13	8	- -	5	- -	13
Sandhoe	99	80	- -	13	- -	93
Wall	125	95	8	19	3	125
TINDALE WARD, West Div.						
HALTWHISTLE Parish; cont$						
Bellester	36	23	- -	5	7	35
Blenkinsop	188	117	53	18	- -	188
Coanwood, East	23	17	2	6	- -	25
Featherstone	63	28	12	12	39	91
Haltwhistle	241	149	22	24	44	239
Hartley Burn	60	38	17	5	- -	60
Henshaw	148	173	17	31	15	236
Melkridge	72	60	1	20	7	88
Plainmeller	57	41	1	14	1	57
Ridley	75	55	4	19	1	79
Thirlwall	128	95	18	19	- -	132
Thorngrafton	130	107	4	19	18	148
Wall Town	41	43	1	11	- -	55
KIRKHAUGH Parish	138	127	4	11	8	150
KNARESDALE Parish	182	142	3	18	7	170
LAMBLEY Parish	98	79	2	11	- -	92
WHITFIELD Parish	239	152	- -	29	43	224
NEWCASTLE, TOWN AND COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF.						
All Saints	3,333	3,626	62	- -	458	4,146
Andrew, St.	2,228	2,012	28	- -	210	2,250
John, St.	1,730	1,588	27	- -	145	1,760
Nicholas, St.	2,053	1,827	55	- -	169	2,051
BERWICK-ON-TWEED, Town and Parish.	3,087	2,763	55	222	855	3,895
TOTALS £.	73,314	59,363	2,174	7,696	5,385	74,618

County of Nottingham.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BASSETLAW Hundred, Hatfield Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
AWKLEY	152	111	9	21	9	130
Babworth	203	197	-	-	-	197
Barnby Moor	106	110	-	-	-	110
Blyth	368	257	20	58	77	412
Bottomsall	122	110	12	26	-	148
Boughton	102	28	2	22	17	69
Budby	41	16	1	13	11	41
Carburton	107	70	4	14	19	107
Carlton Lindrick	303	194	6	61	30	291
Clipstone	153	114	-	11	24	149
Cuckney	229	163	6	19	10	198
Edwinstowe	383	149	-	32	48	229
Elksley	173	128	-	30	8	166
Finningley	95	54	6	21	15	96
Harworth	413	248	4	64	38	354
Hodsock	305	235	8	63	-	306
Holbeck and Woodhouse	174	81	29	21	18	149
Houghton	47	33	-	13	3	49
Langwith, Nether	16	94	11	19	1	125
Mattersey	255	169	26	43	18	256
Misson	238	136	13	80	60	289
Norton	120	102	-	9	-	111
Ollerton	152	118	-	26	48	192
Ordsall	216	160	-	56	-	216
Perlethorpe	47	25	1	15	3	44
Rufford	286	161	5	58	6	230
Sokeholme	17	2	-	11	10	23
Styrrup	300	207	3	53	53	316
Toworth-cum-Selby	127	104	-	28	-	132
Walesby	113	62	2	17	6	87
Warsop	669	288	106	67	183	644
West Retford	266	206	15	31	-	252
Worksop	2,324	2,055	128	266	469	2,918
Woodhouse	273	133	-	108	-	241
BASSETLAW Hundred, North Clay Division.						
Appleshorpe, or Hablesthorpe	40	12	-	15	6	33
Bole	50	12	3	22	6	43
Burton, West	36	no poor	-	27	8	35
Clareborough	380	308	18	99	9	434
Clayworth	187	113	-	43	17	173
Cottam	64	52	-	7	4	63
Gringley on the Hill	330	220	3	38	20	291
Leverton, North	95	93	1	13	-	107
Leverton, South	184	140	-	41	3	184
Littleborough	67	31	7	7	22	67
Misterton	351	258	10	47	61	376
Retford, East	852	649	48	74	13	784
Saunby	90	52	-	34	4	90
Stockwith, West	140	90	8	21	20	139
Sturton	116	54	-	-	6	60
Walkeringham	194	98	-	64	22	184
Wheatley, North	168	121	5	39	2	167
Wheatley, South	22	16	-	5	-	21
Wyeston	-	-	-	5	-	5
BASSETLAW Hundred, South Clay Division.						
Bevercoates	39	6	-	11	16	33
Bilsthorpe	155	118	1	24	-	143
Darlton	129	77	7	25	10	119
Drayton, East	59	56	1	23	-	80
Drayton, West	48	20	-	14	15	49

(continued)

NOTTINGHAM.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BASSETLAW Hundred, South Clay Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dunham	138	103	1	28	11	143
Eakring	121	85	-	32	4	121
Eaton	50	25	-	21	9	55
Egmanton	41	23	4	21	2	50
Gamston	161	115	2	35	4	156
Grove	35	31	3	16	-	50
Headen-cum-Upton	165	86	1	32	2	121
Kirkton	76	34	4	18	9	65
Laxton	333	174	-	70	90	334
Markham, East	268	185	-	78	5	268
Markham, West	143	121	-	18	-	139
Ompton	41	15	3	8	10	36
Ragnall	106	64	1	33	6	104
Rampton	157	170	1	39	3	213
Stoakham	47	28	-	11	6	45
Treswell	156	145	16	24	1	186
Tuxford	390	243	65	88	8	404
Wellow	142	81	-	19	14	114
BINGHAM Hundred, North Division.						
Aslockton	116	66	-	31	-	97
Bingham	379	180	4	109	27	320
Bridgeford, East	286	174	7	49	3	233
Car Colston	106	62	-	36	11	109
Elton	42	10	-	16	10	36
Flintham	177	82	-	62	25	169
Granby-cum-Sutton	105	37	-	48	37	122
Hawksworth	103	34	26	16	6	82
Kneeton	55	24	-	28	-	52
Langar-cum-Barnstone	204	109	2	73	2	186
Orston	177	79	-	36	15	130
Scarrington	62	33	-	20	10	63
Screveton	85	55	1	28	1	85
Thoroton	76	58	-	18	-	76
Whatton	202	134	-	47	27	198
BINGHAM Hundred, South Division.						
Broughton Sulney	116	74	2	33	1	110
Clipston	26	4	-	15	3	22
Colston Basset	155	108	-	34	-	142
Cotgrove	185	141	-	79	6	226
Cropwell, Bishop	144	76	2	25	23	126
Cropwell, Butler	80	76	-	38	-	114
Gamston	33	3	-	18	8	29
Hickling	200	158	-	43	-	201
Holmepierrepoint	209	119	-	73	5	197
Kinoulton	117	65	-	44	8	117
Owthorpe	38	21	-	15	3	39
Radcliffe-on-Trent	297	168	3	50	23	244
Saxondale	59	17	-	24	7	48
Shelford	204	99	-	111	19	229
Tollerton	116	66	4	33	18	121
Tythby	18	6	-	12	-	18
BROXTOW Hundred, North Division.						
Annesley	202	151	8	123	7	289
Arnold	1,047	644	21	273	109	1,047
Basford	1,104	501	85	263	93	942
Bulwell	428	285	2	31	110	428
Felly	18	8	3	5	15	31
Hucknall-under-Huthwaite	247	128	32	66	12	238
Hucknall Torkard	716	433	52	47	184	716
Kirkby	646	314	31	56	260	661
Linby	142	116	-	20	6	142
Mansfield	2,289	1,404	154	196	394	2,148
Mansfield Woodhouse	540	287	-	227	14	528

NOTTINGHAM.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BROXTOW Hundred, North Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Newstead	162	45	3	77	16	141
Papplewick	163	96	1	16	12	125
Selston	548	424	22	40	17	503
Skegby	239	105	2	32	81	220
Sutton in Ashfield	*1,442	1,139	6	109	204	1,458
Teversall	171	94	18	36	12	160
BROXTOW Hundred, South Division.						
Beeston	512	279	2	211	72	564
Bilborough	126	51	-	23	52	126
Bramcote	265	108	-	35	135	278
Brewhouse Yard (Ex. P.)	26	12	-	5	6	23
Chilwell	374	170	-	172	28	370
Cossall	107	61	-	21	22	104
Eastwood	471	280	4	21	166	471
Greaseley	1,617	796	154	141	470	1,561
Lenton	1,011	525	7	128	342	1,002
Nuthall	325	157	3	22	142	324
Radford	1,334	1,120	72	251	200	1,643
Stapleford	333	156	30	115	33	334
Strelly	158	55	-	86	22	163
Toton	253	127	-	115	17	259
Trowell	210	100	-	98	12	210
Wollaton	207	144	10	41	19	214
NEWARK Hundred, North Division.						
Besthorpe	133	122	4	24	54	204
Broadholme	84	41	3	8	16	68
Clifton, North	153	70	3	14	42	129
Clifton, South	140	85	9	21	15	130
Collingham, North	401	217	13	58	62	350
Collingham, South	302	206	6	51	9	272
Girton	88	42	3	21	16	82
Harby	84	68	1	15	3	87
Langford	92	29	18	19	34	100
Scarle, South	33	38	-	15	16	69
Spalford	26	15	1	11	1	28
Thorney	65	39	2	24	-	65
Wiggesley	30	12	2	9	5	28
Winthorpe	75	2	-	29	45	76
NEWARK Hundred, South Division.						
Alverton	23	7	-	10	1	18
Balderton	503	253	39	90	86	468
Barnby in the Willows	141	88	1	28	10	127
Coddington	181	165	1	38	19	223
Cottam	61	33	1	26	1	61
Elston	161	67	3	33	7	110
Farndon	217	145	1	59	17	222
Flawborough	35	27	2	-	-	29
Hawton	95	101	1	61	24	187
Kilvington	41	27	-	7	-	34
Shelton	79	64	20	20	-	104
Sibthorpe	38	39	-	20	2	61
Staunton	80	46	-	30	1	77
Syreston	50	14	-	24	36	74
Thorpe	55	23	1	19	7	50
RUSHCLIFFE Hundred, North Division.						
Barton	92	26	5	32	5	68
Bradmore	106	56	-	29	35	120
Bridgford, West	150	91	4	57	7	159
Bunny	141	71	22	42	3	138
Clifton cum Glapton	80	33	-	39	24	96
Edwalton	42	26	-	18	-	44
Keyworth	102	76	-	27	-	103

(*continued*)

NOTTINGHAM.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
RUSHCLIFFE Hundred, North Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Normanton on the Woulds	58	17	-	19	15	51
Plumtree	115	45	1	43	19	108
Ratcliffe upon Soar	126	52	4	21	49	126
Ruddington	326	210	39	28	2	279
Stanton on the Woulds	49	27	3	16	1	47
Thrumpton	67	28	7	24	3	62
Wilford	235	109	17	47	18	191
RUSHCLIFFE Hundred, South Division.						
Corthingstoke, or Costock	111	73	-	27	6	106
Gotham	163	113	3	39	18	173
Kingston upon Soar	113	51	-	32	26	109
Leak, East	379	304	3	44	35	386
Leak, West	171	101	-	29	19	149
Normanton upon Soar	191	131	15	35	7	188
Rempstone	231	140	-	46	45	231
Stanford	*168	76	-	51	24	151
Sutton Bonnington	338	266	-	61	41	368
Thorpe in the Glebes	54	16	4	15	14	49
Widmer Pool	108	50	1	33	12	96
Willoughby	392	290	52	39	-	381
Wysall	83	45	12	26	4	87
THURGARTON Hundred, North Division.						
Averham	197	77	6	66	9	158
Bathley	63	25	-	24	8	57
Carlton on Trent	97	73	-	23	7	103
Caunton	259	139	-	43	23	205
Cromwell	108	82	-	29	1	112
Fledborough	75	57	-	35	4	96
Glassthorpe	124	80	1	17	4	102
Hockerton	50	19	-	25	-	44
Holme	48	40	1	-	1	42
Kelham	152	95	-	60	12	167
Kersall	22	8	-	7	5	20
Kneesall	145	81	-	39	6	126
Maplebeck	86	41	-	18	28	87
Marnham	146	58	1	56	5	120
Muskham, North	82	60	13	-	8	81
Muskham, South	300	137	16	59	24	236
Normanton on Trent	151	99	4	27	24	154
Norwell	214	119	-	45	5	169
Norwell Woodhouse	32	21	-	10	1	32
Ossington	115	109	2	-	4	115
Rolleston	83	11	5	47	53	116
Staythorpe	31	3	1	17	3	24
Stoke, East, near Newark	146	63	1	-	48	112
Sutton upon Trent	427	222	-	58	126	406
Weston	145	96	-	41	8	145
Winkbourn	83	52	1	29	2	84
South Division.						
Bulcote	59	14	-	18	8	40
Burton Joyce	108	77	-	31	4	112
Calverton	331	187	-	33	110	330
Carlton	410	256	16	63	38	373
Caythorpe	94	51	1	10	14	76
Colwick	139	27	-	63	21	111
Epperstone	180	125	4	44	5	178
Fiskerton	101	62	2	21	8	93
Gedling	188	74	-	52	40	166
Gonalston	39	38	1	28	9	76
Gunthorpe	138	36	24	28	33	121

NOTTINGHAM.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
THURGARTON Hundred—*cont^d.* South Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hoveringham	92	50	-	16	10	76
Lambley	203	106	1	34	36	177
Lowdham	248	154	2	45	15	216
Oxton	330	173	2	50	129	354
Snenton	302	247	2	43	108	400
Stoke Bardolph	97	64	2	36	-	102
Thurgarton	107	52	-	49	6	107
Woodborough	243	189	-	46	12	247
SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY Liberty.						
Askham	130	105	-	25	-	130
Beckingham	266	177	6	75	7	265
Bleasby	57	17	1	31	7	56
Blidworth	143	98	2	17	15	132
Edingley	149	74	1	27	16	118
Everton	342	187	1	91	25	304
Farnsfield	205	147	-	52	5	204
Halam	112	77	1	27	6	111
Halloughton	27	8	1	15	7	31
Hayton cum Tyln	124	87	-	38	-	125
Kirklington	114	59	-	34	11	104
Lancham	164	99	10	29	20	158
Lound	271	108	-	30	-	138
Morton	49	24	1	9	7	41
Ranskill	62	51	9	24	7	91
Scaftworth	89	29	-	23	17	69
Scrooby	144	82	4	32	9	127
Southwell	613	437	-	170	67	674
Sutton	248	100	1	33	115	249
Upton	186	73	4	25	39	141
TOWN of Newark upon Trent	2,320	908	27	134	901	1,970
NOTTINGHAM TOWN.						
Mary, St.	11,882	9,613	29	3,224	396	13,262
Nicholas, St.	1,431	1,228	11	623	43	1,905
Peter, St.	994	1,030	8	552	63	1,653
TOTALS £.	71,435	46,562	1,956	15,559	8,993	73,070

County of Oxford.

BAMPTON Hundred.						
ALVESCOTT	187	160	5	33	3	201
Asthall and Asthall Leigh	231	191	-	21	1	213
Aston and Coat	608	564	-	35	10	609
Bampton and Weald	577	582	21	80	15	698
Blackbourton	216	148	14	22	30	214
Brighthampton	45	26	-	7	2	45
Broadwell	153	133	-	20	-	153
Broughton Poggs	154	143	-	15	3	161
Burford	439	545	-	23	17	585
Chimney	none	23	1	9	2	35
Clanfield	160	179	8	23	3	213
Crawley	318	305	3	8	-	316
Curbridge	92	362	-	38	19	419
Ducklington	160	110	-	28	2	140
Filkins	269	218	2	23	13	256
Grafton	32	23	-	9	1	33
Hailey	711	559	41	56	28	684
Hardwick and part of Yelford	48	45	1	6	-	52
Holwell	23	11	-	12	-	23
Kencott	89	61	-	13	1	75

(*continued*)

OXFORD.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BAMPTON Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Kencott	78	75	-	12	1	88
Lew	142	123	-	12	1	136
Norton Brize	413	283	-	34	6	323
Radcott	24	13	-	10	2	25
Shifford	19	8	-	11	-	19
Standlake	275	311	-	34	2	347
Upton and Signet	303	271	-	31	4	306
Westwell	110	94	4	11	-	109
Witney	1,194	1,250	115	34	16	1,415
Yelford	13	7	-	6	-	13
BANBURY Hundred.						
Banbury	2,435	1,730	87	559	58	2,434
Bourton, Great and Little	337	256	4	36	28	324
Charlbury	430	429	-	24	8	461
Clattercott	6	-	-	6	-	6
Claydon	149	105	-	21	8	134
Cropredy	324	304	3	37	3	347
Epwell	142	152	1	16	8	177
Fawler	105	94	-	13	-	107
Finstock	264	234	2	14	15	265
Neithrop	1,084	724	-	104	165	993
Prescott	none	12	-	11	-	23
Shutford, East	24	38	-	10	1	49
Shutford, West	230	233	-	11	5	249
Swalecliffe	205	185	3	28	-	216
Wardington	502	455	2	40	13	510
BINFIELD Hundred.						
Bix	375	354	-	37	13	404
Caversham	504	467	2	72	32	573
Eye and Dunsdon	442	443	-	32	13	488
Harpsden	315	257	-	42	4	303
Henley-upon-Thames	1,277	1,179	107	42	48	1,376
Rotherfield Grays	671	631	5	45	6	687
Rotherfield Peppard	365	313	-	31	9	353
Shiplake	296	298	1	45	4	348
BLOXHAM Hundred.						
Adderbury, East	458	384	-	50	6	440
Adderbury, West	216	211	2	28	5	246
Alkerton	66	56	2	10	-	68
Barford, St. John's	108	91	-	16	2	109
Bloxham	781	686	40	83	2	811
Bodicott	400	412	-	29	26	467
Broughton	147	129	8	25	1	163
Drayton	126	98	-	19	3	120
Hanwell	97	106	3	23	3	135
Horley	170	140	3	18	3	164
Hornton	272	237	-	21	9	267
Milcombe	192	145	2	26	2	175
Milton	131	112	-	18	4	134
Mollington	122	112	3	15	-	130
Newington, North	170	160	1	25	6	192
Sibford Ferris	163	149	2	17	-	168
Sibford Gower	381	331	-	29	23	383
Tadmarton	294	256	-	33	2	291
Wigginton	164	144	-	21	6	171
Wroxton	391	333	3	54	6	396
BULLINGTON Hundred.						
Albury	87	66	-	14	1	81
Ambrosden	102	82	-	8	-	90
Arncott	238	217	3	13	-	233
Baldon Marsh	58	45	-	11	8	64
Baldon Toot	162	123	-	15	20	158
Beckley	157	135	-	17	-	152
Blackthorn	192	200	-	21	1	222
Chilworth	72	45	-	21	2	68
Chippinghurst	33	23	-	7	4	34

OXFORD.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BULLINGTON Hundred—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Clement's, St.	557	402	4	10	90	506
Cowley	257	194	1	16	34	245
Cuddesden	220	133	11	22	40	206
Denton	93	76	- -	11	5	92
Elsfield	147	123	- -	12	3	138
Forest Hill	87	66	- -	13	8	87
Garsington	317	178	6	33	71	288
Headington	608	456	- -	34	93	583
Holton	181	165	- -	29	4	198
Horspath	62	40	- -	15	11	66
Horton	140	116	- -	7	2	125
Ifley and Hockmore	459	316	- -	15	39	370
Littlemore	104	49	- -	10	11	70
Marston	205	164	3	28	38	233
Merton	179	158	1	22	- -	181
Nuneham Courtney	177	97	- -	29	16	142
Piddington	185	155	1	29	- -	185
Sandford	149	87	- -	14	21	122
Shotover	77	45	- -	8	12	65
Stanton, St. John's	346	239	- -	30	61	330
Stow Wood	35	25	- -	6	4	35
Tiddington	104	81	- -	10	3	94
Water Perry	195	149	- -	23	8	180
Wheatley	392	404	2	23	31	460
Woodeaton	27	17	- -	9	1	27
CHADLINGTON Hundred.						
Ascott-under-Whichwood	190	161	- -	16	4	181
Bruern	50	31	- -	- -	- -	31
Chadlington, East and West	194	260	- -	- -	10	270
Chastleton	162	128	- -	30	3	161
Churchill	392	260	4	47	2	313
Cornwell	58	36	- -	13	- -	49
Enstone	536	484	2	64	12	562
Fifield	31	29	- -	8	- -	37
Fulbrook	229	203	4	21	- -	228
Idbury	102	75	- -	22	3	100
Kiddington	231	190	- -	27	- -	217
Kingham	175	139	1	31	8	179
Langley	30	27	- -	4	2	33
Leafield	191	166	- -	10	11	187
Lyneham	125	114	- -	29	1	144
Milton	231	230	- -	18	4	252
Minster Lovell	370	323	- -	24	- -	347
Northmoor	534	500	- -	35	9	544
Norton, Chipping	849	646	19	38	170	873
Norton, Hook	1,017	920	21	84	28	1,053
Norton, Over	307	283	- -	35	10	328
Ramsden	255	224	1	7	13	245
Rollright, Great	355	311	- -	29	15	355
Rollright, Little	37	25	- -	11	- -	36
Salford	158	89	- -	27	2	118
Sarsden	123	97	- -	23	1	121
Shipton-under-Whichwood	172	161	- -	18	2	181
Shorthampton, Padlicott & Chilson	159	151	- -	23	3	177
Spelsbury	221	208	- -	49	1	258
Swerford	266	240	- -	24	1	265
Swinbrook	89	75	- -	9	2	86
Taynton	186	257	- -	15	3	275
DORCHESTER Hundred.						
Burcott	85	47	1	6	16	70
Chislehampton	98	80	5	15	18	118
Clifton Hampden	174	124	- -	12	27	163
Culham	248	166	- -	48	36	250
Dorchester	403	397	- -	35	3	435
Drayton	208	141	- -	16	39	196
Southstoke	519	438	2	30	- -	470
Stadhampton	120	75	11	15	26	127

(continued)

OXFORD.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
EWELM Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Baldwin Brightwell	158	148	1	19	3	171
Bensington and Cromarsh Battle	674	623	- -	40	11	674
Berrick Salome	92	78	- -	12	1	91
Brightwell Prior	53	42	1	- -	1	44
Chalgrove and Rofford	527	487	- -	36	3	526
Cuxham	132	126	- -	10	2	138
Easington	11	no poor	- -	3	2	5
Ewelm	169	142	- -	25	- -	167
Haseley, Great	598	532	- -	60	6	598
Holcombe, Brockhampton, Newington and Berwick Prior	370	335	1	38	1	375
Nettlebed	252	293	- 77	25	2	320
Nuffield	179	203	2	17	9	231
Swincomb	215	243	- -	17	7	267
Warborough	331	242	- -	28	- -	270
Warpsgrove	8	12	- -	8	1	21
LANGTREE Hundred.						
Checkendon	241	205	6	27	4	242
Cromarsh Gifford	145	117	3	9	- -	129
Goring	479	447	- -	36	1	484
Ipsden	310	345	1	40	30	416
Mapledurham	220	178	- -	41	- -	219
Mongewell	179	115	1	22	1	139
Newnham Murren	247	228	- -	17	2	247
North Stoke	120	85	- -	15	- -	100
Whitchurch	300	279	- -	29	1	309
LEWKNOR Hundred.						
Adwell	31	21	- -	8	1	30
Aston, Rowant, Chalford and Kingston Blount	665	599	2	36	5	642
Brightwell Salome	86	117	2	11	1	131
Chinnor and Henton	860	914	- -	36	18	968
Crowell	181	143	- -	16	3	162
Emmington	68	36	- -	10	15	61
Lewknor	415	375	- -	37	4	416
Lewknor Uphill	240	195	- -	15	2	212
Postcomb	- -	Returned with Lewknor.				
Stokenchurch	556	549	2	32	8	591
Sydenham	376	299	- -	26	3	328
PIRTON Hundred.						
Pirton	751	790	1	66	2	859
Pishill	25	19	- -	5	1	25
Shirbourne	261	247	2	19	3	271
Stoke Talmage	85	68	- -	16	- -	84
Watlington	904	854	6	64	5	929
Weston, South	55	47	- -	8	- -	55
Wheatfield	116	107	- -	11	1	119
PLOUGHLEY Hundred.						
Ardley	91	74	- -	16	1	91
Bicester, King's End	90	61	- -	28	1	90
Bicester, Market End	1,818	1,432	72	57	236	1,797
Bletchington	471	406	- -	37	5	448
Bucknell	130	104	- -	24	1	129
Charlton	112	106	- -	12	3	121
Chesterton	216	197	- -	32	4	233
Cotesford	108	99	1	13	- -	113
Fencott and Murcott	195	176	- -	15	1	192
Finmere	297	279	1	16	1	297
Fringford	147	146	- -	17	2	165
Fritwell	243	201	- -	32	- -	233
Goddington	140	113	- -	28	1	142
Hampton Gay	38	11	- -	15	1	27
Hampton Poil	91	82	- -	14	- -	96
Hardwicke	48	34	- -	13	- -	47
Heath	105	99	- -	11	1	111

471

OXFORD.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PLOUGHLEY Hundred—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Heyford, Lower	359	258	- -	23	13	294
Heyford, Upper, or Heyford Warren	98	80	- -	12	2	94
Islip	252	196	- -	38	3	237
Kirtlington	302	272	- -	59	- -	331
Launton	490	414	- -	58	1	473
Lillingstone Lovell	78	46	15	16	3	80
Middleton, Stoney	214	214	6	24	1	245
Mixbury	207	179	- -	27	1	207
Newton Purcell	46	32	- -	11	3	46
Noke	127	105	1	14	2	122
Oddington	84	64	2	22	1	89
Shelswell	43	34	- -	7	- -	41
Somerton	208	140	- -	36	6	182
Souldern	308	196	- -	28	15	239
Stoke Lyne	361	316	- -	45	- -	361
Stratton Audley	259	205	2	36	2	245
Tusmore	32	30	- -	- -	1	31
Wendlebury	72	54	- -	16	1	71
Weston-on-the-Green	320	286	- -	26	4	316
THAME Hundred.						
Ascott	79	74	- -	7	- -	81
Milton, Great	272	248	- -	19	5	272
Milton, Little	302	305	- -	27	33	365
Tetsworth	313	278	- -	29	6	313
Thame	2,054	2,239	- -	97	25	2,361
Waterstock	89	58	- -	13	1	72
WOOTTON Hundred.						
Aston, Middle	116	78	- -	16	- -	94
Aston, North	234	200	- -	32	6	238
Aston, Steeple	116	129	11	7	11	158
Barford, Great	175	144	- -	19	6	169
Barton, Steeple and Middle	316	252	- -	39	25	316
Barton Westcott	122	104	- -	15	4	123
Begbrooke	104	77	- -	14	1	92
Blaydon	272	202	27	10	12	251
Cassington and Worton	146	143	8	30	1	182
Coggs	263	221	- -	34	5	260
Combe, Long	244	180	- -	18	5	203
Deddington	1,190	1,010	158	84	139	1,391
Dunstew	274	211	1	25	3	240
Dunthrop and Heythrop	119	90	- -	19	7	116
Ensham	1,095	939	33	82	26	1,080
Glympton	177	142	- -	12	8	162
Gosford	47	29	- -	4	1	34
Handborough	570	539	- -	31	- -	570
Hempton (E. P.)	Returned with Deddington.					
Hensington	41	25	- -	10	- -	35
Kidlington	270	261	2	52	9	324
Leigh, North	308	293	- -	25	6	324
Leigh, South	253	215	- -	39	4	258
Newington, South	312	248	- -	27	11	286
Rousham	81	72	- -	18	- -	90
Sandford	147	144	30	36	2	212
Shipton-upon-Cherwell	82	67	- -	14	- -	81
Stanton Harcourt	397	339	- -	51	6	396
Stonesfield	244	248	- -	8	1	257
Tackley	262	237	- -	31	5	273
Tew, Great	293	245	- -	40	2	287
Tew, Little	89	66	- -	16	1	83
Thrup	36	14	- -	3	1	18
Water Eaton	107	104	- -	28	9	141
Wilcot	No Poor nor Levy.					
Woolvercott	127	115	- -	13	6	134
Wootton	514	438	- -	42	109	589
Worton, Nether	47	26	- -	20	- -	46
Worton, Over	36	26	- -	11	- -	37
Yarnton	298	188	- -	31	53	272

(continued)

OXFORD.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
OXFORD CITY.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Oxford United Parishes -	4,208	3,111	98	- -	1,813	5,022
LIBERTIES of OXFORD CITY.						
Binsey - - - -	98	17	- -	58	20	95
Giles, St. - - - -	717	562	12	21	59	654
John, St. - - - -	72	56	- -	3	4	63
Borough of New Woodstock	424	448	9	23	8	488
TOTALS - - £.	76,789	66,483	1,124	7,236	4,795	79,638

County of Rutland.

ALSTOE Hundred.						
ASHWELL - - -	91	62	1	32	- -	95
Barrow - - -	27	12	- -	7	- -	19
Burley - - - -	186	60	- -	37	86	183
Cottesmore - - -	189	94	- -	11	- -	105
Exton - - - -	311	330	- -	15	- -	345
Greetham - - -	198	82	- -	9	33	124
Horne - - - -	- -	No Poor	1	- -	- -	1
Market Overton - -	163	146	- -	17	- -	183
Stretton - - - -	63	8	- -	11	1	60
Teigh - - - -	29	19	- -	13	1	33
Thistleton - - -	45	38	- -	6	1	45
Whissendine - - -	236	229	11	32	- -	272
Whitwell - - - -	49	15	- -	4	27	46
EAST Hundred.						
Casterton, Great - -	97	51	32	10	4	97
Casterton, Little - -	50	41	- -	8	3	52
Empingham - - -	212	259	- -	10	- -	269
Essondine - - -	32	26	- -	7	2	35
Ketton - - - -	252	185	8	26	33	252
Pickworth - - -	75	49	- -	16	1	66
Ryhall, with Belmsthorpe -	93	56	- -	14	12	82
Tickencote - - -	34	28	- -	4	- -	32
Tinwell - - - -	139	104	- -	12	7	123
MARTINSLEY Hundred.						
Ayston - - - -	74	62	- -	12	- -	74
Edithweston - - -	170	115	- -	14	3	132
Hambleton - - -	291	181	- -	31	9	221
Lyndon - - - -	16	20	- -	9	1	30
Manton - - - -	101	61	- -	10	6	77
Normanton - - -	56	36	- -	6	- -	42
Preston - - - -	58	51	- -	13	11	75
Ridlington - - -	142	105	- -	19	10	134
Uppingham - - -	759	545	143	16	92	796
Wing - - - -	135	133	1	11	- -	145
OAKHAM SOKE Hundred.						
Belton - - - -	195	170	4	11	5	190
Braunston - - -	262	241	- -	13	2	256
Brooke - - - -	52	15	- -	12	1	28
Clipsham - - - -	68	58	- -	20	- -	78
Egleton - - - -	99	82	- -	8	- -	90
Langham - - - -	337	277	- -	42	1	320
Oakham Deans Hold, with Barleythorpe - -	221	223	- -	10	11	244
Oakham Lord's Hold -	511	519	- -	17	18	554
Wardley - - - -	17	5	- -	13	- -	18

473

RUTLAND.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WRANDIKE Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Barrowden	235	199	-	17	-	216
Bisbrooke	84	72	-	12	3	87
Caldecot	97	99	-	14	11	124
Glaston	99	47	-	13	16	76
Luffenham, North	64	53	-	17	-	70
Luffenham, South	94	94	1	12	1	108
Lyddington	300	290	1	23	40	354
Morcott	203	158	-	13	1	172
Pilton	12	4	-	6	1	11
Seaton	280	254	-	20	7	281
Stoke, Dry	54	26	-	-	-	26
Thorpe-by-Water	28	21	-	6	1	28
Tixover	26	9	-	11	1	21
TOTALS £.	7,711	6,179	203	752	463	7,597

County of Salop.

BRADFORD, NORTH, Hundred: DRAYTON Division.						
ADDERLEY	236	220	-	54	-	274
Cheswardine	348	330	24	40	21	415
Child's Ercall	271	203	-	29	11	243
Drayton, Market in Hales	1,352	1,055	25	94	31	1,205
Hintock, North	111	82	2	25	9	118
Hodnett	947	776	46	118	81	1,021
Moreton Sea	90	35	-	10	10	55
Norton	92	61	-	18	2	81
Stoke-upon-Tearne	445	296	1	51	27	375
WHITCHURCH Division.						
Ightfield	87	70	2	10	-	82
Leebrockhurst	54	39	-	6	-	45
Moreton Corbett	77	59	2	24	14	99
Prees	541	861	39	94	31	1,025
Shawbury	352	290	1	54	29	374
Stanton	133	171	4	31	3	209
Wem	1,723	805	39	160	248	1,252
Weston	143	122	-	21	-	143
Whitchurch	1,617	1,544	24	215	43	1,826
Woore	264	224	7	37	-	268
BRADFORD, SOUTH, Hundred: NEWPORT Division.						
Bolas Magna and Meeson	126	103	-	23	3	129
Cherrington	64	46	3	12	7	68
Chetwynd	329	263	5	37	38	343
Chetwynd Aston & Church Aston	87	58	1	14	6	79
Edgmond	445	337	-	58	42	437
Kinnersley	84	47	3	20	-	70
Lilleshall	602	308	34	92	90	524
Longdon-upon-Tearne	40	21	4	9	5	39
Longford	111	58	-	22	20	100
Newport	569	442	60	79	58	639
Tibberton	98	57	4	15	-	76
Woodcote	125	97	2	11	8	118
WELLINGTON Division.						
Atcham	440	400	-	57	1	458
Buildwas	312	175	-	27	2	204
Dawley Magna	997	638	32	51	138	859
Eaton Constantine	34	20	-	9	7	36
Ercall Magna	823	667	1	163	7	838

(*continued*)

SALOP.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BRADFORD, SOUTH, Hundred—*continued.*						
WELLINGTON Division—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Eyton upon-the-Wild Moors	79	42	2	13	1	58
Leighton	205	161	12	22	23	218
Preston-upon-the-Wild Moors	127	48	1	11	41	101
Rodington	171	131	- -	18	21	170
Stirchley	109	109	- -	16	1	126
Uffington	112	97	- -	12	- -	109
Uppington	58	26	- -	10	22	58
Upton Magna	321	259	2	45	15	321
Upton Waters	67	45	- -	12	7	64
Wellington	1,952	1,573	28	183	81	1,865
Withington	107	72	- -	12	17	101
Wombridge	458	266	24	14	104	408
Wrockwardine	836	559	40	104	129	832
Wroxeter	427	349	- -	42	26	417
BRIMSTREE Hundred: HALES OWEN Division.						
Cakemore	55	25	4	6	- -	35
Claverley	778	596	17	110	10	733
Hales Owen (Township)	262	177	34	14	26	251
Hasbury	23	39	33	10	4	86
Hawn	26	17	2	5	1	25
Hill	82	68	8	13	9	98
Hunnington	85	64	15	9	3	91
Illey	27	24	4	2	1	31
Lapal	57	41	10	5	- -	56
Oldbury	882	366	86	71	304	827
Ridgacre	53	32	11	4	8	55
Romsley	73	57	- -	10	- -	67
Warley Salop	110	58	4	8	21	91
Worfield	700	450	70	100	54	674
SHIFFNAL Division.						
Albrighton	289	300	7	- -	37	344
Boningale or Boninghall	45	34	19	15	4	72
Donington	207	122	1	27	11	161
Kemberton	64	58	1	28	- -	87
Ryton	150	87	2	18	31	138
Shiffnall	1,239	1,332	23	109	63	1,527
Stockton	218	193	2	22	10	227
Sutton-Madock	349	307	- -	41	18	366
Tong	247	219	2	24	16	261
CHIRBURY Hundred.						
Brompton and Riston	128	92	1	26	8	127
Chirbury	750	631	14	136	21	802
Shelve	25	17	4	13	- -	34
Worthen	1,250	1,061	25	168	5	1,259
CLUNN Hundred.						
Bettus	203	162	2	34	2	200
Clunn	704	717	15	172	10	914
Llanvair Waterdine	414	228	9	71	- -	309
Mainstone	165	109	- -	37	- -	146
CONDOVER Hundred.						
Acton Burnell	179	104	10	23	- -	137
Berrington	339	330	1	49	5	385
Condover	931	663	24	102	23	812
Cound	355	327	5	35	- -	367
Cressage	203	138	15	32	- -	185
Frodesley	78	82	- -	22	1	105
Harley	105	69	1	33	- -	103
Kenley	87	62	2	29	3	96
Leebotwood	89	58	2	17	1	78

SALOP.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CONDOVER Hundred—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Longnor	106	88	1	20	1	110
Pitchford	99	59	-	21	-	80
Preenchurch	45	27	1	12	1	41
Pulverbach Church	229	180	-	53	17	250
Ruckley and Langley	81	58	2	21	3	84
Smethcott	123	79	4	21	2	106
Stapleton	279	231	-	34	-	264
Woolstaston	22	13	-	8	1	22
FORD Hundred.						
Alderbury Low Quarter	319	249	-	103	29	381
Cardiston	122	69	-	39	37	145
Ford	65	43	-	13	7	63
Habberley	51	31	-	20	-	51
Minsterley	204	175	1	46	20	242
Pontesbury	578	380	-	54	-	434
Westbury	887	501	-	114	184	799
Woolaston, Great	193	121	1	51	19	192
MUNSLOW Hundred.						
Abdon	72	36	1	10	2	49
Acton, Scott	125	73	1	14	1	89
Ashford, Bowdler	58	30	-	15	-	45
Ashford, Carbonell	193	128	4	14	33	179
Bromfield	594	344	1	98	31	474
Cardington	334	226	2	92	1	321
Clee, St. Margaret's	96	62	3	9	2	76
Culmington	206	172	6	37	-	215
Diddlebury	577	410	1	93	-	504
Easthope	34	20	2	9	1	32
Halford	31	21	-	5	-	26
Heath	8	3	-	6	-	9
Holgate	99	63	-	31	5	99
Hope, Bowdler	113	68	3	11	-	82
Hopton-in-the-Hole	18	11	-	7	-	18
Munslow	343	282	-	51	10	343
Onibury	130	94	5	28	-	127
Richard's Castle (part of)	145	141	5	35	-	181
Rushbury	241	148	-	48	-	196
Stanton, Lacy	638	372	16	139	2	529
Stanton, Long	130	96	-	31	7	134
Stokesay	295	255	17	39	-	311
Stretton, Church	284	269	-	77	-	346
Tugford	107	64	6	22	-	92
Weston, Cold	9	9	-	5	-	14
Winstanstow	449	467	1	45	10	523
OSWESTRY Hundred.						
Felton, West	196	121	-	59	11	191
Kinnerley	468	383	-	67	20	470
Knockin	62	41	-	10	6	57
Llanyblodwell	283	225	1	38	17	281
Llanymynech (part of)	86	50	2	17	8	77
Martin's, St.	322	249	-	48	27	324
Melverley	103	59	2	26	12	99
Oswestry, P.	835	646	-	104	82	832
Oswestry, T.	824	763	-	59	-	822
Ruyton of the Eleven Towns	244	188	2	41	8	239
Soughton	65	44	-	12	5	61
Syllatin	225	199	-	24	1	224
Whittington	333	249	-	84	-	333
OVERS Hundred.						
Bitterley	728	531	-	162	30	723
Buraston and Whetmore	98	63	-	22	4	89
Burford	173	132	1	39	9	181
Greet	109	74	-	17	-	91
Milson	78	47	-	16	-	63
Nash Tilsop and Weston	73	72	-	16	-	88
Neen Sollers	87	63	-	28	1	92
Silvington	17	11	-	6	-	17
Whitton	61	37	6	16	-	59

SALOP.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PIMHILL Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Albrighton	23	8	-	11	5	24
Baschurch	635	316	3	81	11	411
Ellesmere	2,065	1,683	25	201	38	1,947
Fitz	154	127	-	18	-	145
Hordley	120	107	-	16	2	125
Loppington	251	128	20	42	14	204
Middle	297	224	1	49	8	282
Montford	309	249	7	29	19	304
Ness, Great	477	387	8	34	14	443
Ness, Little	70	33	6	16	17	72
Petton	33	18	-	9	-	27
Shrawardine	228	174	10	37	15	236
Welsh Hampton	162	131	21	19	16	187
PURSLOW Hundred.						
Bedston	65	35	1	20	12	68
Bishop's Castle, B.	270	236	3	34	-	273
Bishop's Castle, P.	168	138	13	24	10	185
Bucknell	147	109	5	33	-	147
Clunbury	405	379	-	61	9	449
Clungunford	371	314	15	62	30	421
Edgton	130	55	3	18	18	94
Hopesay	221	203	1	51	1	256
Hopton Castle	74	56	-	19	10	85
Ledbury, North	376	280	7	86	5	378
Lydham	96	70	1	21	-	92
Mindtown	38	25	-	13	-	38
More	182	141	1	24	2	168
Norbury	202	159	6	37	-	202
Ratlinghope	100	47	1	38	22	108
Sibdon Carwood	33	24	-	8	1	33
Stowe	93	63	-	24	-	87
Wentnor	226	173	9	51	-	233
STOTTESDEN Hundred.						
Acton, Round	81	71	3	16	2	92
Alveley	485	427	87	32	36	582
Astley, Abbots	323	275	19	43	8	345
Aston Botterell	96	79	6	26	3	114
Aston Eyre	62	53	3	10	-	66
Billingsley	38	55	2	10	-	67
Burwarton	50	31	-	9	13	53
Caynham	351	260	9	36	36	341
Chelmarsh	209	172	3	34	2	211
Chetton	335	260	49	37	-	346
Cleobury Mortimer	714	373	-	126	215	714
Cleobury, North	50	35	2	13	2	52
Corely	227	189	-	28	21	238
Dowles	74	53	5	10	9	77
Eardington	167	125	19	14	-	158
Glazeley	24	15	1	6	1	23
Highley	104	82	-	18	12	112
Hope Baggot	24	12	-	13	-	25
Hopton Wafers	103	88	-	13	6	107
Kinlet	229	213	-	60	6	279
Loughton	26	24	-	-	-	24
Middleton Scriven	27	24	2	8	-	34
Morvill	226	221	18	35	43	317
Neen Savage	246	155	1	43	12	211
Neenton	40	25	4	9	8	46
Quat	153	182	1	20	-	203
Shineton	68	44	-	13	10	67
Shipley and Rudge	48	34	1	8	1	44
Sidbury	49	24	2	16	1	43
Stottesden	625	509	-	86	-	595
Tasley	55	41	2	11	1	55
Upton Cressett	35	34	1	13	2	50
Wheathill	35	28	16	16	3	63

477

SALOP.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
SHREWSBURY Liberties.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Astley	44	46	-	3	-	49
Battlefield	56	44	-	10	-	54
Broughton	114	91	10	3	2	106
Clive	69	96	3	4	-	103
Grinshill	63	55	2	7	-	64
Hadnall Ease	164	162	7	6	1	176
Hanwood, Great	49	36	-	4	1	41
Preston Gubballs	201	154	6	11	13	184
Sutton	17	6	1	2	5	14
SHREWSBURY Town.						
Albrighton, St. Mary's	23	9	-	11	2	22
Alkmund, St.	754	525	36	17	107	685
Chad, St.	2,468	1,701	172	-	453	2,326
Holy Cross and St. Giles	453	436	15	115	87	653
Julian, St.	582	476	8	-	80	564
Mary, St.	1,079	882	77	26	174	1,159
Meole Brace	461	319	6	51	58	434
BRIDGNORTH Borough.						
Leonard, St.	662	649	107	32	57	845
Mary, St., Magdalen	399	509	39	34	37	619
Quatford	49	44	-	4	1	49
Romsley	97	33	32	10	4	79
LUDLOW Borough.						
St. Lawrence	898	898	46	-	93	1,037
WENLOCK Borough & Liberties.						
Badger	25	9	-	4	3	16
Barrow	475	386	7	31	31	455
Beckbury	154	100	1	8	13	122
Benthall	241	91	1	10	50	152
Broseley	681	529	29	26	226	810
Deux Hill	10	7	-	2	1	10
Ditton Priors	258	164	33	41	1	239
Eaton	309	259	11	6	20	296
Hughley	42	18	1	12	4	35
Linley	81	54	1	11	-	66
Madeley	1,463	1,253	48	52	9	1,362
Monk Hopton	91	79	1	21	1	102
Posenhall	15	5	1	4	-	10
Shipton	90	77	-	7	2	86
Stoke, St., Milborough	230	190	2	10	1	203
Wenlock, Little	212	143	1	16	50	210
Wenlock, Much	975	764	30	127	76	997
Willey	105	99	4	18	-	121
TOTALS £.	72,985	56,351	2,218	8,240	5,252	72,061

County of Somerset.

ABDICK & BULSTONE Hundred.						
ASHILL	164	108	3	26	16	153
Beercrocombe	72	65	-	10	1	76
Bickenhall	89	76	1	8	-	85
Bradon, North and South	10	4	-	6	-	10
Broadway	198	117	2	15	-	134
Buckland, St. Mary	280	271	-	28	-	299
Cricket Malherbe	42	26	-	9	7	42
Curland	39	38	-	4	-	42
Curry Mallett	118	107	-	25	26	158
Curry Rivell	480	363	2	52	16	433
Donyatt	151	151	-	19	3	173
Dowlish, West	33	26	-	8	-	34
Drayton	266	158	-	39	44	241
Earnshill	6	-	-	6	-	6
Fivehead	90	59	-	24	1	84
Hatch Beauchamp	101	79	11	10	-	100

SOMERSET.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
ABDICK & BULSTONE Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ilminster	1,008	962	7	80	32	1,081
Ilton	144	88	10	27	1	126
Isle, Abbott's	155	100	-	27	28	155
Isle, Brewer's	172	137	4	18	2	161
Lackington, White	104	51	-	26	1	78
Puckington	92	116	-	9	2	127
Staple Fitzpaine	129	119	3	19	-	141
Stocklinch, Magdalen	41	28	-	4	1	33
Stocklinch, Ottersay	40	32	-	8	1	41
Swell	35	17	-	6	1	24
ANDERSFIELD Hundred.						
Broomfield	377	327	7	34	-	368
Creech, St. Michael	250	256	26	40	10	332
Durleigh	149	139	-	18	-	157
Enmore	172	159	7	13	-	179
Goathurst	132	168	5	21	1	195
Lyng	190	135	6	28	48	217
BATH FORUM Hundred.						
Bathford	232	142	-	42	8	192
Bathwick	1,456	846	16	361	136	1,359
Catharine, St., & Easton	116	66	-	16	19	101
Freshford	304	218	1	12	19	250
Kelston	143	104	-	24	15	143
Langridge	25	8	-	8	4	20
Lyncomb & Widcomb	2,022	1,440	101	210	301	2,052
Monkton Comb	190	172	4	19	4	199
Stoke, North	26	9	-	9	5	23
Stoke, South	172	73	91	12	18	194
Swainswick	95	77	-	23	8	108
Walcot	9,138	5,942	91	1,552	725	8,310
Weston	572	402	-	85	25	512
Wolley	47	34	3	9	2	48
BEMPSTONE Hundred.						
Allerton Chapel	130	86	7	24	15	132
Biddisham	88	70	1	14	1	86
Brean	71	48	-	16	1	65
Burnham	272	187	3	101	5	296
Mark	614	369	-	122	11	502
Weare	288	228	-	47	16	291
Wedmore	754	675	13	183	100	971
BRENTON with WRINGTON Hundred.						
Berrow	298	246	-	49	3	298
Brent, East	431	381	5	93	8	487
Brent, South	380	336	47	88	4	475
Burrington	205	167	-	20	10	197
Lympsham	246	215	2	63	27	307
Wrington	325	318	3	52	12	385
BRUTON Hundred.						
Brewham, North	372	336	3	23	1	363
Brewham, South	458	414	11	23	-	448
Bruton	1,046	951	4	54	38	1,047
Milton Clevedon	78	66	-	13	1	80
Pitcomb and Hadspen	194	152	5	22	-	179
Upton Noble	161	155	-	8	3	166
Yarlington	156	130	-	15	1	146
CANNINGTON Hundred.						
Aisholt	97	80	-	9	-	89
Cannington	770	648	-	84	15	747
Charlinch	211	192	3	20	24	239
Edstock and Beer	29	24	-	7	-	31
Fiddington	84	64	5	9	5	83
Otterhampton	117	23	2	16	83	124
Over Stowey	110	104	-	16	1	121
Spaxton	327	268	-	42	7	317
Stockland, Bristol	117	71	-	20	1	92
Stowgursey	651	634	17	89	26	766
Stringston	68	47	-	11	2	60

479

SOMERSET.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CARHAMPTON Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Carhampton	437	382	-	47	-	429
Culbone, *alias* Kitner	10	4	-	1	-	5
Cutcombe	318	327	-	25	28	380
Dunster	415	350	1	25	14	390
Exford	136	121	-	12	3	136
Luckham, East	152	149	-	20	14	183
Luxborough	220	202	-	17	1	220
Minehead	592	499	5	28	71	603
Oare	46	34	-	4	5	43
Porlock	241	177	-	16	25	218
Selworthy	235	188	-	19	15	222
Stock Pero	23	20	-	4	2	26
Timberscomb	226	187	-	17	3	207
Treborough	82	56	-	4	-	60
Withycombe	134	109	2	16	-	127
Wootton Courtenay	175	169	-	19	-	188
CATSASH Hundred.						
Alford	57	48	-	8	2	58
Ansford	202	146	3	20	2	171
Babcary	135	107	-	25	27	159
Barrow, North	61	48	-	11	1	60
Barrow, South	45	46	-	9	2	57
Barton, St. David	54	43	-	11	-	54
Cadbury, North	463	387	-	57	4	448
Cadbury, South	97	76	-	14	-	90
Castlecary	879	667	13	56	85	821
Compton Pauncefoot	98	94	1	10	-	105
Keinton Mandefield	95	70	20	4	1	95
Kingweston	61	48	-	10	3	61
Lovington	113	97	-	10	1	108
Lydford, West	226	190	-	20	35	245
Maperton	83	56	-	20	2	78
Queen Camel	267	255	-	39	2	296
Sparkford	120	86	-	16	1	103
Sutton Montis, or Montague	34	24	-	10	-	34
Weston Bampfield	57	45	3	11	-	59
CHEW Hundred.						
Chew, Magna	1,008	892	27	71	4	994
Chew, Stoke	292	239	3	29	3	274
Clutton	741	596	15	32	31	674
Dundry	199	170	-	45	3	218
Norton Hawkfield	26	9	-	10	19	38
Norton Malereward	111	94	-	17	2	113
Stowey	124	119	-	16	3	138
Timsbury	436	390	15	42	21	468
CHEWTON Hundred.						
Brockley	24	33	-	8	2	43
Cameley	234	225	2	26	6	259
Chewton Mendip	392	251	92	51	18	412
Chilcompton	225	178	2	18	13	211
Compton Martin	223	174	5	25	14	218
Emborrow, In and Out	171	140	-	21	3	164
Farrington Gurney	226	176	-	20	10	206
Hinton Blewett	153	135	-	13	3	151
Kingston Seymour	141	97	1	53	4	155
Littleton, High	462	422	1	26	27	476
Midsomer Norton	814	748	9	58	79	894
Paulton	617	542	-	32	32	606
Stone Easton	167	137	-	23	-	160
Ubley, *alias* Obleigh	169	119	2	21	27	169
West Harptree	232	187	3	32	5	227
Widcomb	60	44	-	9	2	55

SOMERSET.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CREWKERNE Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Crewkerne	1,376	1,377	2	128	28	1,535
Hinton, St. George	269	169	5	31	45	250
Merriott	469	393	- -	53	1	447
Misterton	223	197	- -	23	2	222
Seaborough	47	35	1	8	3	47
Wayford	143	131	- -	21	2	154
CURRY, NORTH, Hundred.						
Curry, North	1'052	841	4	87	2	934
Hatch, West	117	101	- -	14	2	117
Stoke St. Gregory	416	339	- -	59	18	416
Thorne Falcon	91	77	13	8	- -	98
Thurlbear	97	91	2	9	3	105
FERRIS, NORTON, Hundred.						
Bratton	22	13	- -	9	- -	22
Charlton Musgrave	275	230	1	32	1	264
Cucklington	172	163	1	19	2	185
Kilmington	406	321	- -	27	2	350
Penzlewood	96	95	- -	6	2	103
Shepton Montague	198	133	- -	20	1	154
Stoke Trister	306	265	1	17	9	292
Wincanton	1,472	1,341	28	43	21	1,433
Yarnfield	- -	Returned with Maiden Bradley, in Wilts.				
FROME Hundred.						
Beckington	734	617	1	27	76	721
Berkeley	421	321	- -	19	46	386
Cloford	165	132	- -	19	18	169
Cranmore, East	45	26	- -	13	1	40
Elm, Great and Little	222	142	- -	12	63	217
Frome Selwood	6,175	4,145	52	211	649	5,057
Laverton	31	23	- -	12	5	40
Lullington	92	66	- -	9	8	83
Marston Bigot	297	226	- -	31	22	279
Nunney	468	450	4	34	63	551
Orchardleigh	51	31	1	9	4	45
Road	532	410	5	21	75	511
Rodden	164	106	24	13	14	157
Standerwick	65	47	1	3	7	58
Wanstrow	240	189	2	18	25	234
Whatley	225	188	- -	21	28	237
Witham Friary	430	344	3	49	36	432
Woolverton	141	101	1	9	11	122
GLASTON TWELVE HIDES Hundred.						
Baltonsbury	231	120	2	58	10	190
Bradley, West	64	35	- -	12	1	48
Glastonbury St. Benedict, and St. John	1,548	1,113	47	165	38	1,363
Meare	413	219	3	121	12	355
Nyland and Batcomb	31	18	- -	12	4	34
Pennard, West	438	308	13	48	21	390
Wootton, North	93	52	- -	23	13	88
HAMPTON and CLAVERTON Hundred.						
Bath Hampton	54	75	- -	24	4	103
Bath Easton	491	313	- -	53	28	394
Charlcombe	32	16	- -	11	1	28
Claverton	43	37	- -	13	2	52
HARTCLIFFE & BEDMINSTER Hundred.						
Ashton, Long	445	317	5	53	56	431
Backwell	292	177	14	40	64	295
Barrow Gurney	73	56	3	25	- -	84
Bedminster	5,085	2,960	84	55	648	3,747
Butcombe	88	68	- -	15	11	94
Chelvey	30	20	- -	7	2	29
Windford	247	189	3	34	20	246

SOMERSET.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
HORETHORNE Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Abbas and Temple Coombe	325	318	2	27	1	348
Charlton Horethorne	340	278	2	29	3	312
Cheriton, North	210	179	3	9	3	194
Corton Dinham	182	180	-	21	1	202
Goathill	19	10	1	4	-	15
Henstridge	705	562	4	65	13	644
Holwell and Backshaw	144	107	20	20	6	153
Horsington	663	633	3	49	15	700
Marston Magna	105	88	-	22	2	112
Milborn Port	893	648	10	38	13	709
Pointington	73	54	-	11	-	65
Sandford Orcas	182	123	4	21	6	154
Stowell	55	42	1	12	-	55
Trent	192	129	-	31	2	162
HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK & COKER Hundred.						
Barwick and Stafford	135	120	1	13	-	134
Chilton Cantilo and Nether Abbas	43	27	-	16	-	43
Chinnock, East	181	161	-	23	1	185
Chinnock, Middle	27	32	-	8	1	41
Chinnock, West	111	121	-	12	4	137
Chisleborough	153	133	-	12	1	146
Closworth	107	33	61	12	-	106
Coker, East	398	350	9	37	1	397
Coker, West	346	336	-	33	7	376
Hardington Mandeville	181	140	1	15	-	156
Haselbury Plucknett	264	178	2	23	3	206
Norton-under-Hambden	199	153	-	15	29	197
Odcombe	268	227	7	24	20	278
Pendomer	77	63	-	10	-	73
Perrott, North	163	126	1	22	-	149
Sutton Bingham	42	23	1	9	-	33
HUNTSPIL-cum-PURITON Hundred.						
Huntspil	715	504	-	166	16	686
Puriton	131	170	-	31	1	202
KEYNSHAM Hundred.						
Brislington	511	300	-	55	89	444
Burnett	47	48	-	10	1	59
Charlton Queen	70	57	-	17	5	79
Chelwood	122	95	5	12	14	126
Compton Dando	212	155	1	21	4	181
Farnborough	295	263	3	26	2	294
Keynsham	800	701	-	75	65	841
Marksbury	154	118	2	26	11	157
Nempnett Thrubwell	217	129	3	19	59	210
Priston	139	133	-	17	3	153
Publow	452	391	-	19	15	425
Saltford	146	121	1	18	2	142
Stanton Drew	317	251	8	40	-	299
Stanton Prior	73	63	-	11	-	74
Thomas, St., in Pensford	61	43	-	3	2	48
Whitchurch or Filton	109	77	-	30	-	107
KILMERSDON Hundred.						
Ashwick	439	447	-	19	14	480
Babington	170	121	2	14	11	148
Buckland Denham	171	137	-	17	21	175
Hardington	29	25	-	6	5	36
Hemington	187	155	-	22	13	190
Holcombe	396	346	-	13	19	378
Kilmersdon	757	633	8	49	70	760
Radstock	318	296	3	29	52	380
Stratton on the Foss	177	146	3	18	12	179
Writhlington	94	78	-	15	10	103

SOMERSET.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
KINGSBURY, EAST, Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Chard Land, or Old Chard	1,115	545	63	86	205	899
Chard Borough	478	360	8	23	31	422
Comb, St. Nicholas	374	331	5	50	3	389
Huish Episcopi	153	152	1	33	12	198
Kingsbury Episcopi	577	489	4	86	1	580
Winsham	537	444	- -	48	10	502
KINGSBURY, WEST, Hundred.						
Ash Priors	70	58	- -	7	1	66
Bishop's Lydeard	578	568	6	63	8	645
Buckland, West	330	263	- -	40	7	310
Fitzhead	188	190	- -	18	6	214
Wellington	1,218	1,249	7	118	79	1,453
Wiveliscombe	1,194	1,104	5	119	10	1,238
MARTOCK Hundred.						
Martock	1,008	704	- -	144	9	857
MELLS and LEIGH Hundred.						
Leigh upon Mendip	367	324	4	15	46	389
Mells	649	582	- -	45	49	676
MILVERTON Hundred.						
Ashbrittle, East and West	202	234	- -	23	- -	257
Bathealton	82	53	1	18	3	75
Kittisford	56	44	- -	13	- -	57
Langford Budville	264	263	1	28	8	300
Milverton	1,070	814	91	84	80	1,069
Runnington	31	23	- -	4	- -	27
Sampford Arundel	197	166	- -	15	9	190
Stawley	125	76	7	8	12	103
Thorn, St. Margaret	105	88	- -	9	2	99
PETHERTON, NORTH, Hundred.						
Bawdrip	86	78	- -	43	6	127
Chedzoy	330	310	1	38	1	350
Chilton Trinity	51	41	1	28	- -	70
Durston	142	105	- -	20	1	126
Pawlet	221	161	2	70	11	244
Petherton, North	2,092	1,677	36	192	189	2,094
St. Michael Church	12	6	- -	2	2	10
Thurloxton	46	34	- -	8	3	45
Wembdon	229	180	- -	61	2	243
PETHERTON, SOUTH, Hundred.						
Barrington	177	180	12	23	10	225
Chaffcombe	93	79	5	9	5	98
Chillington	102	89	3	10	- -	102
Cricket, St. Thomas	36	26	- -	10	- -	36
Cudworth	51	38	- -	10	3	51
Dinnington	93	82	- -	8	1	91
Dowlish Wake	172	105	- -	15	2	122
Knowle, St. Giles	44	33	- -	9	2	44
Lopen	183	181	7	11	1	200
Petherton, South	704	694	- -	86	16	796
Seavington, St. Mary	100	80	- -	13	1	94
Seavington, St. Michael	57	59	- -	6	- -	65
Shepton Beauchamp	168	159	2	18	5	184
Whitestaunton	130	136	1	24	7	168
PITNEY Hundred.						
Langport Eastover	241	262	20	8	59	349
Muchelney	116	86	1	19	12	118
Pitney	75	58	1	12	6	77
PORTBURY Hundred.						
Abbotts Leigh	115	80	- -	34	28	142
Clapton	62	32	- -	10	10	52
Clevedon	271	164	43	48	17	272
Flaxbourton	71	51	- -	11	11	73

SOMERSET.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PORTBURY Hundred—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
George, St., or Easton in Gordano	637	459	56	36	40	591
Nailsea	568	439	60	49	19	567
Portbury	304	182	-	49	38	269
Portishead	168	124	6	23	17	170
Tickenham	95	85	-	19	2	106
Walton	66	24	-	13	10	47
Weston in Gordano	74	38	-	10	22	70
Wraxall	381	264	11	49	10	334
SOMERTON Hundred.						
Aller	316	198	1	65	12	276
Camel, West	125	95	-	29	-	124
Charlton Adam	131	99	-	12	29	140
Charlton Mackrel	170	123	-	25	47	195
Kingsdon	319	293	3	23	-	319
Long Sutton	323	255	6	52	19	332
Lydford, East	62	49	2	7	1	59
Somerton	644	525	27	68	23	643
Yeovilton	96	70	-	33	4	107
STONE Hundred.						
Ashington	47	34	-	18	2	54
Brympton	61	42	-	15	1	58
Chilthorne Dormer	107	57	-	23	22	102
Limington	123	109	-	30	16	155
Mudford	171	109	1	29	-	139
Preston	80	109	3	18	2	132
Yeovil	1,512	1,491	59	121	48	1,719
TAUNTON and TAUNTON DEAN Hundred.						
Angersleigh	none	21	-	6	-	27
Bagborough, West	177	152	1	24	-	177
Bishops Hull	473	354	43	42	12	451
Bradford	226	137	-	31	-	168
Cheddon Fitzpaine	173	123	1	18	2	144
Combe Florey	159	104	1	22	3	130
Corfe	97	82	-	10	5	97
Cothelstone	60	48	1	9	-	58
Heathfield	59	48	-	11	1	60
Hillfarrance	177	160	-	16	2	178
Kingston	790	784	-	54	11	849
Lydeard St. Lawrence	363	336	-	29	3	368
Ninehead Florey, alias Ninehead Monks	165	103	-	27	2	132
Norton Fitzwarren	226	187	9	22	9	227
Oake	145	124	3	15	-	142
Orchard Portman	52	34	-	10	2	46
Otterford	136	162	-	10	10	182
Pitminster	1,067	1,030	28	66	5	1,129
Rimpton	87	70	-	16	1	87
Ruishton	132	97	5	21	7	130
Staplegrove	296	241	-	24	6	271
Stoke St. Mary	110	99	-	15	4	118
Tolland	66	52	-	10	3	65
Trull	314	241	34	42	3	320
Wilton	251	200	1	22	58	281
Withiel Florey	59	55	-	9	15	79
TINTINHULL Hundred.						
Ilchester or Ivelchester	342	299	8	15	17	339
Kingston	84	62	2	20	-	84
Lufton	14	7	-	12	3	22
Montacute	383	288	1	31	15	335
Northover	53	39	1	10	3	53
Stoke-under-Hambdon	401	392	5	24	4	425
Thorn Coffin	56	39	-	10	7	56
Tintinhull	117	89	2	28	-	119

(*continued*)

SOMERSET.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WELLOW Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Camerton	466	277	15	30	11	333
Charterhouse Hinton	208	189	15	28	18	250
Combe Hay	93	83	-	14	3	100
Corston	162	106	-	18	23	147
Dunkerton	148	110	-	14	8	132
Englishcombe	149	78	1	23	11	113
Farleigh	102	82	-	10	10	102
Forscot	14	7	-	6	2	15
Newton St. Loe	202	160	5	21	5	191
Norton St. Phillip's	268	192	1	24	26	243
Telisford	108	95	-	10	14	119
Twerton	271	196	22	38	40	296
Wellow	346	283	1	69	3	356
WELLSFORUM Hundred.						
Andrew, St.	165	92	2	13	28	135
Binagar	61	172	-	13	5	190
Cranmore, West	140	108	1	21	3	133
Cuthbert St., Out-Parish	1,178	826	115	181	205	1,327
Cuthbert St., In-Parish	817	551	28	44	87	710
Dinder	165	132	1	15	7	155
Evercreech	604	528	15	59	4	606
Litton	178	158	1	15	1	175
Priddy	28	25	-	5	1	31
Westbury	121	81	-	42	4	127
Wookey	298	190	3	53	18	264
WHITLEY Hundred.						
Ashcott	195	146	-	27	14	187
Blackford	67	66	1	7	-	74
Butleigh	406	257	8	56	36	357
Catcott	135	94	2	20	16	132
Chilton Polden	160	73	2	26	2	103
Compton Dundon	167	125	6	31	12	174
Cossington	167	105	-	26	15	146
Edington	83	119	-	24	4	147
Greinton	39	44	-	12	2	58
High Ham	166	117	-	52	1	170
Holford	74	50	-	7	-	57
Holton	68	55	2	8	2	67
Middlezoy	175	135	1	29	10	175
Moorlinch	97	51	-	15	3	69
Othery	156	123	2	27	3	155
Pudimore Milton	70	58	-	14	-	72
Shapwick	185	133	-	41	2	176
Stawell	67	69	-	9	-	78
Street	224	119	1	49	11	180
Sutton Mallet	79	46	-	13	6	65
Walton	141	67	1	21	21	110
West Monkton	663	573	4	87	23	687
Weston Zoyland	368	312	-	51	4	367
Wheathill	20	11	-	6	1	18
Woolavington	200	128	-	40	13	181
WHITSTONE Hundred.						
Batcombe	534	474	23	40	5	542
Croscombe	279	220	3	22	7	252
Ditcheat	1,082	815	2	71	113	1,001
Doulting	434	371	-	49	20	440
Downhead	131	101	-	11	17	129
Hornblotton	97	76	-	11	1	88
Lamyatt	118	100	10	11	5	126
Pennard, East	418	353	-	50	16	419
Pilton	461	427	-	66	11	504
Pylle	131	117	3	9	-	129
Shepton Mallet	2,554	2,581	26	111	208	2,926
Stoke Lane, or Stoke Saint Michael	475	414	-	26	34	474

SOMERSET.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WILLITON & FREEMANNERS Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bicknoller	94	65	-	18	4	87
Brompton Ralph	205	162	12	27	26	227
Brompton Regis	566	519	9	43	11	582
Brushford	204	181	-	20	3	204
Chipstable	186	138	13	16	3	170
Clatworthy	241	220	-	22	6	248
Crowcombe	268	249	2	24	17	292
Decuman's, St.	934	929	9	48	15	1,001
Doddington	23	16	-	6	1	23
Dulverton	590	415	-	42	68	525
Elworthy	117	104	-	9	3	116
Exton	195	104	30	18	44	196
Halse	199	181	-	19	9	209
Hawkridge	42	27	-	5	4	36
Huish Champflower	253	191	1	22	16	230
Kilton	58	44	-	10	-	54
Kilve	118	67	-	12	11	90
Lilstock	38	29	1	11	-	41
Monksilver	144	137	-	14	-	151
Nether Stowey	203	207	-	33	-	240
Nettlecombe	211	206	4	24	2	236
Old Cleeve	601	506	1	49	24	580
Quantoxhead, East	84	84	3	13	14	114
Quantoxhead, West	89	72	-	13	1	86
Raddington	61	52	-	9	4	65
Sampford Brett	129	101	-	16	-	117
Skilgate	148	133	-	12	2	147
Stogumber	941	767	29	68	77	941
Upton	178	140	7	22	-	169
Winsford	523	318	38	28	5	389
Withypool	94	94	-	7	6	107
WINTERSTOKE Hundred:						
Axbridge	367	276	64	15	27	382
Badgworth	257	143	7	49	49	248
Banwell	888	741	23	91	7	862
Blagdon	473	357	8	46	20	431
Bleadon	231	137	1	40	2	180
Charterhouse	35	32	-	9	3	44
Chedder	397	357	4	71	42	474
Christin	43	27	1	7	5	40
Churchill	300	235	2	30	9	276
Compton Bishop	253	223	5	34	8	270
Congresbury	481	360	5	81	13	459
Harptree, East	221	213	-	29	13	255
Hutton	222	176	1	20	7	204
Kenn	101	56	6	15	1	78
Kewstoke	207	220	-	39	14	273
Lockinge	69	42	2	19	2	65
Loxton	42	14	-	21	5	40
Puxton	85	60	-	13	10	83
Rodney Stoke	59	24	1	17	1	43
Rowberrow	111	95	-	9	11	115
Shipham	194	154	2	11	20	187
Uphill	107	79	-	20	2	101
Weston-super-Mare	170	117	4	15	38	174
Wick, St. Lawrence	126	103	5	33	3	144
Winscombe	492	484	1	59	29	573
Worle	174	131	6	38	4	179
Yatton	741	633	9	99	17	758
BATH City.						
James, St.	2,160	1,138	2	192	419	1,751
Michael, St.	1,588	938	11	286	374	1,609
Peter and Paul, St.	1,221	597	4	248	328	1,177

SOMERSET.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BRIDGEWATER Borough.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bridgewater	2,094	1,954	42	224	81	2,301
TAUNTON Borough.						
James, St.	1,237	824	28	85	- -	937
Mary Magdalen, St.	3,196	2,663	90	154	225	3,132
TOTALS £.	158,773	124,699	2,790	17,329	10,449	155,267

County of Southampton.

ALTON, North Division: ALTON Hundred.						
ALRESFORD, NEW	459	578	6	40	67	691
Alton	1,133	1,082	3	113	23	1,221
Binstead	579	499	- -	72	40	611
Bramshott	336	235	- -	49	20	304
Chawton	261	185	- -	35	33	253
Dorkenfield	125	111	- -	5	2	118
Froyle	314	262	- -	63	83	408
Greatham	97	100	1	14	- -	115
Hartley Mauditt	99	88	- -	23	- -	111
Holybourne	182	138	- -	22	1	161
Kingsley	370	253	6	25	3	287
Neatham	45	44	- -	16	- -	60
Worldham, East	118	49	- -	26	11	86
Worldham, West	77	60	- -	9	- -	69
BISHOP'S SUTTON Hundred.						
Bighton	182	190	4	17	20	231
Bishop's Sutton	344	374	4	41	39	458
Bramdean	179	144	- -	18	19	181
Headley	655	525	9	33	82	649
Ropley	809	651	3	45	63	762
Tisted, West	182	68	2	16	57	143
SELBOURN Hundred.						
Empshott	40	37	1	7	4	49
Farringdon	282	236	- -	32	9	277
Hawkley	179	149	1	25	2	177
Newton Vallence	182	173	- -	27	1	201
Selbourne	349	354	- -	61	48	463
Tisted, East	139	124	1	27	- -	152
ALTON, South Division: EAST MEON Hundred.						
Ambersham, North	93	100	- -	7	- -	107
Ambersham, South	51	59	- -	15	1	75
East Meon	1,136	876	13	124	- -	1,013
Froxfield	359	281	- -	57	- -	338
Steep	371	311	7	43	7	368
FINCH DEAN Hundred.						
Blendworth	183	161	5	19	2	187
Buriton, Nurstead & Weston	550	395	30	110	26	561
Catherington	686	631	11	60	74	776
Chalton	145	127	4	10	8	149
Clanville	156	141	4	11	1	157
Idsworth	524	421	5	29	2	457
Petersfield	390	407	4	29	37	477
Sheet	159	101	- -	34	4	139
ANDOVER Division: ANDOVER Hundred.						
Abbots, Ann	408	352	1	59	2	414
Amport	391	314	1	52	71	438
Andover	2,217	2,149	44	- -	336	2,529
Appleshaw	120	134	1	16	- -	151

187

SOUTHAMPTON.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
ANDOVER Division—*continued.* ANDOVER Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Clatford, Upper	278	270	2	28	1	301
Enham Knights	54	65	- -	11	12	88
Foxcott	59	54	- -	17	9	80
Fyfield	106	70	1	15	15	101
Grately	64	46	- -	18	- -	64
Kimpton	292	194	6	30	- -	230
Monkston	104	78	1	17	27	123
Penton Mewsey	144	139	- -	15	- -	154
Quarley	112	70	1	12	22	105
Thruxton	114	71	5	18	17	111
Tidworth, South	131	113	- -	23	2	138
Weyhill & Penton Grafton	195	170	- -	42	36	248
BARTON STACEY Hundred.						
Barton Stacey	232	345	24	47	- -	416
Colemore	80	56	- -	10	- -	66
Headbourn Worthy	154	101	- -	29	1	131
Kingsworthy	301	173	- -	33	30	236
Pamber	336	319	- -	16	1	336
Prior's Dean	121	87	1	14	- -	102
KING'S SOMBOURN Hundred.						
Ashley	38	45	1	11	- -	57
Farley, Chamberlayne	173	154	2	17	- -	173
Leckford Abbots	267	228	3	35	- -	266
Longstock	316	318	1	45	- -	364
Romsey Extra	1,392	1,384	11	144	9	1,548
Romsey Infra	934	754	4	206	4	968
Sombourn, King's	1,009	884	7	72	15	978
Sombourn, Little	163	106	2	12	63	183
Stockbridge	399	273	32	26	3	334
Timsbury	207	173	17	27	- -	217
THORNGATE Hundred.						
Bossington	25	17	- -	13	- -	30
Broughton	353	293	18	58	- -	369
Dean, East	90	118	1	16	- -	135
Frenchmore	25	13	1	2	6	22
Lockerley	223	169	9	31	- -	209
Mottisfont	276	301	1	48	- -	350
Sherfield English	185	159	1	24	- -	184
Shipton	276	131	4	35	41	211
Tytherley, East	198	205	2	23	17	247
Tytherley, West	245	209	1	33	- -	243
Wallop, Nether	381	406	1	86	211	704
Wallop, Over	306	150	18	52	55	275
Wellow, East, and Embley	96	67	1	23	- -	91
WHERWELL Hundred.						
Bullington	44	44	- -	18	1	63
Goodworth Clatford	319	287	- -	31	1	319
Longparish	380	459	- -	52	54	565
Tufton or Tuckington	39	39	- -	- -	- -	39
Wherwell and Westover	464	446	5	46	1	498
BASINGSTOKE Division: BASINGSTOKE Hundred.						
Basing	903	815	1	82	21	919
Basingstoke	1,845	1,310	20	173	362	1,865
Bramley	372	338	- -	41	4	383
Cliddesden	337	319	1	17	- -	337
Eastrop	37	54	- -	12	- -	66
Mapplederwell	92	94	1	10	- -	105
Nately Scures	178	159	- -	15	1	175
Newnham	232	220	- -	19	17	256
Sherborne, St. John	439	345	64	50	1	460
Steventon	167	116	- -	24	- -	140
Tunworth	113	100	- -	12	- -	112
Up Nately	81	30	1	16	- -	47
Winslade and Kempshott	160	129	- -	18	3	150

SOUTHAMPTON.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BASINGSTOKE Division—*cont*^{d}.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
BENTLEY Liberty.						
Bentley	387	391	3	45	1	440
BERMONDSPIT Hundred.						
Dummer	313	291	-	24	-	315
Ellisfield	47	36	-	5	-	41
Farleigh Wallop	115	79	-	16	1	96
Herriard	399	340	1	28	26	395
Nutley	86	64	-	14	8	86
Preston Candover	415	310	-	33	76	419
Upton Gray	214	185	1	33	2	221
Warnborough	340	295	2	41	29	367
CRONDALL Hundred.						
Aldershott	210	210	34	23	31	298
Cove	184	80	5	16	82	183
Crondall	1,150	1,077	-	118	51	1,246
Farnborough	130	101	9	18	-	128
Hawley	321	266	1	27	27	321
Long Sutton	174	238	-	30	-	268
Yately	246	172	22	32	37	263
HOLDSHOTT Hundred.						
Eversley	351	266	-	28	6	300
Bramhill	167	114	31	17	-	162
Hartley Westpall	191	170	-	26	22	218
Heckfield	386	330	2	43	11	386
Mattingley	223	157	7	23	9	196
Mortimer, West	195	140	-	17	2	159
Silchester	294	228	-	25	26	279
Stratfieldsaye	318	295	-	64	9	368
Stratfield Turgis	123	133	-	17	10	160
MITCHELDEVER Hundred.						
Mitcheldever	531	489	-	82	4	575
Northington	210	152	1	24	21	198
Popham	105	72	-	17	-	89
Stratton, East	187	128	-	28	1	157
ODIHAM Hundred.						
Bentworth	313	210	1	51	92	354
Dogmersfield	168	96	1	22	-	119
Elvetham	149	157	3	21	1	182
Grewell	135	109	-	13	1	123
Hartley Wintney	382	338	6	52	7	403
Lasham	178	129	-	16	1	146
Liss	391	258	2	40	82	382
Odiham	1,261	1,235	15	154	17	1,421
Rotherwick	197	173	-	26	3	202
Shalden	60	49	-	16	-	65
Sherfield-upon-Loddon	523	344	3	42	80	469
Weston Patrick	124	106	1	12	-	119
Winchfield	146	128	3	22	-	153
FAWLEY Division; BOUNTISBOROUGH Hundred.						
Itchin Abbots	207	154	1	23	5	183
Itchin Stoke	256	215	-	29	33	277
Swarraton	5	14	-	3	-	17
BUDDLESGATE Hundred.						
Chilbolton	282	220	1	28	-	249
Compton	126	107	13	17	2	139
Crawley	239	196	7	39	2	244
Houghton Drayton	426	310	10	32	-	352
Hunton	75	64	-	8	-	72
Hursley	389	330	-	95	1	426
Littleton	37	27	-	10	1	38
Milbrook	761	471	27	115	341	954
Mitchel Marsh	840	765	1	53	5	824

489

SOUTHAMPTON.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BUDDLESGATE Hundred—*cont*ᵈ.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Nursling or Nutshalling	334	309	3	39	5	356
Otterbourne	270	267	1	25	26	319
Sparsholt	265	198	32	36	-	266
Stoke Charity	98	71	-	22	-	93
Week	68	55	-	15	1	71
Wonston	504	483	-	56	3	542
FAWLEY Hundred.						
Alresford, Old	604	505	1	28	99	633
Avington	62	23	1	25	14	63
Beaworth	86	107	1	8	11	127
Bishopstoke	424	288	2	59	6	355
Cheriton	223	209	1	18	37	265
Chilcombe	90	105	3	28	-	136
Easton	264	230	2	46	1	279
Exton	311	207	1	29	49	286
Hinton Ampner	371	293	2	25	61	381
Kilmeston	107	100	18	20	14	152
Martyr Worthy	292	262	-	25	-	287
Medstead	237	188	-	35	36	259
Morestead	81	50	1	9	-	60
Ovington	137	107	1	19	6	133
Owslebury	430	369	6	51	3	429
Privett	105	98	-	18	-	116
Titchbourne	378	364	-	21	41	426
Twyford	610	496	12	73	14	595
West Meon	385	278	1	34	78	391
Wield	173	196	-	20	3	219
Winnall	46	30	-	9	1	40
MAINSBOROUGH Hundred.						
Candover Brown	311	248	7	18	22	295
Candover Chilton	135	122	1	22	10	155
Woodmancott	23	13	-	9	1	23
MANSBRIDGE Hundred.						
Baddesly, North	60	50	1	17	-	68
Botley	399	234	2	23	134	393
Chilworth	68	47	-	8	22	77
Hamble or Hamble-en-le-Rice	143	81	1	13	55	150
Hound	237	158	-	34	125	317
Stoneham, North	381	284	1	50	142	477
Stoneham, South	1,122	653	3	151	444	1,251
KINGSCLERE Division: CHUTELEY Hundred.						
Church Oakley	129	139	-	17	-	156
Hannington	171	145	-	20	1	166
Monk Sherbourne	460	403	-	48	6	457
Wootton, St. Lawrence	837	692	1	50	69	812
Worting	92	82	-	18	-	100
EVINGAR Hundred.						
Ashmansworth	159	150	-	16	1	167
Baughurst	163	149	-	18	1	168
Burghclere	580	447	7	64	8	526
Freefolk Manor	110	81	1	11	-	93
Highclere	287	254	5	28	3	290
Hurstborne Priors	449	354	-	31	7	392
Itchingswell	260	182	4	26	64	276
Mary St. Bourne	697	677	2	91	-	770
Newtown	133	124	1	8	2	135
Whitchurch	903	619	3	69	54	745
Woodhay, East	1,314	798	2	62	156	1,018
KINGSCLERE Hundred.						
Ewhurst	7	2	1	4	-	7
Kingsclere	1,356	1,288	2	134	-	1,424
Sidmonton	154	129	-	26	1	156
Woolverton	83	73	-	17	1	91

SOUTHAMPTON.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
KINGSCLERE Division—*cont^d.*						
OVERTON Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ash	276	183	1	18	5	207
Bradley	79	68	-	10	1	79
Dean	136	72	2	22	-	96
Laverstoke	57	42	1	13	1	57
Overton	693	545	1	82	15	643
Tadley	366	302	48	12	-	362
Waltham, North	234	260	1	26	17	304
PASTROW Hundred.						
Combe	99	58	-	19	1	78
Crux Easton	22	24	-	10	-	34
Faccombe	150	131	-	21	-	152
Hurstborne Tarrant	335	570	11	44	7	632
Linkenholt	55	39	-	7	-	46
Tangley	133	142	-	16	1	159
Vernham Dean	392	350	26	29	1	406
Woodcott	93	90	1	16	-	107
NEW FOREST, East Division.						
BEAULIEU Liberty.						
Beaulieu	805	822	-	34	-	856
DIBDEN Liberty.						
Dibden	181	113	-	29	11	153
LYMINGTON Liberty.						
Lymington	1,794	1,100	116	88	520	1,824
NEW FOREST Hundred.						
Biston Closes, alias Burley	98	84	4	5	-	93
Boldre	938	644	10	108	411	1,173
Brockenhurst	363	236	8	34	155	433
Exbury and Leap	130	111	-	24	19	154
Lyndhurst	321	347	9	28	6	390
Minstead	475	474	3	44	2	523
REDBRIDGE Hundred.						
Bramshaw, part of	148	192	2	16	36	246
Eling	1,981	1,476	37	131	40	1,684
NEW FOREST, West Division.						
BREAMORE Liberty.						
Breamore	524	409	-	50	50	509
CHRISTCHURCH Hundred.						
Christchurch	2,361	1,874	30	252	54	2,210
Hordle	302	212	21	26	130	389
Milford	862	645	19	104	276	1,044
Milton	867	441	4	73	321	839
Sopley	707	581	13	61	22	677
FORDINGBRIDGE Hundred.						
Charford, North	86	41	1	12	-	54
Charford, South	55	35	1	13	-	49
Ellingham	180	177	2	33	55	267
Fordingbridge	1,719	1,408	75	113	50	1,646
Hale	94	82	1	11	-	94
Ibsley	114	104	-	16	1	121
Rockbourne	222	180	1	30	11	222
RINGWOOD Hundred.						
Burley Ville	94	84	3	5	2	94
Harbridge	159	134	-	40	1	175
Ringwood	1,585	1,648	16	246	22	1,932
WESTOVER Liberty.						
Holdenhurst	362	264	7	46	29	346

SOUTHAMPTON.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PORTSDOWN Division: ALVERSTOKE and GOSPORT Liberties.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Alverstoke Parish and Gosport Town	3,290	2,448	63	272	506	3,289
BISHOP'S WALTHAM Hundred.						
Bishop's Waltham	1,088	904	12	137	262	1,315
Bursledon	150	75	2	13	57	147
Droxford	1,011	657	1	91	195	944
Durley	197	148	2	21	41	212
Fawley	472	639	16	80	31	766
St. Mary Extra	200	120	4	27	87	238
Upham	288	177	12	22	61	272
BOSMERE Hundred.						
Hayling, North	266	196	1	24	1	222
Hayling, South	454	375	4	35	4	418
Warblington	867	744	10	62	30	846
FAREHAM Hundred.						
Fareham	2,052	883	18	212	968	2,081
HAMBLEDON Hundred.						
Hambledon	1,169	742	3	91	492	1,328
HAVANT Liberty.						
Havant	852	777	5	78	8	868
MEONSTOKE Hundred.						
Corhampton	143	85	- -	19	34	138
Meonstoke	78	86	- -	19	54	159
Soberton	434	416	1	59	149	625
Wornford	372	272	4	36	70	382
PORTSDOWN Hundred.						
Bedhampton	527	382	6	36	6	430
Boarhunt	118	107	1	19	1	128
Farlington	646	411	2	44	47	504
Portchester	297	169	2	51	88	310
Southwick	454	228	2	63	85	378
Widley	256	89	- -	36	101	226
Wimering	656	307	- -	90	146	543
TITCHFIELD Hundred.						
Rowner	66	27	- -	24	28	79
Titchfield	2,398	2,164	23	364	39	2,590
Wickham	549	229	46	69	118	462
ISLE OF WIGHT Division: EAST MEDINA Liberty.						
Arreton	1,275	1,217	- -	98	5	1,320
Binstead	149	140	- -	9	- -	149
Bonchurch	43	36	- -	7	- -	43
Brading	1,492	1,328	- -	118	7	1,453
Godshill	1,216	1,158	- -	69	4	1,231
Helen's, Saint	286	254	7	27	- -	288
Lawrence, Saint	51	44	- -	3	- -	47
Newchurch	1,960	1,535	- -	121	27	1,683
Newport	1,484	1,281	60	81	57	1,479
Niton	210	211	- -	21	1	233
Shanklin	71	59	- -	7	1	67
Whippingham	730	659	- -	87	13	759
Whitwell	223	203	- -	28	1	232
Wooton	160	151	- -	9	- -	160
Yaverland	91	86	- -	11	- -	97
WEST MEDINA Liberty.						
Brixton	400	365	- -	37	- -	402
Brook	150	122	- -	9	- -	131

(continued)

SOUTHAMPTON.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
ISLE OF WHITE Division—*continued.*						
WEST MEDINA Liberty—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Calbourne	549	517	- -	50	3	570
Carisbrooke	1,347	1,320	- -	116	54	1,490
Chale	408	391	- -	32	1	424
Freshwater	477	432	- -	49	15	496
Gatcomb	202	182	- -	30	2	214
Kingston	69	37	- -	17	- -	54
Mottiston	74	53	- -	10	- -	63
Nicholas, St.	220	199	- -	17	6	222
Northwood	1,357	1,036	- -	122	29	1,187
Shalfleet	860	869	- -	51	3	923
Shorwell	531	509	- -	50	3	562
Thorley	118	97	- -	20	1	118
Yarmouth	120	110	- -	9	22	141
CITY OF WINCHESTER.						
Bartholomew, St., Hyde	359	306	- -	33	27	366
Lawrence, St.	198	137	- -	62	1	200
Mary, St., Kalendar	446	323	25	77	15	440
Maurice, St.	611	571	6	- -	58	635
Peter, St., Colebrook	191	138	2	32	6	178
Thomas, St., and Clement's, St.	949	749	26	187	14	976
LIBERTY of the SOKE, East and West.						
Faith, St., or West Sparkfield	77	64	- -	43	2	109
John, St., near Winchester	202	155	7	50	7	219
Michael, St., near Winchester	387	329	5	23	10	367
Milland	90	62	- -	38	4	104
Peter, St., Cheesehill	258	199	7	44	5	255
Swithin, St., Little	58	42	- -	13	3	58
PORTSMOUTH Borough.						
Portsea Liberty	12,657	10,844	166	458	368	11,836
Thomas, St.	3,443	2,862	47	275	187	3,371
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON.						
Town and County of the Town United Parishes	8,842	6,276	241	1,481	1,088	9,086
TOTALS £.	151,240	123,840	2,105	15,597	13,297	154,839

Stafford.

CUTTLESTONE, East, Hundred.						
ACTON, Trussel & Bednall	155	55	26	6	28	115
Baswick and Walton	61	64	2	14	7	87
Brewood	968	785	21	81	64	951
Brockton	31	10	- -	6	- -	16
Cannock	499	373	23	22	71	489
Castle Church	450	254	24	28	47	353
Cheslyn Hay	156	160	- -	5	- -	165
Coppenhall	74	50	- -	6	4	60
Dunston	96	27	17	10	44	98
Essington	149	96	4	7	47	154
Featherstone	18	4	- -	3	5	12
Hatherton	203	75	66	8	25	174
Hilton	25	15	2	5	5	27
Huntington	65	47	1	5	2	55
Kinvaston	14	7	- -	1	- -	8
Penkridge	605	635	- -	62	90	787
Rugeley	719	538	82	36	35	691
Saredon, Great and Little	146	117	- -	12	17	146

STAFFORD.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CUTTLESTONE, East, Hd.—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Shareshill	58	14	3	5	40	62
Wyrley, Great	230	149	32	10	37	228
CUTTLESTONE, West, Hundred.						
Blymhill and Brincton	321	195	1	18	53	267
Bradley	360	354	6	25	24	409
Church Eaton	543	454	82	27	- -	563
Forton	327	203	3	21	105	332
Gnosall	681	789	- -	53	39	881
Haughton	135	94	4	10	26	134
Lapley and Wheaton Aston	350	193	2	21	75	291
Norbury	209	96	6	10	80	192
Sheriff Hales	392	352	10	29	21	412
Stretton	90	73	3	11	3	90
Weston Jones	64	48	- -	7	2	57
Weston-under-Lizard	130	76	2	17	6	101
OFFLOW, North, Hundred.						
Alrewas	354	303	- -	19	31	353
Anslow	110	89	2	9	10	110
Barton-under-Needwood	424	340	13	34	16	403
Branson	148	48	15	25	55	143
Burton Extra	526	416	23	19	68	526
Burton-upon-Trent	1,440	1,111	89	35	299	1,534
Clifton Campville & Haunton	267	209	2	27	22	260
Curborough and Elmhurst	157	126	1	15	13	155
Draycott	138	186	3	13	15	217
Dunstall	169	120	- -	17	10	147
Edingale	64	56	- -	6	4	66
Fisherwick	87	112	3	11	1	127
Fradley	116	102	1	11	2	116
Hamstall Ridware	192	149	1	18	2	170
Hanbury	310	265	2	21	22	310
Harlaston	83	76	- -	10	- -	86
Hasleour	- -	- -	- -	4	4	8
Horninglow	230	162	3	23	91	279
King's Bromley	309	278	3	23	5	309
Marchington	86	57	- -	18	23	98
Marchington Woodlands	40	45	- -	15	22	82
Mavesyn Ridware	251	179	12	17	51	259
Newborough	239	220	32	21	15	288
Orgreave	64	52	2	5	- -	59
Pipe Ridware	30	16	- -	5	12	33
Rolleston	116	90	10	16	- -	116
Streethay	78	43	4	6	5	58
Stretton	115	67	- -	12	39	118
Tatenhill	162	119	3	17	44	183
Thorpe Constantine	45	33	- -	4	9	46
Tutbury	395	355	3	26	35	419
Whittington	290	252	6	20	6	284
Wicknor	49	34	- -	13	2	49
Yoxhall and Hoarcross	557	551	87	32	64	734
OFFLOW, South, Hundred.						
Aldridge	320	232	5	34	54	325
Armitage and Handsacre	357	289	43	17	7	356
Barr, Great	273	276	3	36	83	398
Bentley	83	53	- -	10	42	105
Burntwood	189	159	7	18	26	210
Canwell	28	23	- -	3	1	27
Darlaston	1,579	1,319	37	23	26	1,405
Drayton Bassett	189	192	2	21	2	217
Elford	342	208	3	19	59	289
Farewell with Charley	61	43	2	9	1	55
Fazeley	898	763	6	37	21	827
Hammerwick	84	56	- -	7	9	72
Handsworth	1,651	1,357	9	92	194	1,652
Harborne	584	167	7	45	171	390

STAFFORD.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
OFFLOW, South, Hundred—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hints	151	134	-	14	6	154
Litchfield Close	139	147	1	-	8	156
Longdon	486	375	10	36	89	510
Norton Cranes and Little Wyrley	116	72	2	13	10	97
Pelsall	107	82	2	5	38	127
Pipehill	*79	61	5	13	5	84
Rushall	216	168	10	18	42	238
Sherstone	*961	607	52	118	177	954
Statfold	No levy	-	-	3	4	7
Swinfen and Packington	86	79	1	8	-	88
Tamworth	914	1,005	31	34	69	1,139
Tipton alias Tibbington	2,210	1,944	64	46	368	2,422
Wall	20	6	-	7	4	17
Walsall	1,123	1,116	34	8	214	1,372
Walsall Foreign	1,848	1,955	71	1	208	2,235
Wednesbury	1,220	1,221	122	35	62	1,440
Wednesfield	381	357	11	4	53	425
Weeford	81	67	-	14	-	81
Westbromwich	2,483	1,350	112	67	740	2,269
Wigginton	424	383	1	34	1	419
Willenhall	1,012	716	80	23	114	933
PIREHILL, North, Hundred.						
Adbaston	314	268	16	28	27	339
Ashley	203	168	3	16	28	215
Audley	1,003	742	8	72	246	1,068
Balterley	169	128	5	9	28	170
Betley	192	97	5	16	50	168
Biddulph	387	237	13	26	112	388
Burslem	5,629	3,978	72	122	1,008	5,180
Chapel and Hill Chorlton	143	93	3	12	52	160
Eccleshall	816	864	202	117	-	1,183
Keele	366	264	22	24	55	365
Madeley	411	307	10	38	38	393
Maer	175	155	6	13	22	196
Muckleston	459	425	15	19	-	459
Norton-in-the-Moors	684	610	3	28	102	743
Offley, High	233	173	12	16	12	213
Standon	191	137	-	22	50	209
Stoke-upon-Trent	10,184	5,460	186	316	3,094	9,056
Swinnerton	401	222	13	51	46	332
Trentham	1,095	1,025	32	69	248	1,374
Tirley	377	347	5	29	9	390
Whitmore	140	111	-	12	-	123
Woolstanton	2,936	1,943	111	107	330	2,491
PIREHILL, South, Hundred.						
Barlaston	159	96	3	16	26	141
Blithfield with Newton	181	140	4	19	24	187
Bromley Abbots	436	250	26	49	64	389
Chebsey	124	80	3	22	26	131
Coldnorton	44	16	-	11	17	44
Colton	185	258	71	18	25	372
Colwick	813	532	20	52	149	753
Ellenhall	146	122	-	10	24	156
Fradswell	114	113	-	8	3	124
Gayton	117	85	-	10	22	117
Hopton and Coton	167	119	2	23	6	150
Ingestry	120	111	-	9	-	120
Marston	116	52	25	12	5	94
Millwich	227	201	14	14	43	272
Ronton Abbey	15	11	-	4	-	15
Ronton, P.	85	64	18	8	-	90
Salt and Enson	182	147	11	13	5	176
Sandon	262	246	1	12	3	262
Seighford	275	183	6	36	24	249
Stafford, St. Mary	1,143	836	10	30	162	1,038
Stone	2,456	2,123	26	165	325	2,639
Stowe and Chartley Holme	426	348	42	36	31	457
Tixall	62	58	-	16	4	78

495

STAFFORD.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PIREHILL, South, Hundred—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Weston-upon-Trent	110	58	6	11	9	84
Whitgreave	66	39	11	9	-	59
SEISDON, North, Hundred.						
Bilston	*2,785	2,346	92	232	146	2,816
Bushbury	281	179	19	27	113	338
Himley	140	119	2	15	24	160
Kingswinford	2,168	1,979	137	118	770	3,004
Oaken	102	90	-	5	5	100
Penn, Lower	51	29	-	9	-	38
Penn, Upper	121	91	3	17	13	124
Rowley Regis	1,103	1,119	-	32	36	1,187
Sedgley	2,488	2,149	26	131	286	2,592
Wolverhampton	4,317	3,913	218	170	366	4,667
SEISDON, South, Hundred.						
Amblecoat	679	584	82	17	46	729
Arley, Over	173	132	4	18	18	172
Bobbington	187	116	3	15	12	146
Broom	61	32	2	11	6	51
Clent	387	297	36	22	64	419
Codsall	284	233	7	19	22	281
Enville	535	394	5	32	13	444
Kinfare, or Kinver	539	446	13	37	117	613
Pattingham	No levy -	185	1	19	28	233
Pattishull	55	46	1	6	-	53
Tettenhall	934	807	12	82	107	1,008
Trysull with Seisdon	207	166	12	19	2	199
Wombourne with Orton Liberty	351	272	11	34	78	395
TOTMONSLOW, North, Hundred.						
Alstonefield	175	127	55	13	-	195
Blackwood and Croborough	166	157	2	11	-	170
Blore with Swinscoe	125	89	4	8	9	110
Bradnop	192	143	2	17	21	183
Cauldon or Calton in Blore	15	8	1	2	4	15
Cauldon (Parish)	163	117	-	8	30	155
Caverswall	191	135	14	13	59	221
Cheddleton and Basford	490	413	5	27	58	503
Cunsall	66	38	2	6	14	60
Dilhorn	500	393	31	16	67	507
Endon Longsdon & Stanley	332	287	1	29	1	318
Fairfieldhead	454	348	53	13	39	453
Forsbrooke	402	278	36	11	42	367
Grindon (Parish)	152	86	43	12	2	143
Grindon (Town)	178	79	81	12	3	175
Heathy Lee	272	227	5	9	25	266
Heaton	173	149	-	11	21	181
Hollingsclough	188	118	11	3	44	176
Horton and Horton Hay	161	141	4	14	-	159
Ilam, Casterton & Throwley	82	40	16	-	27	83
Kingsley with Whiston	237	151	18	21	47	237
Leeke Frith	353	283	2	26	38	349
Leeke and Lowe	1,390	1,023	18	52	242	1,335
Longnor	235	184	18	5	14	221
Okeover	45	26	-	5	9	40
Onecote	348	322	1	17	8	348
Quarnford	99	120	1	2	5	128
Rushton James	148	136	-	7	4	147
Rushton Spencer	211	144	28	9	18	199
Tittisworth	94	68	9	9	9	95
Warnslow and Elkstones	285	260	15	12	-	287
Weston Coyney and Hulme	221	159	14	19	29	221
TOTMONSLOW, South, Hundred.						
Alveton	300	290	13	18	27	348
Bradley	47	41	-	6	-	47

STAFFORD.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
TOTMONSLOW, South, Hundred —*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bramshall	110	91	7	12	- -	110
Butterton	291	152	152	10	23	337
Calton in Mayfield, P.	38	29	2	2	5	38
Calton in Waterfall, P.	22	14	- -	3	5	22
Calwick	90	65	2	10	7	84
Cheadle	1,070	896	26	59	47	1,028
Checkley and Tean	814	501	22	48	225	796
Cotton	219	177	1	9	29	216
Denstone	79	64	2	7	7	80
Draycott-in-the-Moor	228	192	13	10	13	228
Ellastone	113	136	- -	8	6	150
Farley	171	136	23	11	- -	170
Field	18	6	- -	9	1	16
Gratwich	11	16	- -	6	1	23
Great Yate with Croxden	154	104	1	11	46	162
Ipstones	465	384	- -	24	56	464
Kingston	179	118	2	14	26	160
Leigh	343	258	41	34	25	358
Mayfield	146	103	16	18	16	153
Prestwood	22	10	2	3	8	23
Ramshorn	72	62	- -	10	- -	72
Rocester	190	145	1	33	33	212
Rudyard and Caudery	38	30	1	5	2	38
Sheen	93	63	- -	12	2	77
Stanton	130	86	35	8	3	132
Uttoxeter	1,062	989	15	122	172	1,298
Waterfall	146	103	16	11	14	144
Wetton	217	151	26	13	7	197
Woodhouses	10	8	- -	1	2	11
Wootton	81	71	- -	8	20	99
LITCHFIELD CITY.						
Chad, St.	606	510	28	- -	68	606
Mary, St.	686	495	84	- -	105	684
Michael, St.	401	380	9	- -	48	437
BOROUGH of Newcastle-under-Lyne	1,551	1,281	65	68	296	1,710
TOTALS £.	107,504	83,817	4,297	5,924	15,967	110,005

County of Suffolk.

BABERGH Hundred.						
ACTON	467	439	6	36	3	484
Alpheton	99	82	- -	17	- -	99
Assington	345	260	- -	64	101	425
Boxford	368	357	5	34	9	405
Boxted	186	140	2	17	1	160
Brent Eleigh	135	100	6	28	- -	134
Bures, St. Mary	532	534	- -	45	14	593
Cavendish	768	706	13	39	16	774
Chilton	112	69	- -	19	5	93
Cockfield	448	392	8	47	11	458
Cornard Magna	412	327	- -	31	2	360
Cornard Parva	259	232	6	21	3	262
Edwardstone	302	220	- -	33	61	314
Glemsford	702	694	23	26	116	859
Groton	246	226	6	16	7	255
Hartes	418	391	- -	27	- -	418

497

SUFFOLK.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BABERGH Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Lavenham	1,047	1,001	18	46	16	1,081
Lawshall	693	523	- -	30	8	561
Melford, Long	1,786	1,271	9	138	331	1,749
Milden	104	91	- -	21	8	120
Monks Eleigh	305	261	- -	27	17	305
Nayland	285	301	14	27	11	353
Newton	231	187	- -	23	8	218
Polsted	534	437	50	51	4	542
Preston	212	182	2	23	3	210
Shimpling	399	338	- -	28	33	399
Somerton	43	20	- -	13	8	41
Stansted	262	124	2	17	89	232
Stoke juxta Nayland	721	651	2	72	26	751
Waldingfield Magna	534	445	- -	33	7	485
Waldingfield Parva	210	160	- -	22	2	184
Wiston, alias Wissington	153	154	- -	26	2	182
BLACKBOURN Hundred.						
Ashfield Magna	182	116	- -	23	24	163
Badwell Ash	336	221	2	28	11	262
Bardwell	570	528	- -	40	2	570
Barnham	89	89	- -	28	1	118
Barningham	140	117	5	32	- -	154
Coney Weston	122	94	- -	22	2	118
Culford	202	170	- -	18	14	202
Elmswell	311	308	6	41	- -	355
Euston	124	103	- -	19	1	123
Fakenham Magna	66	50	- -	17	- -	67
Hepworth	290	154	10	24	2	190
Hinderclay	296	255	- -	21	20	296
Honington	98	72	- -	20	7	99
Hopton	157	129	2	19	7	157
Hunston	73	66	3	20	1	90
Ingham	135	81	2	12	- -	95
Ixworth	642	566	4	34	29	633
Ixworth Thorpe	41	27	- -	13	19	59
Knettishall	21	9	- -	7	2	18
Langham	205	195	- -	15	5	215
Livermere Parva	229	194	- -	8	27	229
Norton, St. Andrew	446	282	6	39	14	341
Rickenhall Inferior	579	532	31	33	- -	596
Sapiston	127	110	- -	16	1	127
Stanton	588	516	- -	51	- -	567
Stowlangtoft	110	89	- -	15	3	107
Stow, West	62	45	- -	7	5	57
Thelnetham	442	287	22	26	11	346
Troston	224	187	- -	15	3	205
Walsham-le-Willows	784	751	3	46	13	813
Wattisfield	271	246	- -	23	27	296
Weston Market	156	145	- -	17	8	170
Wordwell	48	37	- -	13	- -	50
BLYTHING Hundred.						
Aldringham	110	107	2	7	2	118
Benacre	160	136	1	19	6	162
Blythburgh	583	521	4	29	31	585
Blythford	182	157	1	19	- -	177
Bramfield	412	359	2	49	3	413
Bramton	251	183	2	40	10	235
Chediston	360	272	3	61	34	370
Cookley	236	182	3	30	21	236
Covehithe, alias North Ales	115	104	- -	10	2	116
Cove, South	120	107	2	11	- -	120
Cratfield	344	268	1	50	26	345
Darsham	190	140	5	42	3	190
Dunwich	119	115	- -	- -	4	119
Easton Bavents	2	- -	- -	3	- -	3
Frostenden	159	135	- -	20	2	157

SUFFOLK.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BLYTHING Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Halesworth	559	448	6	62	40	556
Haveningham	231	193	2	35	1	231
Henham	95	85	-	11	4	100
Henstead	179	176	2	36	-	214
Holton	203	144	2	23	31	200
Huntingfield	401	366	2	39	12	419
Knodishall	151	130	2	25	2	159
Leiston	342	257	4	37	14	312
Linstead Magna	217	187	2	25	6	220
Linstead Parva	84	48	4	16	14	82
Middleton	287	253	1	50	6	310
Peasenhall	225	198	17	42	10	267
Reydon	217	192	2	24	1	219
Rumburgh	340	308	3	25	4	340
Sibton	461	387	1	61	15	464
Sotherton	102	84	-	19	2	105
Southwold	516	444	9	31	22	506
Spexhall	168	133	2	23	13	171
Stoven	51	54	-	11	4	69
Theberton	276	234	1	22	8	265
Thorington	17	10	-	3	-	13
Ubbeston	146	118	1	33	1	153
Uggeshall	156	101	3	29	12	145
Walberswick	103	85	1	12	5	103
Walpole	331	349	-	40	3	392
Wangford	212	184	25	13	5	227
Wenhaston with Mells	402	360	5	40	1	406
Westhall	390	338	-	38	15	391
Westleton	820	767	1	38	24	830
Wissett	277	226	4	36	11	277
Wrentham	331	267	-	37	34	338
Yoxford	598	514	1	68	23	606
BOSMERE and CLAYDON Hundred.						
Akenham	102	85	-	15	4	104
Ashbocking	257	152	66	31	3	252
Aspal Stonham	453	371	34	58	-	463
Badley	183	160	1	17	-	178
Barham	167	125	-	32	2	159
Barking	321	180	-	22	112	314
Battisford	152	122	1	33	1	157
Bayleham	240	220	-	30	1	251
Blakenham Magna	135	124	-	13	5	142
Blakenham Parva	73	55	-	16	4	75
Bramford	498	433	4	58	15	510
Bricett, Great	239	210	-	23	6	239
Claydon	156	115	-	30	5	150
Coddenham	453	377	5	55	-	437
Creeting, All Saints	161	144	1	29	1	175
Creeting, St. Mary	227	189	2	34	-	225
Creeting, St. Olave	68	55	-	10	4	69
Crowfield	241	215	-	27	2	244
Dormsden with Barking	90	41	-	12	-	53
Flowton	114	93	-	15	5	113
Gosbeck	211	175	3	31	1	210
Helmingham	248	215	2	35	-	252
Hemingstone	155	125	-	25	1	151
Henley	117	90	-	24	1	115
Mickfield	131	127	2	24	2	155
Needham Market	324	435	-	17	14	466
Nettlestead	52	32	-	17	1	50
Offton	294	257	-	47	9	313
Ringshall	205	170	-	35	1	206
Somersham	149	75	2	17	2	96
Stonham Earl	408	375	-	53	10	438
Stonham Parva	173	160	-	30	1	191
Swilland	120	115	-	13	1	129

499

SUFFOLK.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BOSMERE and CLAYDON Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Westerfield	159	97	4	17	25	143
Willisham	79	60	1	15	- -	76
CARLFORD Hundred.						
Bealings Magna	105	65	4	35	1	105
Bealings Parva	120	103	4	13	- -	120
Brightwell	132	110	1	12	- -	123
Burgh	207	177	1	25	2	205
Clopton	648	585	1	49	1	636
Culpho	107	68	1	17	15	101
Foxhall	95	50	6	20	- -	76
Grundisburgh	451	326	- -	40	4	370
Hasketon	351	372	2	36	2	412
Kesgrave	96	70	2	11	4	87
Martlesham	393	354	- -	39	- -	393
Newbourne	75	47	1	18	1	67
Otley	519	458	11	38	7	514
Playford	308	175	3	20	2	200
Rushmere	250	216	7	24	- -	247
Tuddenham	236	224	4	22	5	255
Waldringfield	65	47	- -	15	3	65
Witnesham	364	345	- -	37	4	386
COLNIES Hundred.						
Bucklesham	307	274	1	22	10	307
Falkenham	343	298	5	40	12	355
Felixstow	171	149	10	32	5	196
Hemley	82	69	1	13	- -	83
Kirton	310	271	5	28	6	310
Levington	164	140	4	14	- -	158
Nacton	232	191	3	24	6	224
Trimley, St. Martin's	255	253	2	45	1	301
Trimley, St. Mary	268	239	5	39	1	284
Walton	356	286	19	51	- -	356
COSFORD Hundred.						
Aldham	175	143	2	21	9	175
Bildeston	271	225	4	25	4	258
Brettenham	209	154	32	23	- -	209
Chellesworth	85	64	- -	14	6	84
Elmsett	342	264	5	26	45	340
Hadleigh, P.	1,211	1,197	4	101	83	1,385
Hadleigh, H.	39	25	6	7	- -	38
Hitcham	678	583	5	53	26	667
Kersey	312	266	2	18	8	294
Kettlebaston	101	65	- -	11	11	87
Layham	251	203	2	50	3	258
Lindsey	173	159	- -	19	6	184
Naughton	106	81	17	10	1	109
Nedging	69	52	- -	11	5	68
Semer	274	224	- -	20	30	274
Thorp Morieux	183	114	10	32	4	160
Wattisham	98	91	3	19	1	114
Whatfield	308	282	5	21	- -	308
HARTISMERE Hundred.						
Aspall	121	78	- -	29	3	110
Bacton	617	606	9	70	2	687
Bottesdale	310	313	11	33	3	360
Braiesworth	74	50	- -	16	1	67
Brockford and Wetheringsett	658	535	32	81	30	678
Broom	164	153	4	24	7	188
Burgate	468	430	3	35	- -	468
Cotton	393	364	- -	40	3	407
Eye	1,790	1,450	4	49	209	1,752

SUFFOLK.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
HARTISMERE Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Finningham	378	412	-	25	-	437
Gislingham	672	607	3	62	-	672
Mellis	364	345	3	26	8	382
Mendlesham	1,009	818	114	88	24	1,044
Oakley	214	175	-	32	3	210
Occold	450	382	-	26	11	419
Palgrave	504	465	1	28	12	506
Redgrave	691	652	2	26	11	691
Redlingfield	114	119	-	17	5	141
Rickinghall Superior	296	395	-	26	-	421
Rishangles	112	69	9	26	7	111
Stoke Ash	379	326	-	22	41	389
Stuston	216	216	-	15	1	232
Thorndon, All Saints	833	480	112	91	107	790
Thornham Magna	281	234	-	42	5	281
Thornham Parva	135	198	-	18	10	226
Thrandiston	252	210	3	20	18	251
Thwaite	198	131	-	24	12	167
Westhorp	190	160	3	32	9	204
Wickham Skeith	452	391	25	27	26	469
Wortham	1,018	763	1	53	144	961
Wyverstone	231	218	-	36	2	256
Yaxley	393	397	-	29	10	436
HOXNE Hundred.						
Athelington	91	62	2	15	43	122
Badingham	683	455	-	66	161	682
Bedfield	209	146	4	26	30	206
Bedingfield	201	152	3	26	127	308
Brundish	346	201	-	19	78	298
Carlton	142	72	36	14	28	150
Denham	191	140	3	24	22	189
Dennington	937	769	3	66	54	892
Fressingfield	1,376	1,048	10	89	106	1,253
Horham	398	211	7	23	89	330
Hoxne	995	570	18	69	264	921
Kelsale	721	631	14	82	22	749
Laxfield	896	700	29	95	48	872
Mendham	549	365	27	58	87	537
Metfield	602	431	12	46	29	518
Monk Soham	291	183	4	42	16	245
Saxstead	207	333	2	24	19	378
Southolt	98	55	1	22	19	97
Stradbrook	1,440	1,160	11	97	94	1,362
Syleham	149	112	5	23	15	155
Tannington	309	207	4	43	15	269
Weybread	452	347	8	40	24	419
Wilby	572	402	27	64	49	542
Wingfield	625	446	4	45	71	566
Withersdale	67	46	-	13	24	83
Worlingworth	535	367	3	66	35	471
LACKFORD Hundred.						
Barton Mills	354	279	-	25	51	355
Brandon	702	456	6	79	116	657
Cavenham	212	172	-	19	3	194
Elvedon	78	66	-	15	17	98
Eriswell	407	360	5	39	84	488
Exning	548	459	10	83	15	567
Freckenham	225	233	-	18	1	252
Herringswell	133	115	1	16	1	133
Icklingham, St. James, and All Saints	256	215	-	35	-	250
Lakenheath	833	618	6	42	198	864
Mary, St., Newmarket	715	628	18	67	37	750
Mildenhall, St. Andrew	2,777	2,082	156	175	86	2,499
Santon Downham	47	44	-	15	3	62
Tuddenham	197	175	2	16	4	197

SUFFOLK.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LACKFORD Hundred—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Wangford	68	53	-	15	-	68
Worlington	366	260	-	21	94	375
LOES Hundred.						
Brandeston	380	354	4	30	6	394
Butley	81	69	-	21	-	90
Campsey Ash	293	252	-	33	-	285
Charsfield	325	318	-	22	8	348
Cretingham	431	360	3	35	24	422
Earl Soham	464	360	22	53	-	435
Easton	341	295	9	31	15	350
Eyke	294	237	3	29	13	282
Framlingham	1,305	862	7	121	255	1,245
Hacheston	276	218	-	48	4	270
Hoo	155	134	-	23	2	159
Kenton	252	244	9	23	1	277
Kettleburgh	350	289	1	29	1	320
Letheringham	218	173	2	25	6	206
Mariesford	207	188	-	17	2	207
Monewden	244	240	4	20	5	269
Rendlesham	253	219	-	35	9	263
Woodbridge	1,942	1,881	18	181	27	2,107
MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND Hundred.						
Ashby	43	31	-	10	1	42
Barnby	57	38	-	7	12	57
Belton	103	78	1	24	-	103
Blundeston	207	174	10	17	6	207
Bradwell	229	186	2	26	15	229
Burgh Castle	512	138	-	28	-	166
Carlton Colville	294	220	-	34	38	292
Corton	66	49	3	12	8	72
Flixton	26	26	-	4	1	31
Fritton	102	62	6	14	13	95
Gisleham	108	77	3	19	10	109
Gorleston, with South Town	631	483	1	25	122	631
Gunton	68	40	14	5	8	67
Herringfleet	145	65	1	22	45	133
Hopton	95	84	-	9	2	95
Kessingland	258	223	-	35	5	263
Kirkley	110	86	-	13	3	102
Lound	102	70	-	9	5	84
Lowestoft	1,208	866	-	76	87	1,029
Mutford	178	136	15	20	6	177
Oulton	203	153	6	23	20	202
Pakefield	194	150	5	18	-	173
Rushmere	35	13	1	13	7	34
Somerleyton	115	130	-	23	-	153
PLOMESGATE Hundred.						
Aldborough	760	663	4	67	26	760
Benhall	538	491	3	42	2	538
Blaxhall	413	407	-	29	3	439
Bruisyard	167	145	4	20	-	169
Chillesford	70	51	-	18	1	70
Cransford	292	261	-	23	8	292
Farnham	150	130	-	23	2	155
Freston	454	390	3	26	4	423
Glemham Magna	285	222	-	42	23	287
Glemham Parva	225	176	9	26	10	221
Hazlewood	117	89	-	19	7	115
Iken	214	158	175	26	3	362
Orford with Gedgrave	279	311	3	-	10	324
Parham	552	505	1	46	-	552
Rendham	324	304	8	29	-	341
Saxmundham	506	446	4	41	2	493
Snape	497	360	120	23	4	507
Sternfield	149	104	-	25	31	160
Stratford, St. Andrew	121	101	-	17	2	120
Sudburn	464	533	2	50	8	593

SUFFOLK.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PLOMESGATE Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Swefling	201	166	1	29	2	198
Tunstall	418	409	2	48	2	461
Wantisden	114	102	2	18	2	124
RISBRIDGE Hundred.						
Barnardiston	118	109	-	13	-	122
Bradley, Great	243	217	7	31	1	256
Bradley, Little	78	73	-	12	10	95
Chedburgh	62	67	-	9	1	77
Clare	554	551	-	34	7	592
Cowling	626	566	5	45	9	625
Dalham	265	264	-	22	-	286
Denerdiston	232	189	2	14	1	206
Denham	63	55	-	6	-	61
Depden	204	170	4	15	4	193
Gazeley	631	530	-	52	4	586
Haverhill	963	823	46	52	65	986
Hawkden	97	83	-	13	-	96
Hundon	562	500	-	48	23	571
Ketton, or Keddington	375	358	4	35	16	413
Kentford	36	21	1	10	-	32
Lidgate	130	190	9	25	1	225
Moulton	152	109	1	19	10	139
Owsden	144	132	-	19	2	153
Poslingford	205	160	-	21	8	189
Stansfield	210	165	-	30	4	199
Stoke juxta Clare	397	338	-	49	5	392
Stradishall	151	186	-	19	4	209
Thurlow, Great	280	258	2	29	1	290
Thurlow, Little	134	132	1	20	2	155
Whixoe	56	39	-	7	-	46
Wickhambrook	943	727	10	50	-	787
Withersfield	220	167	1	30	1	199
Wratting, Great	132	113	-	21	2	136
Wratting, Little	136	123	5	13	2	143
SAMPFORD Hundred.						
Belstead	121	94	1	22	4	121
Bentley	197	150	-	31	17	198
Bergholt, East	366	267	1	79	32	379
Brantham	148	101	-	28	7	136
Burstall	72	55	1	13	3	72
Capel, St. Mary	180	138	-	28	9	175
Chattisham	29	7	7	15	-	29
Chelmondiston	141	84	-	36	21	141
Copdock	124	108	-	16	-	124
Erwarton	84	62	-	16	1	79
Freston	136	98	-	38	3	139
Harkstead	152	105	-	36	-	141
Higham	74	44	1	24	4	73
Hintlesham	271	205	12	39	9	265
Holbrook	244	177	11	49	1	238
Holton	68	54	1	13	-	68
Raydon	231	192	-	28	31	251
Shelley	104	84	6	13	1	104
Shotley	186	126	-	42	10	178
Sproughton	266	193	1	54	12	260
Stratford, St. Mary	261	172	-	40	50	262
Stutton	200	171	-	28	12	211
Tattingstone	173	143	-	36	2	181
Washbrooke	165	135	5	25	2	167
Wenham Magna	66	31	7	25	1	64
Wenham Parva	79	62	-	13	4	79
Wherstead	134	89	-	38	6	133
Woolverstone	88	74	-	13	1	88
STOW Hundred.						
Buxhall	306	286	-	33	35	354
Combes	402	409	2	59	1	471
Creeting, St. Peters, or West Creeting	161	149	-	23	1	173
Finborough Magna	177	196	-	26	1	223
Finborough Parva	11	7	-	6	-	13

SUFFOLK.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total of Parochial Rates Expended.
STOW Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Gipping	130	133	-	17	1	151
Harleston	67	62	-	9	4	75
Haughley	246	230	5	46	3	284
Newton, Old	341	346	27	47	-	420
One-House	90	67	-	18	-	85
Shelland	68	48	-	9	9	66
Stow-market	762	763	1	45	32	841
Stow-upland	265	297	15	45	5	362
Wetherden	259	264	2	35	7	308
THEDWESTRY Hundred.						
Ampton	55	46	-	7	1	54
Barton, Great	463	432	4	42	17	495
Beyton	142	111	-	14	4	129
Bradfield, St. Clare	74	50	1	17	3	71
Bradfield Combust	135	116	1	14	2	133
Bradfield, St. George	287	247	6	32	4	289
Drinkstone	275	274	1	34	3	312
Felsham	417	295	2	29	47	373
Fornham, St. Geneveve	50	39	-	12	2	53
Fornham, St. Martin's	117	78	-	25	2	105
Gedding	94	86	-	7	4	97
Hessett	393	223	-	21	149	393
Livermere Magna	138	132	-	6	-	138
Pakenham	359	360	-	52	11	423
Rattlesden	781	660	22	45	-	727
Rougham	453	450	5	55	1	511
Rushbrook	132	82	-	16	3	101
Stanningfield	233	147	2	15	62	226
Thurston	203	191	1	30	3	225
Timworth	97	73	-	23	1	97
Tostock	304	270	-	13	2	285
Welnetham Magna	166	115	2	23	26	166
Welnetham Parva	83	60	5	12	1	78
Woolpit	536	458	37	36	11	542
THINGOE Hundred.						
Barrow	499	467	7	33	-	507
Brockley	229	191	-	18	8	217
Chevington	474	466	1	28	1	496
Flempton	59	49	1	16	2	68
Fornham, All Saints	209	169	-	26	5	200
Hargrave & Southwell Park	279	259	-	15	7	281
Hawstead	223	198	2	23	-	223
Hengrave	185	165	-	19	2	186
Horningsheath	320	219	18	26	6	269
Ickworth	78	32	33	15	-	80
Lackford	82	60	-	22	-	82
Newton	229	190	1	26	-	217
Reed	111	85	1	16	3	105
Risby	166	187	-	28	2	217
Saxham Magna	184	137	7	20	5	169
Saxham Parva	248	122	9	21	107	259
Westley	89	82	1	21	-	104
Whepstead	296	245	18	37	8	308
THREDLING Hundred.						
Ashfield with Thorpe	226	117	-	30	106	253
Debenham	695	345	38	74	11	468
Framsden	511	419	5	67	-	491
Pettaugh	230	170	-	15	43	228
Winston	282	205	15	32	40	292
WANGFORD Hundred.						
All Saints and St. Nicholas	271	221	-	39	11	271
Andrew, St., Ilketshall	413	341	-	41	14	396
Barsham	219	188	6	34	2	230
Beccles	1,329	1,177	10	141	53	1,381
Bungay, Holy Trinity	467	431	14	34	31	510
Bungay, St. Mary	740	684	11	35	37	767
Cove, North	84	63	2	23	-	88

SUFFOLK.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WANGFORD Hund.—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cross, St., South Elmham	302	264	-	42	-	306
Ellough	131	113	2	24	-	139
Flixton	179	134	1	44	1	180
Homersfield	76	58	-	26	3	87
James, St., South Elmham	196	155	3	33	-	191
John, St., Ilketshall	87	62	-	14	13	89
Lawrence, St., Ilketshall	178	168	-	26	-	194
Margaret, St., Ilketshall	327	281	1	36	2	320
Margaret, St., South Elmham	72	72	3	18	-	93
Mettingham	212	216	-	35	3	254
Michael, St., South Elmham	83	62	-	19	3	84
Peter, St., South Elmham	111	92	3	16	-	111
Reddisham	162	136	3	17	7	163
Ringfield	348	294	24	33	3	354
Shadingfield	160	131	5	26	-	162
Shipmeadow	83	52	-	17	24	93
Sotterley	170	147	4	19	-	170
Weston	190	156	-	28	1	185
Willingham	68	49	1	11	3	64
Worlingham	149	118	7	27	-	152
WILFORD Hundred.						
Alderton	331	274	2	54	2	332
Bawdsey	222	165	6	33	-	204
Boulge	15	10	-	14	2	26
Boyton	232	213	5	22	-	240
Bredfield	316	285	2	24	1	312
Bromeswell	158	137	-	14	4	155
Capel, St. Andrew	104	76	-	12	2	90
Dallinghoo	283	276	3	23	1	303
Debach	108	97	-	10	-	107
Hollesley	316	206	-	68	42	316
Melton	309	206	2	43	1	252
Pettistree	301	261	7	35	8	311
Ramshalt	249	202	1	26	2	231
Shottisham	132	103	-	17	7	127
Sutton	751	642	1	45	9	697
Ufford	375	344	12	30	-	386
Wickham Market	345	298	9	31	10	348
IPSWICH Borough.						
Clement's, St.	2,006	1,623	27	-	322	1,972
Helen, St.	403	288	25	20	71	404
Lawrence, St.	377	249	1	31	60	341
Margaret, St.	1,911	1,406	64	109	281	1,860
Mary, St., at Elms	268	211	6	14	42	273
Mary, St., at the Key	567	421	10	35	116	582
Mary, St., Stoke	769	561	13	44	116	734
Mary, St., at the Tower	420	336	17	-	72	425
Matthew, St.	885	713	9	62	145	929
Nicholas, St.	431	301	11	21	84	417
Peter, St.	919	710	9	52	147	918
Stephen, St.	378	294	2	19	58	373
Whitton	179	135	1	-	32	168
SUDBURY Borough.						
All Saints, St. Gregory and St. Peter	2,042	1,374	-	53	329	1,756
TOWN OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS.						
James, St., and St. Mary	6,627	5,678	89	-	859	6,626
TOTALS £.	165,423	136,870	2,880	15,513	10,464	165,727

508

County of Surrey.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BLACKHEATH Hundred, First Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
ALBURY	607	461	5	22	47	535
Cranley	577	663	2	39	154	858
Ewhurst	277	289	3	23	8	323
Shiere	1,038	964	4	36	35	1,039
BLACKHEATH Hundred, Second Division.						
Alfold	231	214	-	20	3	237
Bramley	448	371	1	34	83	489
Dunsfold	287	260	-	39	4	303
Hascombe	130	110	1	20	2	133
Martha, St.	No levy	18	-	-	1	19
Shalford	343	289	-	-	3	292
Wonersh	555	470	7	32	248	757
BRIXTON Hundred, East Division.						
Bermondsey	15,951	14,823	198	624	2,979	18,624
Camberwell	12,267	7,000	-	4,869	444	12,313
Christchurch	5,365	2,750	63	528	1,817	5,158
Clapham	4,564	2,596	61	316	1,377	4,350
Lambeth, St. Mary	37,940	18,991	359	2,232	19,327	40,909
Newington, St. Mary	13,040	9,995	105	3,567	1,985	15,652
Penge Ville	110	80	-	8	13	101
Rotherhithe	7,502	2,764	1	1,643	844	5,252
Streatham	3,069	2,333	16	-	621	2,970
BRIXTON Hundred, West Division.						
Barnes	649	630	14	242	17	903
Battersea	3,701	2,198	23	241	836	3,298
Merton	684	462	82	-	127	671
Mortlake	778	821	38	98	9	966
Putney	1,865	1,073	88	359	116	1,636
Tooting Graveney	713	483	17	64	213	777
Wandsworth	2,551	2,359	31	167	706	3,263
Wimbledon	1,628	1,139	49	118	64	1,370
COPTHORNE Hundred, First Division.						
Bansted	759	587	91	32	14	724
Epsom	1,383	1,552	33	94	6	1,685
Ewell	1,222	814	25	56	-	895
Walton on the Hill	119	78	72	14	-	164
COPTHORNE Hundred, Second Division.						
Ashstead	465	456	4	28	1	489
Chessington	91	82	-	9	19	110
Cuddington	299	281	19	17	-	317
Fetcham	64	34	2	21	7	64
Headley	173	118	3	9	-	130
Leatherhead	804	700	16	57	-	773
Mickleham	307	292	10	28	10	340
Newdigate	474	464	6	17	3	490

SURREY.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
EFFINGHAM Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bookham, Great	421	389	7	35	14	445
Bookham, Little	61	73	8	7	2	90
Effingham	347	240	11	18	14	283
ELMBRIDGE Hundred, First Division.						
Moulsey, East	244	243	11	25	11	290
Moulsey, West	249	249	1	21	-	271
Walton-upon-Thames	990	875	94	-	35	1,004
Weybridge	435	359	3	39	69	470
ELMBRIDGE Hundred, Second Division.						
Cobham	734	675	16	56	70	817
Esher	772	533	11	46	73	663
Stoke D'Abernon	173	188	-	21	-	209
FARNHAM Hundred.						
Elsted	260	143	3	10	25	181
Farnham	2,778	1,107	39	152	1,500	2,798
Frensham	580	407	-	19	168	594
Seal and Tongham	254	219	-	16	54	289
GODALMING Hundred, First Division.						
Compton	271	240	-	12	-	252
Godalming	2,573	2,417	43	81	122	2,663
Hambledon	200	173	32	8	1	214
Pepperharrow	149	66	12	5	52	135
Puttenham	340	265	-	11	1	277
GODALMING Hundred, Second Division.						
Chidingfold	695	628	4	21	-	653
Haslemere	348	308	7	14	14	343
Thursley	274	238	-	12	4	254
Witley	538	768	1	24	12	805
GODLEY Hundred, First Division.						
Bisley	73	76	3	4	-	83
Byfleet	442	319	13	44	-	376
Chobham	760	517	28	37	63	645
Frimley	772	438	30	56	88	612
Horsell	361	191	3	16	103	313
Pyrford	281	196	3	12	2	213
GODLEY Hundred, Second Division.						
Chertsey	1,801	1,574	12	147	151	1,884
Egham	1,205	978	28	92	63	1,161
Thorpe	237	278	20	19	8	325

507

SURREY.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
KINGSTON Hundred, First Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ham and Hatch	534	284	3	35	119	441
Hook	54	59	-	13	10	82
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,412	1,038	91	384	471	1,984
Petersham	262	328	2	25	7	362
Richmond	675	2,815	24	242	253	3,334
KINGSTON Hundred, Second Division.						
Ditton, Long	344	212	2	25	3	242
Ditton, Thames	1,127	943	40	54	90	1,127
Kew	175	232	10	25	28	295
Maldon	114	56	-	9	28	93
REIGATE Hundred, Eastern Division.						
Burstow	483	330	1	20	1	352
Chipstead	227	175	4	32	3	214
Gatton	75	51	1	15	-	67
Merstham	385	225	11	22	44	302
Nutfield	618	478	5	21	-	504
REIGATE Hundred, Western Division.						
Betchworth	719	593	1	47	21	662
Buckland	334	258	1	16	-	275
Charlwood	864	755	12	62	14	843
Horley	820	538	3	50	34	625
Kingswood	52	70	6	8	-	84
Leigh	348	269	2	17	1	289
Reigate	788	644	12	28	54	738
Reigate, Foreign	1,140	906	27	111	41	1,085
TANDRIDGE Hundred, First Division.						
Bletchingley	711	645	7	74	4	730
Crowhurst	251	197	2	21	10	230
Godstone	624	704	2	49	8	763
Horne	402	386	18	31	2	437
Limpsfield	400	315	1	63	21	400
Lingfield	1,015	813	6	92	5	916
Oxtead	283	360	5	28	42	435
Tandridge	407	405	2	44	1	452
TANDRIDGE Hundred, Second Division.						
Catterham	262	212	3	11	-	226
Chelsham	192	184	-	10	5	199
Farleigh	18	6	-	5	7	18
Tatsfield	121	98	-	15	1	114
Titsey	126	124	3	7	1	135
Warlingham	242	214	-	9	2	225
Wooldingham	33	32	-	5	-	37
WALLINGTON Hundred, First Division.						
Addington	220	279	7	24	-	310
Chaldon	79	70	-	9	-	79
Coulsdon	475	299	1	17	11	328
Croydon	4,024	3,830	247	371	294	4 742
Sandersted	83	142	4	12	-	158
Woodmanstern	126	105	-	-	11	116

(continued)

SURREY.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WALLINGTON Hundred, Second Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Beddington	495	328	15	28	16	387
Carshalton	1,338	527	43	166	173	909
Cheam	549	430	-	28	5	463
Mitcham	1,963	1,621	20	219	233	2,093
Mordon	369	260	15	27	44	346
Sutton	519	403	8	54	47	512
Wallington	602	375	13	114	16	518
WOKING Hundred, First Division.						
Ash and Normandy	307	321	1	-	45	367
Pirbright	309	277	19	6	8	310
Stoke next Guildford	960	692	20	88	95	895
Wanborough	47	33	2	12	3	50
Windlesham	462	381	34	36	10	461
Woking	1,177	1,071	3	56	32	1,162
Worplesdon	938	1,006	31	47	194	1,278
WOKING Hundred, Second Division.						
Clandon, East	72	54	-	9	2	65
Clandon, West	185	166	-	8	11	185
Horsley, East	135	121	-	-	10	131
Horsley, West	354	315	16	-	31	362
Merrow	182	172	-	13	1	186
Ockham	360	274	69	17	1	361
Send and Ripley	1,035	969	5	46	-	1,020
Wisley	85	79	-	7	1	87
WOTTON Hundred, First Division.						
Abinger	499	440	9	22	18	489
Ockley	438	416	12	14	-	442
Wotton	273	231	1	14	-	246
WOTTON Hundred, Second Division.						
Capel	796	727	3	22	44	796
Dorking	2,314	1,695	58	205	103	2,061
GUILDFORD Town.						
Holy Trinity	472	353	-	-	10	363
Mary, St.	683	484	14	134	58	690
Nicholas, St.	723	628	2	83	4	717
SOUTHWARK Borough.						
George, St., the Martyr	12,650	8,924	107	3,293	2,268	14,592
John, St., Horslydown	4,368	3,235	130	-	777	4,142
Olave, St.	5,039	2,856	156	557	1,366	4,935
Saviour, St.	8,063	5,510	199	618	2,342	8,669
Thomas, St.	723	472	2	39	139	652
TOTALS £.	213,776	151,959	3,465	24,943	44,616	224,983

County of Sussex.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
RAPE of ARUNDEL: ARUNDEL Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
ARUNDEL	1,061	1,072	39	84	189	1,384
AVESFORD Hundred.						
Barnham	86	31	1	18	-	50
Binstead	93	64	2	9	-	75
Climping	150	97	-	33	2	132
Eastergate	97	66	1	12	-	79
Felpham	331	311	1	41	64	417
Ford	no levy.	22	1	7	2	32
Madehurst	29	-	1	12	18	31
Middleton	17	-	-	7	3	10
Southstoke and Offham	176	153	-	10	12	175
Tortington	40	31	2	18	-	51
Walberton	188	210	2	33	1	246
Yapton	300	220	1	43	38	302
BURY Hundred.						
Bignor	82	80	4	7	12	103
Bury	261	175	-	31	82	288
Coates	22	8	-	4	10	22
Coldwaltham	152	160	1	10	1	172
Fittleworth	594	466	-	28	-	494
Hardham	44	40	1	13	-	54
Houghton	56	59	-	7	-	66
Wisborough Green	1,137	1,072	12	62	212	1,358
POLING Hundred.						
Angmering	452	359	4	59	69	491
Burpham	129	52	6	21	50	129
Ferring	152	92	1	12	-	105
Goring	331	290	2	39	-	331
Kingston	12	12	-	-	-	12
Leominster	258	158	3	52	109	322
Littlehampton	434	325	25	52	6	408
North Stoke	-	-	-	10	-	10
Poling	92	40	3	15	-	58
Preston, East	61	85	5	12	1	103
Rustington	196	161	6	27	10	204
Warningcamp	22	29	1	9	-	39
ROTHERBRIDGE Hundred.						
Barlavington	136	126	-	10	-	136
Burton	122	123	-	6	2	131
Duncton	115	84	1	10	45	140
Egdean	86	73	3	4	7	87
Kirdford	938	942	1	61	17	1,021
Lurgashall	395	364	2	26	-	392
Northchapel	371	328	4	24	2	358
Petworth	1,111	825	3	99	112	1,039
Stopham	109	40	1	9	2	52
Sutton	296	211	2	18	15	246
Tillington	505	521	-	43	3	567
Woolavington	160	140	-	14	5	159
WESTEASWRITH Hundred.						
Amberley	114	139	1	16	-	156
Billingshurst	792	722	12	42	16	792
Chiltington, West	454	395	2	34	-	431
Greatham	54	44	-	7	3	54
Parham	44	20	1	8	-	29
Pulborough	1,131	922	50	79	21	1,072
Rackham	67	70	-	8	-	78
Rudgwick	526	502	3	52	24	581
Slinfold	428	346	6	30	18	400
Storrington	260	240	1	37	1	279
Wiggenholt	34	15	-	6	12	33

SUSSEX.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
RAPE of BRAMBER: BRAMBER Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bramber	24	13	1	10	-	24
BRIGHTFORD Hundred.						
Broadwater	1,016	719	11	159	139	1,028
Clapham	84	130	-	16	3	149
Durrington	102	84	-	12	3	99
Findon	162	82	1	32	60	175
Heene	65	21	1	11	32	65
Lancing	218	137	-	27	-	164
Sompting	306	273	-	29	1	303
BURBEACH Hundred.						
Beeding, Lower	232	197	1	24	5	227
Beeding, Upper	299	249	4	65	-	318
Edburton	201	143	1	28	3	175
Ifield	194	215	2	30	2	249
EASTEASWRITH Hundred.						
Itchingfield	262	255	4	15	6	280
Sullington	199	111	5	16	-	132
Thakeham	145	191	20	17	-	228
Warminghurst	47	50	1	10	-	61
FISHERGATE Hundred.						
Shoreham, Old	213	134	1	23	-	158
Southwick	117	92	-	22	25	139
Lower Division.						
Horsham	1,758	1,525	14	171	52	1,762
Shoreham, New	383	325	12	32	14	383
PATCHING Hundred.						
Patching	170	184	3	4	11	202
SINGLECROSS Hundred.						
Nuthurst	372	295	-	20	11	326
Rusper	254	175	1	18	32	226
Warnham	456	405	3	35	3	446
STEYNING Hundred.						
Buttolphs	no levy.	18	-	5	-	23
Coombs	24	13	-	10	1	24
Steyning	703	797	178	55	124	1,154
Washington	316	230	3	24	-	257
Wiston	154	134	1	22	-	157
TARRING Hundred.						
Tarring, West	419	392	3	22	1	418
TIPNOAK Hundred.						
Albourn	294	263	6	26	107	402
Henfield	705	719	3	55	4	781
Woodmancote	238	210	1	19	4	234
WEST GRINSTEAD Hundred.						
Ashurst	133	155	2	25	2	184
Ashington	133	105	22	10	1	138
Shipley	1,226	1,268	-	34	-	1,302
West Grinstead	1,163	885	12	70	7	974
WINDHAM and EWHURST Hundred.						
Cowfold	637	467	28	30	120	645
Shermanbury	196	172	1	16	4	193

SUSSEX.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
RAPE of CHICHESTER: ALDWICK Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bersted, South	1183	963	2	113	1	1,079
Lavant, East	309	271	1	34	1	307
Pagham	898	665	2	86	1	754
Slindon	272	157	7	21	12	197
Tangmere	48	22	1	16	1	40
BOSHAM Hundred.						
Bosham	429	321	6	71	9	407
Chidham	117	100	- -	23	1	124
Funtington	428	279	- -	76	14	369
Stoke, West	no levy.	8	- -	11	- -	19
Thorney, West	64	43	3	16	- -	62
BOX and STOCKBRIDGE Hundred.						
Aldingbourn	481	376	2	54	1	433
Appledram	36	65	1	26	- -	92
Boxgrove	477	420	3	53	- -	476
Donnington	172	150	2	22	- -	174
Eartham	75	54	- -	12	1	67
Fishbourn, New	100	75	3	27	1	106
Hunston	174	137	1	20	- -	158
Merston	57	26	- -	13	2	41
Mundham, North	326	303	3	40	1	347
Oving	585	525	9	77	- -	611
Rumbold's Wyke	149	132	2	26	1	161
Upwaltham	69	49	1	6	- -	56
Westhampnett	159	123	3	29	- -	155
DUMPFORD Hundred.						
Chithurst	118	72	- -	7	1	80
Didling	34	29	- -	7	1	37
Elstead	183	103	1	16	- -	120
Harting	639	576	2	90	3	671
Rogate	510	491	2	35	3	531
Terwick	63	51	2	6	- -	59
Tregford	106	97	- -	9	1	107
Trotton	414	347	- -	31	- -	378
EASEBOURNE Hundred.						
Bepton	74	28	1	7	122	158
Cocking	257	219	4	29	- -	252
Easebourne	736	460	2	53	61	576
Farmhurst	323	313	2	22	- -	337
Graffham	87	51	1	11	3	66
Heyshott	358	297	38	16	48	399
Iping	208	189	3	16	- -	208
Linch	50	80	- -	7	8	95
Linchmere	175	148	1	11	15	175
Selham	121	98	1	13	- -	112
Stedham	269	193	1	23	9	226
Woolbeding	197	177	2	18	- -	197
MANHOOD Hundred.						
Birdham	309	270	3	36	- -	309
Earnley	118	81	3	26	1	111
Itchenor, West	96	87	- -	8	1	96
Selsey	648	537	- -	42	3	582
Sidlesham	514	431	1	73	1	506
Wittering, East	131	98	- -	21	4	123
Wittering, West	424	332	1	40	3	376
WESTBOURNE & SINGLETON Hundred.						
Binderton	29	28	1	12	- -	41
Compton	116	91	1	13	1	106
Dean, East	124	116	2	21	1	140
Dean, West	258	234	1	36	- -	271
Marden, East	26	19	- -	5	1	25
Marden, North	20	13	- -	4	- -	17

SUSSEX.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
RAPE of CHICHESTER—*cont^d.*						
WESTBOURNE & SINGLETON Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Marden, West, or Up	149	131	5	24	3	163
Mid Lavant	109	77	4	15	1	97
Racton	99	70	-	9	2	81
Stoughton	300	278	2	33	6	319
Singleton	280	222	19	24	2	267
Westbourne	857	720	17	96	87	920
Lower Division.						
Lodsworth	279	331	3	20	-	354
Midhurst	552	596	5	42	1	644
RAPE of HASTINGS:						
BALDSLOW Hundred.						
Crowhurst	160	102	4	20	62	188
Hollington	209	141	3	21	8	173
Leonard's, St.	188	76	7	107	4	194
Ore	277	280	3	23	27	333
Westfield	392	492	9	39	8	548
BATTLE Hundred.						
Battle	1,235	1,055	43	99	173	1,370
Whatlington	126	113	3	10	8	134
BEXHILL Hundred.						
Bexhill	1,233	1,089	13	69	211	1,382
FOXEARLE Hundred.						
Ashburnham	278	301	10	33	2	346
Hertsmonceux	930	572	15	64	200	851
Wartling	818	463	4	51	155	673
GOLDSPUR Hundred.						
Beckley	1,126	920	5	59	52	1,036
East Guilford	263	140	4	81	10	235
Iden	385	306	4	58	21	389
Peasemarsh	475	390	27	48	25	490
Playden	91	50	3	19	26	98
GOSTROW Hundred.						
Brede	866	700	2	57	19	778
Udimore	466	390	4	36	-	430
GUESTLING Hundred.						
Fairlight	414	355	5	26	38	424
Guestling	571	522	4	36	1	563
Icklesham	373	230	6	104	12	352
Pett	239	204	1	44	4	253
HAWKSBOROUGH Hundred.						
Burwash	1,262	837	3	52	82	974
Heathfield	1,265	1,064	14	55	265	1,398
Warbleton	1,005	576	5	47	170	798
HENHURST Hundred.						
Etchingham	307	269	6	39	11	325
Salehurst	1,222	1,053	4	75	49	1,181
NETHERFIELD Hundred.						
Brightling	441	455	4	29	14	502
Dallington	343	292	5	20	3	320
Mountfield	363	346	6	23	5	380
Penhurst	88	73	2	10	-	85
NINFIELD Hundred.						
Catsfield	319	289	6	24	10	329
Hooe	625	262	17	36	342	657
Ninfield	468	255	8	20	180	463

SUSSEX.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
RAPE of HASTINGS—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
SHOYSWELL Hundred.						
Ticehurst	795	565	7	82	30	684
STAPLE Hundred.						
Bodiam	165	169	1	20	4	194
Ewhurst	802	645	16	44	18	723
Northiam	1,211	982	18	38	61	1,099
Sedlescombe	314	277	3	26	28	334
RAPE of LEWES:						
BARCOMB Hundred.						
Barcomb	806	794	5	71	4	874
East Grinstead	2,611	2,248	26	127	59	2,460
Hamsey	388	338	4	47	2	391
Newick	254	288	4	26	1	319
BUTTINGHILL Hundred.						
Ardingley	546	519	-	31	17	567
Balcombe	416	289	6	30	93	418
Bolney	404	293	12	25	33	363
Clayton	403	346	6	28	3	383
Crawley	42	79	-	8	35	122
Cuckfield	1,236	935	24	86	266	1,311
Hurstperpoint	1,008	734	14	64	32	844
Keymer, North and South	223	339	6	36	3	384
Slaugham	549	307	23	36	183	549
Twineham	215	153	4	17	52	226
Westhoathley	654	607	2	34	10	653
Worth	1,512	1,346	3	78	32	1,459
DEAN Hundred.						
Patcham	277	273	5	42	1	321
FISHERGATE Hundred.						
Hangleton	32	19	-	13	-	32
Portslade	191	173	-	29	1	203
HOLMSTROW Hundred.						
Meeching, or Newhaven	573	438	10	39	100	587
Piddinghoe	147	159	3	29	-	191
Rodmell	462	426	-	24	7	457
Southease	101	122	-	-	-	122
Telscombe	118	78	2	29	-	109
LEWES Hundred.						
All Saints	634	635	28	94	7	764
John, St., under the Castle	818	832	46	90	13	981
Michael, St.	563	507	34	26	22	589
Peter, St., and St. Mary Westout	329	415	10	49	2	476
POYNINGS Hundred.						
Newtimber	124	100	1	14	-	115
Piecombe	112	73	4	18	-	95
Poynings	199	142	8	17	1	168
PRESTON Hundred.						
Hove	471	130	6	141	11	288
Preston	208	147	3	35	6	191
SOUTHOVER Hundred.						
Southover, St. John the Baptist	346	350	7	45	34	436

SUSSEX.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
RAPE of LEWES—*continued.*						
STREET Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Chailey	586	584	-	43	3	630
Chiltington	121	99	-	18	8	125
Ditchelling	432	503	3	52	14	572
Plumpton	173	158	8	22	-	188
Street	52	22	2	14	-	38
Westmeston	138	129	4	21	3	157
Wivelsfield	210	340	3	18	17	378
SWANBOROUGH Hundred.						
Iford	114	141	5	25	-	171
Kingston	81	59	-	-	1	60
WHALESBONE Hundred.						
Blatchington, West	-	-	-	10	-	10
Brighthelmstone	19,224	12,385	616	2,344	1,875	17,220
YOUNSMERE Hundred.						
Falmer	270	212	2	40	22	276
Ovingdean	67	46	2	17	1	66
Rottingdean	287	275	2	36	63	376
RAPE of PEVENSEY: ALCISTON Hundred.						
Alciston	370	312	5	27	-	344
Alfriston	626	490	7	40	98	635
Lullington	24	7	3	8	-	18
BURARCHES Hundred.						
Lindfield	937	796	17	66	49	928
Pevensey	495	223	5	27	186	441
Westham	988	847	16	15	30	908
DILL Hundred.						
Hailsham	1,026	820	1	49	312	1,182
Hellingley	1,726	1,009	5	61	409	1,484
EASTBOURNE Hundred.						
Eastbourne	1,750	1,321	14	96	218	1,649
FLEXBOROUGH Hundred.						
Bishopstone	178	133	3	23	30	189
Blatchington, East	194	174	1	16	-	191
Denton	78	33	1	11	47	92
Heighton, South	65	62	-	4	-	66
HARTFIELD Hundred.						
Hartfield	747	663	2	58	39	762
Withyham	823	749	2	41	39	831
LONGBRIDGE Hundred.						
Arlington	804	891	5	61	19	976
Berwick	101	190	1	23	-	214
Folkinton	194	133	-	15	7	155
Litlington	99	64	2	12	-	78
Wilmington	200	179	9	19	16	223
LOXFIELD DORSET Hundred.						
Buxted	663	752	-	64	15	831
Framfield	559	655	5	48	20	728
Isfield	273	132	3	28	96	259
Uckfield	308	325	17	43	40	425
LOXFIELD PELHAM Hundred.						
Lamberhurst	865	587	9	73	9	678
Mayfield	798	1,313	12	114	50	1,489
Wadhurst	1,045	860	34	76	17	987

515

SUSSEX.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
RAPE of PEVENSEY—*cont^d.*						
RINGMER Hundred: Lower Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Glynde	174	148	2	18	1	169
Ringmer	1,047	1,112	11	92	12	1,227
Southmalling	338	365	7	55	26	453
Stanner	55	52	-	15	-	67
Thomas, St., in-the-Cliffe	657	565	17	54	60	696
ROTHERFIELD Hundred.						
Frant	932	767	12	69	46	894
Rotherfield	943	881	11	93	33	1,018
RUSHMONDEN Hundred.						
Fletching	1,016	808	4	74	140	1,026
Horsted, Reynes	507	446	25	33	19	523
Horsted, Little	115	119	2	23	11	155
Maresfield	656	627	24	48	27	726
Selmeston	319	283	2	28	4	317
Tarring Neville	41	45	-	-	-	45
SHIPLAKE Hundred.						
Chalvington	190	67	6	10	195	278
Chiddingley	630	467	13	43	167	690
Easthoathley	199	204	4	28	19	255
Loughton	949	554	12	47	149	762
Ripe	357	333	4	27	22	386
Waldron	609	581	13	33	34	661
TOTNORE Hundred.						
Beddingham	356	336	4	34	1	375
Westfirle	566	612	4	53	1	670
WILLINGDON Hundred.						
Dean, East	219	184	4	19	3	210
Dean, West	165	137	4	23	-	164
Friston	92	80	-	15	3	98
Jevington	292	293	2	15	6	316
Willingdon	633	341	6	54	179	580
TOWN of HASTINGS and LIBERTY of the same.						
All Saints	999	918	20	143	24	1,105
Clement, St.	1,248	1,265	25	310	14	1,614
Holy Trinity	68	62	-	6	5	73
Mary Magdalen, St.	415	63	39	237	12	351
Mary, St., of the Castle	640	236	13	391	18	658
TOWN of RYE.						
Rye Town and Out Liberty	1,826	1,615	74	138	127	1,954
TOWN of SEAFORD.						
Seaford	1,200	785	119	120	289	1,313
TOWN of WINCHELSEA.						
Thomas, St., the Apostle	491	371	12	55	33	471
CITY of CHICHESTER and LIBERTY of the same.						
United Parishes	2,117	1,345	35	82	753	2,215
TOTALS £.	143,725	116,684	2,713	14,073	11,967	145,437

County of Warwick.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BARLICHWAY Hundred: ALCESTER Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
ALCESTER	714	496	53	85	80	714
Alne, Great	205	161	2	38	4	205
Arrow	172	70	8	44	25	147
Coughton	142	74	7	26	8	115
Ipsley	393	200	-	65	86	351
Kinwarton	101	84	-	15	1	100
Morton Bagott	76	50	-	17	8	75
Sambourn	224	190	19	34	4	247
Spernal	68	53	1	14	-	68
Studley	494	402	8	81	37	528
Tardebigg (part of), Tutnal and Cobley Hamlets	225	182	-	67	-	249
Weethley	61	46	-	10	1	57
HENLEY Division.						
Beaudesert	145	65	2	34	39	140
Claverdon	252	180	3	61	8	252
Langley	101	75	5	18	3	101
Pindley	24	19	-	4	3	26
Preston Baggott	155	102	12	24	18	156
Rowington	531	475	-	67	52	594
Wootton Wawen	1,024	727	113	204	88	1,132
SNITTERFIELD Division.						
Alveston	431	458	7	89	21	575
Bearley	101	52	-	14	6	72
Beausall	174	133	2	28	2	165
Budbrooke	447	373	7	69	-	449
Fulbrook	65	45	-	14	5	64
Hampton, Lucy, or Bishop's Hampton	315	179	2	86	12	279
Haseley	147	58	21	18	6	103
Hatton	144	107	-	24	13	144
Honily	43	33	-	11	2	46
Loxley	188	151	1	32	10	194
Norton Lindsey	111	64	4	13	21	102
Sherborn	68	102	-	24	-	126
Shrewley	150	108	-	14	6	128
Snitterfield	587	361	30	58	38	487
Wolverton	92	58	-	22	2	82
Wroxall	91	53	6	27	8	94
STRATFORD Division.						
Aston Cantlow	555	280	64	75	-	419
Bidford	440	416	15	63	7	501
Billesley	11	1	-	10	-	11
Binton	172	81	2	18	9	110
Exhall	72	44	3	11	-	58
Haselor	163	75	2	41	46	164
Luddington	96	73	-	20	4	97
Oversley	83	52	4	15	13	84
Salford Prior	677	526	5	96	7	634
Stratford-on-Avon	706	430	3	55	87	575
Stratford, Old, and Drayton	822	680	12	152	44	888
Temple Grafton and Arden	140	71	16	26	7	120
Wixford	59	35	-	12	14	61
HEMLINGFORD Hundred: ATHERSTONE Division.						
Ansley	317	282	5	30	-	317
Atherstone	1,767	1,110	11	96	310	1,527
Baxterley	118	69	2	16	3	90
Bentley	84	47	78	27	3	155

517

WARWICK.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
HEMLINGFORD Hundred: ATHERSTONE Division—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Caldecot	no levy.	67	2	21	4	94
Chilvers Coton	1,375	1,110	10	81	95	1,296
Corley	137	110	- -	20	4	134
Fillongley	442	342	12	73	22	449
Hartshill	270	139	68	39	53	299
Lea, Marston	107	72	- -	21	19	112
Mancetter	195	151	- -	38	15	204
Maxstock	218	150	- -	54	15	219
Merevale	240	145	7	69	54	275
Nuneaton	* 2,766	2,415	33	148	238	2,834
Oldbury	9	9	- -	8	2	19
Shustock with Blythe	101	89	- -	38	4	131
Weddington	127	112	- -	20	2	134
Whitacre, Nether	260	183	- -	33	5	221
Whitacre, Over	160	110	- -	25	- -	135
BIRMINGHAM Division.						
Coleshill	455	484	24	117	30	655
Curdworth	159	72	10	33	33	148
Minworth	140	119	2	29	11	161
Sheldon	272	150	- -	57	- -	207
Sutton Coldfield	1,681	1,228	82	212	227	1,749
Wishaw with Moxhall	132	89	7	26	15	137
SOLIHULL Division.						
Baddesley Clinton	72	57	- -	15	3	75
Balsall	278	152	39	85	2	278
Barston	124	95	7	23	8	133
Berkswell	562	522	1	89	39	651
Bickenhill	428	276	2	51	59	388
Elmdon	100	62	- -	20	10	92
Hampton in Arden	223	170	2	43	1	216
Kinwalsey	9	3	2	2	- -	7
Knowle	552	343	14	78	82	517
Meredon	365	285	8	64	9	366
Nuthurst	25	14	2	10	- -	26
Packington, Great	165	130	- -	33	- -	163
Packington, Little	78	79	3	12	1	95
Solihull	1,982	1,040	44	215	451	1,750
TAMWORTH Division.						
Amington and Stone Delph	105	108	- -	54	6	168
Austrey	192	148	- -	54	7	209
Baddesley Ensor	170	136	- -	13	6	155
Bolehall and Glasscote	257	182	13	41	10	246
Grendon with Whittington	481	315	6	58	15	394
Kingsbury	845	748	7	119	10	884
Middleton	329	223	9	52	16	300
Newton-in-the-Thistles	156	122	- -	27	2	151
Polesworth	926	506	5	153	126	790
Seckington	50	26	2	17	1	46
Shuttington	80	42	2	23	1	68
Tamworth, Castle	35	9	3	7	2	21
Wilnecote	169	137	2	28	6	173
KINGTON Hundred: BRAILS Division.						
Barcheston with Willington	147	82	- -	40	25	147
Barton-on-the-Heath	94	54	1	37	2	94
Brails	648	469	16	147	23	655
Burmington	139	109	- -	20	12	141
Cherrington	182	148	- -	22	12	182
Homington	228	106	- -	53	6	165
Idlicott	95	57	- -	29	2	88
Long Compton	489	307	- -	94	35	436
Pillerton Hersey	122	87	- -	23	12	122
Pillerton Priors	110	47	- -	29	21	97
Stowerton	95	62	- -	21	2	85
Stretton-on-the-Foss	189	143	- -	37	8	188
Whatcott	120	89	- -	13	11	113

WARWICK.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
KINGTON Hundred: BRAILS Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Whichford with Ascott	282	169	-	36	15	220
Woolford, Great	163	116	-	20	-	136
Woolford, Little	*201	170	-	17	10	197
BURTON DASSETT Division.						
Avon-Dassett	134	40	-	33	46	119
Burton-Dassett	532	382	112	82	80	656
Farnborough	330	168	5	48	77	298
Fenny Compton	407	252	3	58	84	397
Mollington	159	128	2	19	4	153
Priors Hardwick	189	155	23	31	-	209
Priors Marston	379	279	-	74	32	385
Ratley and Upton	166	125	-	23	3	151
Shotteswell	142	108	-	30	3	141
Shuckburgh, Lower	83	37	7	26	4	74
Warmington and Arlescott	378	332	-	40	5	377
Wormleighton	134	86	-	42	-	128
KINGTON Division.						
Atherston-upon-Stour	43	35	1	13	4	53
Butler's Marston	133	107	-	26	17	150
Chadshunt	39	8	-	23	-	31
Compton Verney	23	15	-	8	-	23
Compton Wyniatts	45	40	-	-	8	48
Combrook	82	59	-	17	7	83
Eatington, Upper and Lower	298	269	-	69	14	352
Gaydon	118	86	-	25	-	111
Halford, or Halford Bridge	75	69	-	16	5	90
Ilmington	412	384	-	76	-	460
Kington	298	180	-	53	81	314
Lighthorne	108	95	-	20	1	116
Oxhill	193	109	-	33	29	171
Radway	141	76	-	40	7	123
Tysoe and Westcote	716	529	1	109	106	745
Whitchurch	121	98	1	27	11	137
WARWICK Division.						
Barford	300	195	7	47	45	294
Charlcote	173	103	-	62	3	168
Chesterton	249	162	31	66	21	280
Lapworth	148	185	16	41	25	267
Morton Morrell	194	149	10	31	4	194
Newbold, Pacy and Ashorn	191	151	-	36	26	213
Packwood	174	136	3	29	6	174
Tanworth	923	815	2	185	8	1,010
Wasperton	183	174	-	32	-	206
Wellesbourne Hastings	509	382	22	61	6	471
Wellesbourne Mountford	363	236	2	44	50	332
KINGTON and KNIGHTLOW Hundred.						
Tachbrook, Mallory, and Bishop's Tachbrook	383	160	3	-	130	293
KNIGHTLOW Hundred: KENILWORTH Division.						
Ashow	86	56	2	25	4	87
Baggington	169	112	-	34	27	173
Bubbenhall	49	45	-	23	13	81
Cubbington	268	173	-	50	-	223
Harbury	313	245	17	72	14	348
Kenilworth	1,466	991	49	132	171	1,343
Leamington Priors	1,047	554	66	127	199	946
Leek Wootton	175	200	-	46	7	253
Lillington	120	98	2	33	20	153
Milverton	197	173	51	43	2	269
Offchurch	296	179	4	67	-	250
Radford Semele	301	234	4	26	12	276
Stoneleigh	746	664	15	219	12	910
Ufton	69	45	2	23	3	73
Whitnash	116	87	-	21	-	108

WARWICK.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
KNIGHTLOW Hundred—*contd.* KIRBY Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Allesley	463	334	11	106	13	464
Arley	139	78	2	22	1	103
Astley	320	149	127	31	21	328
Bedworth	1,150	798	56	72	165	1,091
Binley	149	105	-	43	1	149
Brandon	218	173	15	51	4	243
Brinklow	300	273	6	28	3	310
Bulkington	904	683	2	87	132	904
Burton Hastings	131	119	-	32	10	161
Combefields, or Combe Abbey	262	107	-	98	2	207
Copston	104	59	2	29	13	103
Coundon	61	59	-	28	-	87
Easenhall	123	77	8	29	9	123
Harborough, Magna	185	118	21	30	26	195
Monks Kirby	101	79	-	39	5	123
Pailton	277	221	-	40	13	274
Shilton	171	142	2	20	2	166
Sow	379	310	16	-	-	326
Stretton Baskerville	83	48	-	22	4	74
Stretton-under-Foss and Newbold Revel	193	141	-	29	10	180
Wibtoft	68	50	-	16	3	69
Willenhall	72	56	1	20	13	90
Willey	69	34	-	14	6	54
Wolvey	523	410	35	70	-	515
Wythebrook	231	93	76	44	40	253
RUGBY Division.						
Bilton	261	123	8	59	3	193
Bourton and Draycott	244	279	3	61	11	354
Brownsover	126	50	7	26	8	91
Churchover	172	101	1	45	3	150
Clifton	257	161	1	41	72	275
Cosford	22	10	-	11	3	24
Dunchurch	399	366	4	72	13	455
Frankton	199	145	1	35	4	185
Hillmorton	418	320	1	76	55	452
King's Newnham	45	36	1	25	1	63
Lawford, Church	153	147	2	29	2	180
Lawford, Little	46	13	1	16	2	32
Lawford, Long	241	175	6	31	28	240
Newbold-upon-Avon	232	197	-	39	13	249
Newton and Biggin	120	89	2	26	22	139
Prince Thorpe	37	28	-	16	18	62
Rugby	564	307	110	76	132	625
Ryton-upon-Dunsmoor	226	118	31	39	3	191
Stretton-upon-Dunsmoor	344	183	4	38	24	249
Thurlaston	137	86	16	29	12	143
Willoughby	137	94	1	46	17	158
Woolston and Marston	386	239	12	76	16	343
SOUTHAM Division.						
Birdingbury	87	62	1	21	3	87
Eathorpe	60	36	-	15	3	54
Grandborough	387	255	3	98	71	427
Hunningham	118	81	-	33	-	114
Itchington, Bishop's	311	214	1	55	4	274
Itchington, Long	562	432	-	97	27	556
Ladbrooke	140	92	4	40	29	165
Leamington Hastings	196	117	3	76	18	214
Marton	129	83	2	33	16	134
Napton-on-the-Hill	520	313	1	104	7	425
Shuckburgh, Upper	39	20	1	21	-	42
Southam	465	317	2	83	19	421
Stockton	150	74	1	27	46	148
Wappenbury	53	39	-	13	1	53
Weston-under-Wheatley	61	31	1	27	3	62
Wolfhamcote	361	283	1	86	26	396

WARWICK.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
SOUTHAM Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
TOWN of BIRMINGHAM.						
Aston	7,961	6,521	620	812	1,976	9,929
Birmingham	28,625	32,837	498	3,242	1,481	38,058
Edgbaston	1,841	1,300	15	161	244	1,720
CITY of COVENTRY.						
United Parishes	9,700	5,910	145	2,847	2,515	11,417
COUNTY of the CITY of COVENTRY.						
Anstey	209	109	-	105	6	220
Exhall	635	427	-	189	149	765
Foleshill	2,808	1,476	139	595	214	2,424
Keresley	199	69	-	115	15	199
Stivichall	227	105	-	118	-	223
Stoke	316	185	1	58	17	261
Wyken	224	93	-	113	28	234
WARWICK Borough.						
Mary, St.	2,258	1,985	46	125	340	2,496
Nicholas, St.	1,048	757	11	57	143	968
TOTALS £.	122,069	98,910	3,533	19,314	12,883	134,640

County of Westmorland.

EAST Ward: APPLEBY Parish, containing						
LAWRENCE, St.	499	394	6	85	2	487
Michael, St., or Bongate	430	241	-	101	54	396
Ashby (Parish)	196	172	4	34	-	210
BROUGH Parish, containing						
Brough	409	343	21	49	3	426
Brough Sowerby	57	28	-	25	2	55
Hilbeck	20	13	1	7	-	21
Stainmore	327	173	3	71	77	324
CROSBY-GARRET Parish, containing						
Crosby-Garret	64	29	2	19	14	64
Musgrave, Little	22	7	1	10	1	19
Dufton (Parish)	108	80	-	37	36	153
KIRKBY STEPHEN Parish, containing						
Hartley	134	82	14	27	-	123
Kaber	80	53	-	27	1	81
Kirkby Stephen	437	355	13	52	60	480
Mallerstang	120	99	2	25	1	127
Nateby	86	60	1	17	2	80
Smardale	30	15	-	8	7	30
Soulby	161	98	2	25	36	161
Waiteby	15	4	-	7	4	15
Wharton	34	27	2	11	-	40
Winton	145	130	2	25	1	158
KIRKBY THORE Parish, containing						
Kirkby Thore	128	66	1	45	9	121
Milburn and Milburn Grange	97	69	4	30	2	105
Temple Sowerby	86	50	2	33	1	86
Martin, Long (Parish)	281	175	-	82	7	264
Musgrave, Great (Parish)	102	67	-	25	9	101
Newbiggin (Parish)	52	47	1	13	1	62
Ormside (Parish)	116	74	-	25	12	111

321

WESTMORLAND.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
EAST Ward:						
KIRKBY THORE Parish—*contd.* containing	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Orton (Parish)	638	541	2	111	26	680
Ravenstonedale (Parish)	598	456	3	94	26	579
Warcop (Parish)	280	197	- -	79	2	278
KENDAL Ward: BEETHAM Parish, containing						
Beetham	425	279	4	54	46	383
Farleton	69	54	- -	20	5	79
Haverbrack	68	25	2	13	1	41
Meathop and Ulpha	100	89	- -	11	- -	100
Witherslack	184	159	- -	30	- -	189
BURTON-IN-KENDAL Parish, containing						
Preston Patrick	286	191	21	51	4	267
GRASMERE Parish, containing						
Ambleside	335	244	- -	41	40	325
Grasmere	292	201	1	21	14	237
Langdales	195	185	- -	24	7	216
Rydale and Loughrigg	242	171	6	20	48	245
HEVERSHAM Parish, containing						
Crosthwaite and Lythe	293	165	5	74	6	250
Hincaster	115	76	- -	14	2	92
Levens	260	167	3	64	16	250
Milnthorpe and Heversham	567	363	5	75	26	469
Preston Richard	233	155	- -	19	- -	174
Sedgwick	75	50	- -	13	- -	63
Stainton	150	141	2	36	6	185
KENDAL Parish, containing						
Crook	108	76	- -	19	- -	95
Dillicar	10	9	- -	2	- -	11
Docker	33	22	1	7	- -	30
Fawcet Forest	40	35	- -	6	- -	41
Grayrigg	119	85	1	26	1	113
Helsington	171	120	2	41	24	187
Hugill	194	76	52	20	- -	148
Kentmere	81	59	- -	18	21	98
Kirkby-in-Kendal	709	2,040	70	250	33	2,393
Kirkland	270	240	3	15	12	270
Lambrigg	74	83	1	14	- -	98
Long Sleddale	109	105	- -	19	- -	124
Natland	62	49	1	24	- -	74
Nethergraveship	107	40	- -	35	8	83
Netherstaveley	116	68	1	22	10	101
New Hutton	146	74	- -	17	44	135
Old Hutton and Homescales	300	213	- -	47	40	300
Over Stavely	134	79	- -	16	21	116
Patton	65	41	- -	11	9	61
Scalthwaiterigg Hay and Hutton-i'-th'-Hay	290	208	- -	40	1	249
Skelsmergh	115	127	- -	53	- -	180
Strickland Kettle	358	244	46	53	8	351
Strickland Roger	116	69	- -	29	16	114
Underbarrow and Bradleyfield	288	208	1	54	17	280
Whinfell	82	29	- -	24	- -	53
Whitwell and Selside	102	62	- -	27	- -	89
WINDERMERE Parish, containing						
Applethwaite	238	197	- -	39	8	244
Troutbeck	119	80	- -	25	8	113
Undermillbeck	187	140	3	35	15	193

WESTMORLAND.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LONSDALE Ward:						
BURTON-IN-KENDAL Parish, containing	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Burton-in-Kendal	388	329	21	43	33	426
Holm	191	160	- -	20	11	191
KIRKBY LONSDALE Parish, containtng						
Barbon	111	89	- -	28	6	123
Casterton	160	87	- -	38	30	155
Firbank	160	127	11	21	2	161
Hutton Roof	173	132	9	32	5	178
Killington	214	103	10	47	20	180
Kirkby Lonsdale (Lordship and Town)	557	327	13	69	69	478
Lupton	280	232	3	41	4	280
Mansergh	181	138	5	32	14	189
Middleton	218	142	- -	52	6	200
WEST Ward, containing						
Askham (Parish)	192	145	5	40	2	192
Bampton (Parish)	377	333	- -	46	12	391
BARTON Parish, containing						
Barton, High	80	43	- -	35	- -	78
Hartsop and Patterdale	111	104	- -	21	6	131
Low Winder	9	8	- -	1	- -	9
Martindale	50	28	- -	16	1	45
Sockbridge	75	54	- -	21	1	76
Yanwath and Eamont Bridge	144	109	5	30	1	145
Brougham (Parish)	85	37	- -	53	1	91
Cliburn (Parish)	55	34	- -	31	1	66
Clifton (Parish)	143	117	2	29	- -	148
Crosby Ravensworth (Parish)	475	415	6	96	1	518
Lowther (Parish)	217	130	3	52	17	202
MORLAND Parish, containing						
Bolton	197	136	- -	33	- -	169
King's Meaburn	60	51	- -	22	- -	73
Morland	113	123	2	26	1	152
Newby	156	150	7	47	- -	204
Sleagill	83	69	- -	14	- -	83
Strickland, Great	128	110	- -	24	- -	134
Strickland, Little	95	79	- -	15	- -	94
Thrimby	no poor.					
Shap (Parish)	401	283	20	82	6	391
TOTALS £.	20,263	16,162	440	3,924	1,173	21,699

County of Wilts.

ALDERBURY Hundred.						
ALDERBURY	218	139	4	19	59	221
Clarendon Park (extra parochial)	178	140	- -	26	12	178
Dean, West	140	105	13	18	- -	136
Grimstead, East	73	62	1	8	1	72
Grimstead, West	78	64	- -	10	1	75
Idmiston	184	166	4	37	2	209
Laverstock and Ford	205	212	1	16	- -	229
Pitton and Farley	212	187	- -	14	6	207
Plaitford	134	122	3	7	2	134
Winterbourne Dantsey	34	56	- -	6	1	63
Winterbourne Earls	95	97	1	13	- -	111
Winterbourne Gunner	60	59	- -	9	- -	68
Winterslow, East and West	350	302	- -	28	2	332

WILTS.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
AMESBURY Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Allington	72	42	-	6	1	49
Amesbury	621	486	3	57	2	548
Boscombe	19	-	-	11	9	20
Bulford	177	141	-	19	1	161
Cholderton	55	63	1	8	1	73
Durnford	217	241	-	32	1	274
Durrington	276	269	-	16	2	287
Figheldean	324	307	-	28	7	342
Hinton, Broad	234	166	1	20	-	187
Ludgershall	173	141	3	13	51	208
Milston and Brigmis	65	47	1	8	-	56
Newton Toney	197	100	8	22	9	139
Shinfield	returned in Berks.					
Swallowfield	302	243	-	18	29	290
Tidworth, North	118	143	1	14	-	158
West Wellow	187	164	6	8	3	181
BRADFORD Hundred.						
Bradford	4,757	4,466	70	213	234	4,983
Broughton Gifford	463	410	2	33	8	453
Chalfield, Great	13	-	1	10	2	13
Chalfield, Little (extra-parochial)	36	29	-	6	1	36
Cottles	19	16	-	3	-	19
Monkton Farley	462	100	301	17	8	426
Winkfield	156	120	1	24	2	147
BRANCH and DOLE Hundred.						
Berwick, St. James	113	78	-	16	2	96
Fisherton-Anger	425	336	24	62	5	427
Fugglestone, St. Peter	423	332	3	29	15	379
Langford, Little	no levy.	no poor.	-	7	1	8
Langford, Steeple	268	229	-	30	9	268
Maddington	277	255	-	23	10	288
Newton, South	352	318	2	33	14	367
Orcheston, St. Mary	114	107	-	8	1	116
Sherrington	73	55	-	8	3	66
Shrewton	307	292	-	14	1	307
Stapleford	217	175	-	19	-	194
Tilshead	214	113	3	24	5	145
Wilton	1,491	1,486	59	34	9	1,588
Wiley with Deptford	304	234	-	20	4	258
Winterbourne Stoke	192	139	-	26	23	188
Wishford, Great	289	221	101	15	-	337
CALNE Hundred.						
Barwick Bassett	105	75	1	13	4	93
Blackland	33	32	-	12	5	49
Bowood	45	26	-	11	5	42
Calne (Town and Parish)	2,530	2,226	57	230	51	2,564
Calstone Willington	40	17	-	6	6	29
Cherhill	167	148	-	15	27	190
Compton Bassett	296	204	-	34	50	288
Heddington	143	118	-	27	17	162
Yatesbury	182	102	-	21	32	155
CAWDON and CADWORTH Hundred.						
Barford St. Martin	443	330	-	29	46	405
Baverstock	74	65	-	12	1	78
Bramshaw (part of)	251	184	2	2	44	232
Britford	596	511	-	49	45	605
Burcombe, South	149	156	-	14	3	173
Combe Bissett	120	108	-	13	-	121
Fovant	280	263	2	21	1	287
Harnham, West	261	189	-	12	8	209
Homington	80	70	1	9	11	91
Nether Hampton	80	66	-	9	3	78
Odstock	9	9	-	8	-	17

WILTS.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rates.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CAWDON and CADWORTH Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Stratford Toney	84	36	1	10	1	48
Sutton Mandeville	66	63	-	16	11	90
Whichbury	78	78	-	10	1	89
CHALK Hundred.						
Alvediston	90	71	-	18	-	89
Berwick St. John	280	219	-	23	39	281
Bower Chalk	199	173	-	17	2	192
Broad Chalk	413	371	-	41	2	414
Ebbesborne Wake	97	88	1	15	1	105
Fifield Bavant	33	26	-	6	-	32
Semley	455	371	39	43	17	470
Tollard Royal	86	76	-	14	-	90
CHIPPENHAM Hundred.						
Alderton	91	61	-	22	1	84
Avon	4	3	-	5	1	9
Biddestone, St. Nicholas	89	76	-	17	2	95
Biddestone, St. Peter	3	1	-	2	-	3
Box	538	555	-	64	7	626
Brembill	1,182	896	-	68	222	1,186
Castlecombe	133	207	-	22	3	232
Chippenham	1,458	1,416	2	131	36	1,585
Colerne	334	309	-	59	21	389
Corsham	1,522	1,413	15	116	102	1,646
Ditteridge	24	13	-	4	1	18
Easton Gray	45	35	-	14	2	51
Hardenhuis	49	45	-	5	1	51
Kingswood	698	523	17	39	109	688
Kington, West	85	71	-	21	2	94
Laycock	1,223	965	9	71	130	1,175
Langley Burrell	268	191	-	34	2	227
Leigh Delamere	60	32	-	12	1	45
Littleton, Drew	25	28	-	7	3	38
Luckington	195	178	-	16	1	195
Pewsham	209	177	-	20	4	201
Sherston, Magna	541	449	1	48	7	505
Sherston, Parva	93	85	1	7	1	94
Slaughterford	34	33	-	11	1	45
Sopworth	74	62	-	16	2	80
Tytherton Kelways	14	10	-	11	1	22
Wraxall, North	126	121	-	21	2	144
Yatton Keynell	184	139	-	24	1	164
DAMERHAM, NORTH, Hundred.						
Christian Malford	420	381	-	47	2	430
Grittleton	213	267	-	27	2	296
Kington St. Michael	305	224	-	46	3	273
Langley	237	191	1	29	3	224
Nettleton	147	136	-	15	12	163
DAMERHAM, SOUTH, Hundred.						
Compton Chamberlayne	141	122	-	17	1	140
Damerham, South	604	519	4	35	4	562
Deverill Longbridge	740	490	133	33	99	755
Deverill Monkton	119	82	-	10	1	93
Martin	458	403	2	24	3	432
DOWNTON Hundred.						
Bishop's Fonthill	73	64	-	9	-	73
Bishopstone	537	470	-	42	-	512
Bodenham and Nunton	105	129	-	9	2	140
Downton	2,737	1,758	7	93	269	2,127
Hindon	480	381	2	7	90	480
Knoyle, East	575	398	4	46	219	667
Standlinch	75	48	-	6	1	55

WILTS.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
DUNWORTH Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Anstey	134	136	-	15	1	152
Berwick St. Leonard	19	5	-	8	6	19
Chicklade	82	60	-	9	1	70
Chilmarke	242	221	-	22	1	244
Donhead, St. Andrew	365	373	2	31	-	406
Donhead, St. Mary	944	668	-	87	20	775
Fonthill Gifford	225	197	3	10	7	217
Sedghill	103	67	-	24	8	99
Swallowcliffe	111	94	12	11	5	122
Teffont Evias	33	24	-	7	1	32
Tisbury, East	599	463	2	40	94	599
Tisbury, West	696	557	1	44	28	630
Wardour	402	376	2	27	17	422
ELSTUB and EVERLEY Hundred.						
Alton Priors and Stowall	89	76	-	15	-	91
Collingbourne Ducis	326	161	-	28	45	234
Endford	478	279	4	70	105	458
Everley	213	150	-	26	2	178
Fittleton and Hacklestone	189	124	-	19	25	168
Fyfield	no levy.	20	-	4	1	25
Ham	81	65	1	15	7	88
Hinton, Little	178	144	-	22	5	171
Nether Avon	234	188	-	38	-	226
Patney	130	76	-	14	31	121
Rollestone	no levy.	-	-	3	7	10
Stockton	129	69	-	15	52	136
Westwood and Iford	77	92	2	6	2	102
Wroughton	1,075	747	9	86	79	921
FRUSTFIELD Hundred.						
Landford	85	67	-	13	2	82
White Parish	675	575	-	58	62	695
HEYTESBURY Hundred.						
Boynton and Corton	154	134	-	16	2	152
Brixton Deverill	72	57	-	16	-	73
Chiltern, All Saints	216	178	16	22	5	221
Chiltern, St. Mary	56	50	2	11	4	67
Codford, St. Mary	187	114	-	12	1	127
Codford, St. Peter, and Ashton Gifford	205	200	2	21	7	230
Heytesbury-cum-Tytherington	1,147	969	10	51	66	1,096
Hill Deverill	133	111	-	21	2	134
Horningsham	462	460	10	25	12	507
Imber	324	238	-	24	8	270
Knook	150	120	-	16	3	139
Orcheston, St. George	80	44	-	29	-	73
Upton Lovell	95	87	1	7	1	96
HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE and STAPLE Hundred.						
Ashton Keynes	560	543	5	39	4	591
Blunsdon, St. Andrew	47	40	-	16	1	57
Braydon	68	52	-	8	1	61
Castle Eaton	185	156	-	26	2	184
Cricklade, St. Mary	166	153	-	5	2	160
Cricklade, St. Sampson	955	863	14	84	5	966
Eisey	112	96	-	30	2	128
Hannington	291	234	-	32	20	286
Highworth	1,473	1,197	72	143	63	1,475
Inglesham	101	46	-	20	16	82
Latton	108	107	-	25	2	134
Leigh	260	199	1	21	2	223
Liddiard Millicent	237	200	1	32	1	234
Marston Maisey	107	73	-	14	1	88
Poulton	131	108	-	15	6	129

WILTS.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE and STAPLE Hundred—*cont*^{d}.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Purton	997	832	15	79	28	954
Redbourne Cheney	255	174	- -	37	16	227
Shorncutt	29	19	- -	5	5	29
Somerford Keynes	100	107	- -	19	1	127
Stanton Fitzwarren	160	132	- -	18	5	155
Stratton, St. Margaret's	414	364	- -	38	50	452
KINGSBRIDGE Hundred.						
Chiseldon	545	384	3	45	37	469
Cliffe Pypard	443	463	- -	44	3	510
Draycott Foliatt	32	21	- -	10	1	32
Hillmarton	561	428	- -	52	100	580
Liddington	421	296	66	27	13	402
Lineham	810	741	5	53	4	803
Lydiard Tregooze	670	580	- -	72	4	656
Swindon	770	592	3	65	53	713
Tockenham	74	56	- -	12	3	71
Wanborough	457	372	- -	56	39	467
Wootton Bassett	1,083	1,019	10	78	29	1,136
KINWARDSTONE Hundred.						
Bedwin, Great	1,060	1,030	1	62	8	1,101
Bedwin, Little	236	213	1	29	1	244
Brimslade and South Savernake	142	104	1	14	17	136
Burbage	498	465	1	47	1	514
Buttermere	43	24	- -	9	15	48
Chilton Foliatt with Leverton	516	516	2	39	26	583
Chute	226	228	4	24	16	272
Chute Forest (extra parochial)	82	110	2	14	1	127
Collingbourne, Kingston	627	534	2	37	- -	573
Easton	211	193	1	27	- -	221
Froxfield	438	358	10	20	13	401
Milton Lilbourne	376	322	3	35	16	376
Pewsey	858	680	4	68	49	801
Shalbourne	returned in Berks.					
Tidcombe	120	120	2	15	- -	137
Wootton Rivers	181	166	2	13	- -	181
MALMESBURY Hundred.						
Abbey (in Malmesbury)	39	33	1	1	1	36
Ashley	48	22	- -	10	8	40
Bremilham	28	17	1	5	1	24
Brinkworth	989	923	3	78	29	1,033
Brokenborough	155	113	- -	30	3	146
Charlton	388	243	1	38	2	284
Crudwell and Eastcourt	443	325	- -	40	11	376
Dauntsey	244	147	- -	59	13	219
Draycott Cerne	76	71	- -	19	2	92
Foxley	no levy.	- -	- -	8	5	13
Garsdon	78	47	- -	16	1	64
Hankerton and Clotley	249	223	- -	23	4	250
Hullavington	164	155	- -	21	29	205
Kemble and Ewen	116	105	- -	33	1	139
Lea and Cleverton	242	180	8	22	3	213
Malmesbury, St. Paul	708	581	11	84	106	782
Newnton, Long	111	88	- -	25	2	115
Norton Coleparle	77	69	1	9	3	82
Oaksey	159	128	- -	24	7	159
Poole	84	65	- -	14	1	80
Seagry, Upper and Lower	136	132	- -	17	2	151
Somerford, Magna	174	112	- -	21	56	189
Somerford, Parva	136	118	- -	22	12	152
Stanton, St. Quinton	134	133	- -	15	3	151
Sutton Benger	214	182	- -	26	2	210
Westport, St. Mary	375	252	20	23	65	360

527

WILTS.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
MELKSHAM Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bulkington	110	77	-	17	2	96
Earl Stoke	235	210	3	22	1	236
Hilperton	113	205	1	16	7	229
Melksham, (Town & Parish)	3,352	2,648	55	176	426	3,305
Poulshot	179	160	2	28	7	197
Seend	594	528	2	58	5	593
Trowbridge, (Town and Parish)	4,176	3,826	90	100	146	4,162
Whaddon	27	4	-	11	14	29
MERE Hundred.						
Kingston Deverill	171	167	1	18	2	188
Knoyle, West	74	71	-	11	-	82
Maiden Bradley and Yarnfield	413	382	-	40	3	425
Mere	1,185	1,207	4	87	13	1,311
Stourton and Gasper	301	295	-	36	1	332
POTTERN and CANNING'S Hundred.						
Bishop's Cannings	987	944	3	72	36	1,055
Bromham	956	889	7	56	10	962
Chittoes	167	134	1	8	1	144
Highway	73	38	-	8	10	56
James, St.	989	981	8	56	7	1,052
Lavington, West	601	767	-	59	8	834
Marston	102	101	-	17	1	119
Potterne	959	804	-	71	2	877
Rowde	480	520	-	36	3	559
Worton	212	211	-	16	1	228
RAMSBURY Hundred.						
Baydon	246	184	3	17	3	207
Bishopstone	243	199	1	30	6	236
Ramsbury	1,471	1,239	-	75	16	1,330
SELKLEY Hundred.						
Albourne	735	569	3	52	51	675
Avebury	401	275	4	33	8	320
Broadhinton	411	335	8	41	7	391
Kennett, East	14	12	-	6	1	19
Mildenhall	290	199	2	26	6	233
Ogbourn, St. Andrew	276	186	-	28	7	221
Ogbourn, St. George	255	259	1	29	3	292
Overton, East	335	269	-	26	25	320
Preshute	623	489	6	50	12	557
Savernake, North	81	62	-	10	5	77
Winterbourn Bassett	123	102	1	21	-	124
Winterbourn Monkton	104	70	-	12	3	85
SWANBOROUGH Hundred.						
Allcannings	378	320	2	37	-	359
Allington	107	97	-	10	-	107
Alton Barnes	40	60	1	7	2	70
Beaching Stoke	140	102	2	12	1	117
Charlton	121	124	1	15	1	141
Churton	207	198	-	15	1	214
Cheverill, Magna	291	273	5	23	2	302
Cheverill, Parva	41	66	-	13	1	80
Easterton	377	359	1	14	4	378
Etchillhampton	120	109	1	13	-	123
Fullaway	-	no poor.				
Hewish	27	17	-	10	-	27
Manningford Abbots	104	85	-	11	1	97
Manningford Bohune	136	65	-	13	25	103
Manningford Bruce	107	86	-	8	1	95
Marden	193	146	2	13	-	161
Market Lavington	605	563	-	33	-	596
Newton North, and Hillcut	207	174	2	19	-	195
Rushall	107	106	-	20	1	127

WILTS.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
SWANBOROUGH Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Stanton, St. Bernard	172	131	1	21	- -	153
Stert	73	55	2	12	1	70
Uphaven	212	208	- -	22	4	234
Urchfont	1,441	1,380	132	64	2	1,578
Wilcot	253	145	1	33	54	233
Wilsford	135	154	1	14	- -	169
Woodborough	77	84	3	14	- -	101
UNDERDITCH Hundred.						
Milford	443	289	34	30	22	375
Stratford-under-the-Castle	472	431	- -	31	27	489
Wilsford and Lake	32	22	- -	8	- -	30
Woodford	324	277	- -	24	1	302
WARMINSTER Hundred.						
Bishopstrow	219	149	- -	12	45	206
Corsley	1,055	848	9	35	143	1,035
Dinton	176	177	1	20	- -	198
Fisherton, Delamere and Bampton	117	75	- -	18	1	94
Norton Bavant	187	154	- -	21	1	176
Pertwood	27	9	- -	3	- -	12
Sutton, Veney	731	551	14	31	134	730
Teffont, Magna	81	84	- -	18	6	108
Upton Scudamore	184	140	- -	21	51	212
Warminster	2,743	2,850	42	139	125	3,156
WESTBURY Hundred.						
Westbury	2,927	2,373	1	210	301	2,885
WHORWELSDOWN Hundred.						
Ashton, Steeple	203	165	3	40	8	216
Ashton, West	167	124	- -	26	7	157
Bradley, North	607	520	3	26	5	554
Coulstone, East	56	32	- -	11	2	45
Edington	509	469	5	73	4	551
Hinton, Great (in Steeple Ashton Parish)	51	44	- -	6	2	52
Keevil	232	151	- -	33	2	186
Semington and Littleton	260	208	- -	19	10	237
Southwick	491	523	4	26	6	559
DEVIZES Borough.						
John, St., the Baptist	1,285	1,119	- -	44	105	1,268
Mary, St., the Virgin	879	542	40	24	266	872
MARLBOROUGH Borough.						
Mary, St., the Virgin	442	366	6	- -	32	404
Peter, St., and St. Paul the Apostle	426	446	7	- -	23	476
NEW SARUM City.						
New Sarum City	4,960	3,989	100	728	273	5,090
The Close of the Canons	378	186	1	127	7	321
TOTALS £.	124,352	105,451	1,909	10,446	6,717	124,523

County of Worcester.

BLAKENHURST Hundred: Lower Division.						
ABBOT'S Morton	75	29	- -	16	2	47
Atchlench	78	58	1	6	12	77
Hampton, Great and Little	136	104	1	29	10	144
Norton and Lenchwick	137	137	- -	22	22	181
Oldberrow	76	42	- -	13	3	58
Sheriff's Lench	104	81	1	9	17	108

WORCESTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BLAKENHURST Hundred—*cont.* Upper Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Aldington	56	32	- -	14	6	52
Badsey	132	105	5	17	- -	127
Bradforton or Bretforton	65	74	- -	26	3	103
Church Honeyborn and Poden	73	48	1	16	- -	65
Littleton, North and Middle	166	140	1	27	22	190
Littleton, South	54	41	1	16	1	59
Offenham	172	78	- -	28	37	143
Wickhamford	62	24	- -	11	6	41
DODDINGTREE Hundred: Lower Division.						
Abberley	250	92	- -	32	9	133
Astley	429	346	1	36	46	429
Bayton	121	93	5	30	2	130
Doddenham	66	42	1	9	4	56
Mamble	134	154	- -	39	- -	193
Ribbesford	60	53	3	18	21	95
Rock	330	194	2	116	20	332
Shelsey Beauchamp	183	103	2	20	- -	125
Shrawley	204	124	- -	27	11	162
Stockton	64	45	2	8	2	57
Witley, Great	286	192	- -	30	14	236
Upper Division.						
Acton Beauchamp	217	190	- -	19	- -	209
Alfick	210	213	1	23	20	257
Arely, King's	233	140	1	17	19	177
Bockleton	239	148	15	18	28	209
Clifton-upon-Team	358	234	12	28	23	297
Cothoridge	190	140	- -	27	9	176
Eastham	192	158	2	31	- -	191
Edwin, Loach	40	25	- -	1	- -	26
Hanley, Child	47	51	- -	6	- -	57
Hanley, William	94	90	- -	9	14	113
Hillhampton	162	138	- -	10	17	165
Kyre, Great	89	62	- -	16	3	81
Kyre, Little	58	37	5	11	8	61
Lulsley	46	36	- -	10	- -	46
Martley	522	499	- -	49	41	589
Orleton	16	2	- -	9	5	16
Sapey, Pritchard	98	66	- -	16	4	86
Shelsley, King's	139	57	2	8	66	133
Shelsley, Walsh	7	- -	- -	7	- -	7
Stanford	125	107	1	21	2	131
Suckley	270	226	- -	31	11	268
Tenbury	627	643	9	96	12	760
HALFSHIRE Hundred: Lower Division.						
Belbroughton	782	455	10	74	243	782
Chaddesley Corbett	570	439	14	105	8	566
Churchill	90	50	3	13	20	86
Cradley	401	290	13	36	69	408
Dudley (Town and Parish)	4,309	2,939	33	629	422	4,023
Elmley Lovett	320	235	5	58	18	316
Frankley	90	53	2	16	11	82
Hagley	388	300	34	43	- -	377
Luttley	48	29	- -	10	1	40
Mitton, Lower	1,104	973	16	143	63	1,195
Mitton, Upper	90	50	- -	14	20	84
Oldswinford	1,521	968	148	122	348	1,586
Pedmore	230	212	- -	22	3	237
Rushock	118	86	4	29	1	120
Stone	239	245	5	57	18	325
Stourbridge (Township)	1,428	1,114	32	156	125	1,427
Warley Wigorn	416	170	42	35	141	388

WORCESTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
HALFSHIRE Hundred—*cont^d.* Upper Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bromsgrove (Town & Parish)	1,961	1,453	58	323	99	1,933
Church Lench	260	205	4	25	23	257
Coston Hacket	161	132	-	26	7	165
Dodderhill	665	350	2	82	219	653
Doverdale	78	63	-	15	-	78
Elmbridge	196	158	5	31	-	194
Feckenham	900	736	-	70	76	882
Hadsor	140	110	6	19	-	135
Hampton Lovett	206	136	1	29	2	168
King's Norton	1,562	1,111	15	322	118	1,566
Kington	60	34	28	8	2	72
Northfield	972	490	9	159	289	947
Salwarpe	439	296	9	45	5	355
Tardebigg (part of)	871	874	72	99	32	1,077
Upton Warren	355	210	-	37	74	321
Yardley	1,214	302	3	225	139	669
OSWALDSLOW Hundred: Lower Division.						
Berrow	177	143	-	27	-	170
Bredicott	34	20	-	7	-	27
Broadwas	108	96	1	15	4	116
Churchill	98	61	-	14	15	90
Claines	1,187	888	48	142	17	1,095
Croome, D'Abitot	100	77	-	18	2	97
Croome, Earl's	60	35	3	14	1	53
Croome, Hill	111	68	1	15	20	104
Grimley	257	118	-	19	10	147
Hallow	380	223	24	67	60	374
Hartlebury	698	612	19	110	-	741
Hinlip	113	83	1	19	26	129
Holdfast	57	31	-	13	1	45
Holt	189	161	-	31	-	192
John, St., Bedwardine	946	604	42	122	271	1,039
Kempsey	592	306	25	105	17	453
Knighton and Newnham	277	178	5	45	19	247
Knightwick	50	49	-	9	10	68
Lindridge	269	216	10	56	-	282
Malvern, Little	35	27	-	6	1	34
Michael, St., Bedwardine	195	150	-	34	21	205
Norton-by-Kempsey	120	107	-	27	10	144
Oddingley	100	56	-	12	23	91
Ombersley	1,219	927	68	135	54	1,184
Pendock	88	53	-	16	3	72
Pensax	282	236	-	28	-	264
Redmarley, D'Abitot	317	254	-	53	6	313
Ripple	170	157	7	47	14	225
Spetchley	143	135	-	17	-	152
Stoulton	247	178	-	28	13	219
Tidmington	75	51	-	16	-	67
Warndon	105	73	-	22	11	106
Welland	120	96	-	20	4	120
Whistons	520	404	6	192	23	625
White, Lady Aston	133	118	-	15	2	135
Whiteley, Little	92	51	-	13	36	100
Whittington	56	42	-	24	19	85
Wichenford	167	143	-	31	5	179
Wolverley with Kingsford	850	313	9	90	162	574
Middle Division.						
Alstone	56	57	-	10	1	68
Alvechurch	599	452	28	129	1	610
Bishampton	167	140	15	26	-	181
Bredon	502	448	-	58	4	510
Charlton	151	112	-	30	9	151
Conderton	39	28	-	10	2	40
Cropthorne	118	70	-	25	10	105
Crowle	179	130	-	26	38	194
Elmley, Castle	198	154	-	24	14	192

WORCESTER.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
OSWALDSLOW Hundred: Middle Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Fladbury	160	113	2	35	1	151
Hanbury	794	585	39	104	12	740
Harvington	127	90	6	25	5	126
Hill and Moor	210	204	-	15	-	219
Himbleton	204	187	15	26	6	234
Hoblench, or Abbotslench	45	33	1	8	4	46
Huddington	80	59	1	12	11	83
Inkberrow	715	593	4	104	1	702
Netherton	60	40	-	11	13	64
Norton-by-Bredon	67	60	-	19	2	81
Overbury	139	63	33	19	13	128
Rouselench	126	88	-	17	4	109
Sedgeberrow	82	55	-	14	1	70
Stock and Bradley	87	41	5	17	3	66
Stoke Prior	528	368	-	75	9	452
Teddington	63	18	5	13	-	36
Throckmorton	95	79	-	12	4	95
Tibberton	191	152	8	30	-	190
Washbourne, Little	16	7	-	9	-	16
Wyre Piddle	97	94	-	7	1	102
Upper Division.						
Blockley	752	559	4	100	30	693
Cleeve Prior	182	143	-	20	-	163
Cutsdean	55	31	3	12	2	48
Dailsford	53	32	-	8	-	40
Evenload	154	90	-	31	15	136
Iccomb (part of)	40	33	1	7	1	42
Shipston-upon-Stour	808	658	25	64	21	768
Tredington	611	417	-	68	82	567
PERSHORE Hundred: Lower Division.						
Birtsmorton	118	120	2	18	4	144
Bramsford	162	127	-	11	11	149
Bushley	69	44	-	21	6	71
Castle Morton	162	151	2	42	2	197
Chaseley	157	127	-	20	-	147
Eldersfield	375	304	3	45	19	371
Hanley Castle, Upper and Lower Divisions	579	443	22	88	9	562
Leigh	659	448	5	71	3	527
Longdon	310	195	1	60	8	264
Maddersfield	58	35	-	12	7	54
Malvern, Great	327	12	2	88	286	388
Mathon	313	243	-	29	36	308
Newland	61	42	-	10	5	57
Powick	441	490	9	108	24	631
Queenhill	46	33	1	13	1	48
Severn Stoke	270	171	-	85	5	261
Staunton	148	137	-	15	2	154
Upton-upon-Severn	507	427	26	97	13	563
PERSHORE Hundred: Upper Division.						
Abberton	68	47	-	17	4	68
Alderminster	196	147	2	39	1	189
Andrew, St., and Pensham	343	304	2	47	12	365
Beoley	490	379	1	81	83	544
Besford	76	42	1	17	18	78
Birlingham	197	176	1	30	9	216
Bricklehampton	63	44	-	18	1	63
Broadway	550	409	8	89	69	575
Broughton Hackett	33	33	-	7	1	41
Comberton, Great	146	108	-	14	3	125
Comberton, Little	68	34	3	14	6	57
Defford	233	210	-	22	2	234
Dormston	56	48	-	7	1	56
Eckington	228	168	-	42	1	211

WORCESTER.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PERSHORE Hundred: Upper Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Flyford Flavell	75	35	33	7	1	76
Grafton Flyford	53	41	-	24	1	66
Holy Cross	997	782	-	108	32	922
Martin Hussingtree	168	131	-	21	9	161
Naunton Beauchamp	56	45	3	8	-	56
Pensham	11	40	-	16	-	56
Peopleton	92	61	-	19	9	89
Piddle, North	84	63	1	12	6	82
Pinvin	52	36	-	9	-	45
Pirton	132	101	1	23	-	125
Strensham	227	158	-	21	19	198
Upton Snodsbury	97	102	2	19	6	129
Wick, near Pershore	116	67	-	35	1	103
BEWDLEY Borough.						
Bewdley	1,074	751	39	116	202	1,108
DROITWICH Borough.						
Andrew, St.	381	314	15	36	37	402
Dodderhill (part of)	197	198	18	16	36	268
Nicholas, St.	185	115	8	5	49	177
Peter, St.	393	310	16	53	32	411
EVESHAM Borough.						
All Saints	746	461	2	241	5	709
Lawrence, St.	629	233	3	193	44	473
Peter, St., or Bengeworth	493	307	5	200	31	543
KIDDERMINSTER Borough.						
Kidderminster	6,198	4,697	198	271	1,750	6,916
Kidderminster, the Foreign	1,440	1,029	63	190	56	1,338
WORCESTER City.						
Alban, St.	144	106	10	9	29	154
All Saints	823	615	10	181	28	834
Andrew, St.	563	386	12	139	38	575
Clement's, St., Within and Without	326	229	10	174	-	413
Helen, St.	560	396	10	198	-	604
Martin, St., Within and Without	931	502	10	41	-	553
Nicholas, St.	1,130	642	12	229	-	883
Peter, St., Within and Without	1,190	747	53	183	171	1,154
Swithin, St.	558	324	14	214	15	567
TOTALS £.	76,593	54,706	1,751	11,337	7,607	75,401

County of York, East Riding.

BUCKROSE Wapentake.						
ACKLAM-CUM-BARTHORPE	110	106	-	24	-	130
Birdsall	102	69	-	29	4	102
Bugthorpe	113	83	-	21	8	112
Burythorpe	43	30	1	10	1	42
Cowlam	26	8	-	17	-	25
Duggleby	133	72	1	13	14	100
Eddlethorpe and Grange	41	20	2	7	10	39
Fimber	61	46	-	15	-	61
Firby	13	10	1	-	-	11
Fridaythorpe	127	121	-	13	-	134
Grimstone, North	77	50	-	11	16	77
Helperthorpe	136	96	2	16	14	128
Heslerton, East	64	67	1	25	5	98
Heslerton, West	87	56	3	20	6	85
Howsham	40	31	4	18	-	53
Kennythorpe	31	28	-	5	1	34

YORK, E. R.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BUCKROSE Wapentake—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Kirby Grindalyth	69	32	-	38	-	70
Kirby Underdale	229	226	3	-	1	230
Kirkham (extra parochial)	17	12	-	5	-	17
Knapton	123	130	8	19	-	157
Langton	124	87	2	16	15	120
Leavening	30	35	2	14	4	55
Leppington	31	21	2	12	-	35
Luttons Ambo	165	159	-	17	3	179
Mennythorpe	34	19	4	4	4	31
Norton	382	301	39	45	70	455
Raisthorpe and Birdall	78	78	-	11	-	89
Rillington	149	128	24	19	23	194
Scagglesthorpe	84	79	2	16	7	104
Scampston	126	95	1	17	13	126
Scrayingham	122	95	5	15	5	120
Settrington	313	227	24	47	26	324
Sherbourn	124	102	5	12	-	119
Skirpenbeck	86	67	11	-	9	87
Sledmere and Croom	218	173	6	46	11	236
Thirkleby	52	38	-	9	5	52
Thixendale	216	166	-	35	17	218
Thorpe Bassett	113	78	-	22	13	113
Towthorpe	44	35	-	9	-	44
Weaverthorpe	143	120	3	21	-	144
Westow	111	82	5	13	8	108
Wetwang	154	146	2	19	6	173
Wharram Percy	82	68	-	13	-	81
Wharram-le-Street	69	48	6	15	-	69
Winteringham	208	132	2	36	6	176
Yeddingham	129	120	-	8	1	129
DICKERING Wapentake.						
Argam	11	14	-	1	-	15
Auburn	8	8	-	-	-	8
Bempton	112	68	1	16	6	91
Bessingby	43	50	-	14	-	64
Boynton	44	48	-	5	-	53
Bridlington and Bridlington Quay	523	470	8	55	85	618
Brigham	47	29	-	13	-	42
Buckton	52	55	-	16	-	71
Burton Agnes	196	175	-	24	-	199
Burton Fleming, or North	47	47	1	7	3	58
Butterwick	53	51	1	5	2	59
Carnaby	111	111	-	15	-	126
Cottam	26	13	-	9	3	25
Easton	47	40	-	6	-	46
Filey	176	118	19	-	26	163
Flamborough	387	291	1	39	95	426
Folkton	95	90	-	-	3	93
Fordon	54	47	-	6	-	53
Foston	175	187	6	11	-	204
Foxholes and Boythorpe	56	44	6	5	4	59
Fraisthorpe with Auburn	165	164	-	18	-	182
Ganton and Brompton	118	39	17	29	42	127
Garton-upon-Wolds	343	252	10	31	10	303
Gembling	7	26	-	4	-	30
Gransmoor	31	39	-	14	-	53
Grindale	26	24	-	3	-	27
Haisthorp	71	47	-	13	6	66
Harpham	163	154	-	18	-	172
Hilderthorpe	7	8	-	5	-	13
Hunmanby	267	359	9	45	15	428
Kelk, Great	34	19	2	5	7	33
Kelk, Little	45	34	-	6	2	42
Kilham	360	356	26	23	-	405
Langtoft	101	103	4	16	5	128
Lowthorp	69	46	-	17	-	63
Muston	143	98	1	36	3	138
Nafferton	414	340	12	36	21	409

YORK, E. R.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
DICKERING Wapentake—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Reighton	67	55	-	11	-	66
Rudston	223	254	13	34	-	301
Ruston, Parva	38	25	3	10	-	38
Sewerby and Marton	120	129	10	22	10	171
Specton	80	60	-	12	8	80
Thornholm	84	74	-	9	-	83
Thwing	179	197	-	21	-	218
Wansford	115	120	7	13	5	145
Willerby	140	63	1	25	43	132
Wilsthorpe	2	-	-	2	-	2
Wold, Newton	73	70	-	13	-	83
HARTHILL Wapentake: BAINTON BEACON Division.						
Aike	40	32	-	4	-	36
Bainton	216	174	3	22	15	214
Beswick	69	50	4	14	12	80
Brackden	23	18	-	5	-	23
Dalton, North	237	205	-	24	-	229
Driffield, Great	821	607	38	73	51	769
Driffield, Little	31	24	-	4	2	30
East Burn	9	9	-	5	-	14
Emswell and Kellythorpe	58	64	-	19	-	83
Holm-on-the-Wolds	36	17	2	9	3	31
Hutton Cranswick	421	319	27	37	25	408
Kilnwick (part of)	103	106	2	17	9	134
Kirkburn	33	40	-	6	-	46
Lockington (part of)	36	26	-	5	-	31
Lockington (Parish)	177	135	5	35	11	186
Lund	139	100	1	25	12	138
Middleton	235	202	23	25	-	250
Neswick	25	33	-	11	1	45
Rotsea	54	42	-	8	2	52
Scorborough	51	20	-	13	3	36
Skerne	152	128	-	21	3	152
Southburn	74	24	40	4	5	73
Sunderlandwick	16	14	-	3	-	17
Tibthorp	67	47	2	15	3	67
Warter	310	265	1	48	11	325
Watton	354	282	11	40	32	365
HARTHILL Wapentake: HOLME BEACON Division.						
Aughton	90	70	1	19	-	90
Bielby	69	37	-	11	21	69
Breighton	93	71	6	10	-	87
Bubwith	293	201	51	27	10	289
Cottingwith, East	111	91	-	9	11	111
Ellerton	72	104	8	-	-	112
Everingham	93	84	-	20	-	104
Foggathorpe	78	66	1	12	-	79
Goodmanham	166	105	-	16	8	129
Gribthorp and Willitoft	41	32	-	9	-	41
Harlthorpe	29	29	-	-	-	29
Harswell	26	13	3	8	-	24
Hayton	127	91	10	21	5	127
Holm-upon-Spaldingmoor	483	383	11	59	37	490
Laytham	no levy.	19	3	12	4	38
Londesbrough	196	180	-	12	-	192
Melbourne	165	58	57	17	90	222
Seaton Ross	230	199	8	22	-	229
Shipton	75	82	-	22	-	104
Spaldington	211	154	4	38	15	211
Storthwaite	72	44	-	8	17	69
Storwood	76	59	-	17	8	84
Thorpe-in-the-Street	31	17	-	8	6	31
Weighton Market and Arras	839	848	121	53	14	1,036
Willitoft	56	40	1	9	6	56
Wressell	282	198	3	25	87	313

3335

YORK, E. R.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
HARTHILL Wapentake: HUNSLEY BEACON Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Broomfleet	85	55	7	16	6	84
Burton, Bishop	340	260	-	47	31	338
Burton, Cherry	318	294	5	31	-	330
Cave, North	457	314	14	45	100	473
Cave, South	293	264	9	43	6	322
Cliffe, North	20	12	-	6	2	20
Cliffe, South	60	44	-	6	4	54
Cottingham	1,815	1,303	156	162	10	1,631
Dalton, South	77	68	2	10	2	82
Elloughton-cum-Brough	153	134	2	14	4	154
Etton	211	158	-	25	3	186
Faxfleet	95	62	3	14	16	95
Hotham	202	168	1	14	16	199
Leckonfield	199	132	-	39	31	202
New Village (extra parochial)	99	86	4	6	2	98
Rowley	494	392	7	69	3	491
Sancton and Houghton	251	229	-	15	7	251
Sculcoates	3,538	3,208	34	-	398	3,640
Skidby	153	84	2	17	33	136
Thorp Brantingham	114	86	3	12	8	109
Walkington	192	141	-	41	11	193
HARTHILL Wapentake: WILTON BEACON Division.						
Allerthorpe	72	50	8	13	2	73
Bishop Wilton	439	397	4	17	2	420
Bolton	78	55	-	4	10	69
Burnby	58	22	-	11	23	56
Catton, High	72	59	-	8	4	71
Catton, Low	62	44	2	7	9	62
Fangfoss-cum-Spittle	113	101	-	11	-	112
Full Sutton	34	19	-	6	5	30
Givendale, Great, cum-Grimthorpe	93	93	-	8	-	101
Huggate	212	167	8	36	-	211
Kilnwick Percy	121	110	-	14	-	124
Meltonby with Yapham	72	82	-	-	-	82
Millington	112	82	3	12	11	108
Newton-upon-Derwent	94	76	-	14	-	90
Nunburnholm	50	42	1	9	8	60
Ousthorp	46	20	-	3	27	50
Pocklington	868	847	2	43	61	953
Stamford Bridge, East	107	94	-	16	-	110
Sutton-upon-Derwent	151	157	-	27	20	204
Thornton	70	53	1	8	8	70
Waplington	20	14	-	7	-	21
Wilberfoss	90	78	3	9	-	90
Youlthorpe-cum-Gowthorpe	53	40	2	8	15	65
HOLDERNESS Wapentake: Middle Division.						
Aldbrough	574	589	-	-	-	589
Benningholme and Grange	146	141	2	14	-	157
Bilton	99	86	2	11	-	99
Burton Pidsea	226	138	1	23	64	226
Coniston	22	12	1	8	-	21
Danthorpe	19	10	-	6	4	20
Drypool	515	372	4	38	93	507
Ellerby	161	114	25	22	-	161
Elstronwick	118	104	-	11	2	117
Fitling	42	27	-	12	4	43
Flinton	101	97	1	12	2	112
Gansted	82	74	-	10	-	84
Garton	125	113	5	19	3	140
Hedon	250	257	21	-	19	297
Hilston	33	22	-	7	3	32
Humbleton	49	40	-	11	2	53
Lelley	50	41	-	8	4	53
Marfleet	108	65	-	20	22	107

YORK, E. R.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
HOLDERNESS Wapentake: Middle Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Marton	55	52	- -	11	8	71
Meux	67	51	- -	8	19	78
Newton, East	40	24	- -	8	2	34
Newton, West	50	13	3	23	- -	39
Owstwick	66	53	- -	13	- -	66
Preston	366	379	- -	63	19	461
Rooss	123	114	1	21	1	137
Southcoates	302	243	4	50	33	330
South Skirlaugh	92	95	- -	12	6	113
Sproatley	184	161	4	16	9	190
Sutton and Stone Ferry	2,324	1,446	19	111	748	2,324
Swine	203	188	- -	24	14	226
Thirkleby	50	36	7	9	- -	52
Tunstall	88	77	- -	11	- -	88
Waghen, or Wawen	210	196	5	- -	9	210
Waxholme	21	16	- -	4	- -	20
Wyton	43	37	- -	14	7	58
HOLDERNESS Wapentake: North Division.						
Arnold, with Ronton and North Skirlaugh (part of)	56	55	- -	- -	- -	55
Atwick	219	140	39	19	2	200
Barmston	160	75	52	31	1	159
Beeford	270	167	63	36	4	270
Bewholme and Nunkeeling	250	226	- -	20	- -	246
Bonwick	19	13	- -	6	- -	19
Brandsburton	246	190	6	32	7	235
Catfoss	43	30	4	10	- -	44
Catwick	178	64	- -	16	99	179
Cowdon's Ambo	148	130	6	13	- -	149
Dringhoe, Upton and Braugh	100	78	5	13	- -	96
Dunnington	75	49	16	9	2	76
Eske	35	20	- -	11	- -	31
Frodingham, North	150	121	- -	12	- -	133
Goxhill	46	35	- -	11	- -	46
Hatfield, Great	110	82	6	11	- -	99
Hatfield, Little	36	28	- -	8	- -	36
Hempholm	70	68	3	11	4	86
Hornsea-cum-Burton	316	258	5	33	13	309
Leven	443	378	14	34	- -	426
Lissett	68	28	- -	14	- -	42
Mapleton and Rowlston	116	112	3	- -	1	116
Moor Town	27	20	- -	3	- -	23
Rise	130	112	- -	18	- -	130
Riston	291	182	- -	12	116	310
Routh	129	101	- -	26	- -	127
Seaton	162	138	5	18	- -	161
Skipsea	117	119	- -	12	6	137
Sigglesthorne	62	42	- -	5	2	49
Ulrome	87	87	- -	12	- -	99
Withernwick	301	152	108	30	11	301
HOLDERNESS Wapentake: South Division.						
Burstwick	275	304	- -	43	8	355
Easington	166	143	1	22	- -	166
Frodingham, South	73	71	- -	12	- -	83
Halsham	120	86	15	- -	23	124
Hollym	95	61	11	19	- -	91
Holmpton	110	26	40	17	27	110
Keyingham	280	211	36	46	39	332
Kilnsea	23	16	2	5	1	24
Ottringham	122	244	- -	54	26	324
Outnewton	49	27	3	8	15	53
Owthorn	121	92	20	12	5	129
Patrington	351	379	16	36	26	457
Paul	374	278	1	75	36	390
Rimswell	36	24	- -	12	1	37

YORK, E. R.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
HOLDERNESS Wapentake: South Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ryhill and Cammerton	133	78	-	22	27	127
Sheffling	93	100	1	21	-	122
Sunk Island	226	142	-	67	-	209
Thorn Gumbald	84	52	-	22	22	96
Welwick	119	112	1	35	-	148
Winestead	81	81	4	20	3	108
Withernsea	57	54	-	10	6	70
HOWDENSHIRE Wapentake.						
Asselby	146	130	-	10	5	145
Balkholme	66	64	2	-	-	66
Barmby-on-the-Marsh	195	157	2	15	32	206
Belby	61	50	-	11	-	61
Bellasize	154	154	-	13	-	167
Blacktoft	230	197	4	19	10	230
Cotness	22	15	-	10	-	25
Easterington	132	103	2	15	12	132
Ellerker	110	93	-	19	17	129
Gilberdike	281	265	-	13	3	281
Howden	566	496	18	43	21	578
Kilpin	131	110	-	12	-	122
Knedlington	50	41	-	12	6	59
Laxton	95	91	1	16	7	115
Melton	101	87	2	11	-	100
Metham	55	41	-	12	3	56
Newport Wallingfen	89	68	7	7	7	89
Portington and Cavil	167	85	-	14	8	107
Saltmarsh	46	30	4	10	29	73
Scalby	54	39	1	12	2	54
Skelton	168	114	-	19	35	168
Thorpe	64	46	-	9	-	55
Welton	394	350	33	25	3	411
Yokefleet	78	55	-	16	8	79
OUSE and DERWENT Wapentake.						
Barlby	140	114	3	12	2	131
Brackenholm	38	23	-	7	11	41
Cliff with Lund	160	131	-	19	3	153
Deighton	143	116	2	17	8	143
Duffield, North	219	172	3	29	16	220
Duffield, South	80	72	-	10	13	95
Elvington	176	114	1	19	33	167
Escrick	245	170	15	27	33	245
Gate Fulford	406	302	9	40	54	405
Grimston	51	45	-	3	2	50
Hemingbrough	159	146	-	12	-	158
Heslington, St. Lawrence	147	127	-	16	-	143
Kelfield	153	102	5	16	30	153
Kexby	107	76	-	12	20	108
Menthorp	81	69	8	12	1	90
Naburn	354	214	4	23	141	382
Osgodby	61	31	1	20	8	60
Riccall	197	181	3	16	32	232
Skipwith	163	143	12	13	2	170
Stamford Bridge, West	103	88	2	14	5	109
Stillingfleet with Morby (part of)	131	73	3	43	35	154
Thorganby with Cottingwith	99	88	-	19	80	187
Water Fulford	29	21	-	8	-	29
Wheldrake	227	157	4	30	23	214
TOWN of BEVERLEY and LIBERTIES of the same.						
Martin, St., in Beverley	842	629	71	85	57	842
Mary, St., in Beverley	1,088	723	38	34	140	935
Molscroft	97	74	1	14	1	90
Nicholas, St., in Beverley	265	184	25	15	11	235
Stockhill and Sandholme	9	2	-	4	1	7

YORK, E. R.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payment for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
TOWN of BEVERLEY and LIBERTIES of the same—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Thearne	80	68	-	7	-	75
Tickton	86	59	-	5	5	69
Weel	55	50	7	4	6	67
Woodmansey and Beverley Parks	142	190	1	31	10	232
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL: Town and County of the Town.						
Anlaby	216	170	3	59	-	232
Ella, Kirk	203	124	-	56	21	201
Ella, West	37	6	-	24	-	30
Ferriby, North	198	109	-	59	24	192
Hessle	683	450	23	147	74	694
Kingston-upon-Hull	14,300	9,840	357	2,893	1,517	14,607
Swanland	265	164	5	128	-	297
Willerby	56	46	-	37	-	83
The LIBERTY of St. PETER, of York.						
Ampleforth (part of)	79	56	2	9	6	73
Barmby-on-the-Moor	204	187	7	27	-	221
Brawby	32	38	4	-	-	42
Dunnington	162	136	1	17	23	177
Gate Helmsley	90	57	6	6	9	78
Haxby	94	84	1	21	12	118
Helperby	220	187	15	-	12	214
Hesslington, St. Paul's	94	80	-	10	-	90
Minster Yard with Bedern	285	206	32	39	11	288
Murton	99	63	3	23	11	100
Newbald, North	297	251	11	29	13	304
Newbald, South	141	106	31	13	8	158
Osbaldwick	138	75	38	12	13	138
Salton	40	36	-	22	2	60
Stillington	260	137	-	25	95	257
Strensall	128	133	22	-	-	155
CITY of YORK.						
All Saints, North-street	200	132	7	40	21	200
All Saints, Pavement	342	320	-	40	-	360
Andrew, St.	113	70	-	6	-	76
Crux, St.	371	297	11	60	2	370
Cuthbert, St. and St. Helen's-on-the-Walls, All Saints Peaseholm	350	235	19	79	17	350
Dennis, St.	458	405	-	40	13	458
George, St.	104	78	1	20	5	104
Giles, St.	230	177	-	67	6	250
Helen, St., Stonegate	342	274	1	66	-	341
Holy Trinity, Goodram-gate	192	142	13	28	11	194
Holy Trinity, King's Court, alias Christchurch	371	321	-	50	-	371
Holy Trinity, Micklegate	541	449	5	87	-	541
John, St., Delpike	107	69	-	21	9	99
John, St., Micklegate	442	347	17	51	21	436
Lawrence, St., and St. Nicholas	294	235	-	51	9	295
Margaret, St.	241	153	1	30	57	241
Martin's, St., Coney-street	328	219	3	82	17	321
Martin's, St. cum-Gregory	262	192	15	47	7	261
Mary, St., Bishophill, junior	329	157	17	114	19	307
Mary, St., Bishophill, senior	236	161	5	62	6	234
Mary, St., Castlegate	298	245	47	44	15	351
Maurice, St.	337	241	4	76	16	337
Michael, St., le-Belfrey	384	314	11	84	24	433
Michael, St., Spurrier-gate	326	175	5	58	74	312
Mint Yard	42	16	-	11	7	34
Peter, St., the-Little	195	148	9	30	7	194
Peter, St., le-Willows	74	64	1	8	1	74
Sampson, St.	363	390	12	35	2	439
Saviour, St.	300	158	36	106	-	300
Wilfred, St.	202	170	-	43	8	221

339

YORK, E. R.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
The AINSTEY of the CITY of YORK.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Acaster, Malbis	135	68	- -	53	14	135
Acaster, Selby	175	90	8	51	24	173
Acomb	244	141	5	99	12	257
Angram	42	32	- -	16	- -	48
Appleton-Roebuck	287	182	5	94	6	287
Askam, Bryan	167	111	- -	68	- -	179
Askam, Richard	90	52	4	23	11	90
Bickerton	82	62	- -	19	- -	81
Bilbrough	118	49	- -	48	19	116
Bilton	249	188	- -	62	- -	250
Bishopthorpe	101	53	1	48	- -	102
Bolton, Percy	171	62	20	86	2	170
Catterton	50	26	- -	16	8	50
Colton	69	28	1	35	2	66
Copmanthorpe	124	62	6	50	5	123
Dring Houses	70	33	- -	47	5	85
Helaugh	182	71	3	87	21	182
Hessey	108	57	3	32	13	105
Holgate	42	6	4	31	- -	41
Hutton	68	43	- -	41	- -	84
Knapton	71	43	13	31	7	94
Marston	276	204	11	80	10	305
Middlethorpe	60	35	- -	30	1	66
Moor Monkton	217	136	- -	69	12	217
Oxton	23	- -	- -	21	5	26
Poppleton, Nether	123	127	- -	55	- -	182
Poppleton, Upper	45	38	4	- -	3	45
Rufforth	160	71	14	70	5	160
Steeton	83	35	5	33	10	83
Tadcaster (part of)	193	151	- -	35	15	201
Thorp Arch	79	56	1	15	1	73
Tockwith	236	207	- -	36	- -	243
Walton	113	64	- -	46	- -	110
Wighill	212	81	7	72	26	186
Wilstrop	62	24	- -	31	10	65
TOTALS £.	86,283	66,339	2,880	12,889	7,260	89,368

County of York, North Riding.

ALLERTONSHIRE Wapentake.						
BIRKBY	77	68	- -	8	1	77
Borrowby	98	70	10	15	- -	95
Brompton	635	407	69	45	47	568
Crosby	53	44	1	6	3	54
Deighton	65	65	- -	- -	- -	65
Dinsdale, Over	34	18	3	7	7	35
Ellerbeck	37	25	1	10	- -	36
Girsby	55	29	1	10	18	58
Harlsey, West	92	112	1	- -	- -	113
Holm-cum-Howgrave	23	28	2	9	- -	39
Hornby	115	109	2	- -	1	112
Hutton Bonville	69	51	- -	13	2	66
Hutton Conyers (E. P.)	122	122	- -	22	- -	144
Hutton and Sessay	34	30	2	- -	3	35
Kilvington, North	46	39	- -	10	2	51
Knayton-cum-Brawith	143	111	20	20	3	154
Landmoth with Catto	*37	23	1	8	3	35
Northallerton	880	783	29	65	2	879
Norton Conyers	29	15	- -	9	5	29
Osmotherley	243	122	13	11	70	216
Otterington, North	25	14	- -	9	2	25
Romanby	211	168	- -	30	7	205
Rundon, West	89	89	4	13	1	107
Sessay	136	83	10	35	8	136
Siggeston Kirby	102	87	20	8	5	120
Smeaton, Little	42	32	- -	10	1	43
Sowerby	22	16	- -	6	- -	22
Thimbleby	100	64	5	13	- -	82

YORK, N. R.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
ALLERTONSHIRE Wapentake—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Thornton-le-Beans	43	52	-	-	-	52
Thornton-le-Street	44	27	2	12	3	44
Winton	47	52	2	-	1	55
Worsall, High	73	54	-	10	9	73
BIRDFORTH Wapentake.						
Ampleforth (part of)	58	37	5	5	4	51
Angram Grange	-	no poor.				
Arden-cum-Ardenside	84	48	5	7	29	80
Bagby	70	90	8	-	3	101
Balk	54	52	1	8	-	61
Bilsdale, West side	134	120	9	-	4	133
Boltby	187	128	7	23	29	187
Byland, Membris	59	51	-	9	1	61
Byland, Old	112	65	-	13	33	111
Carlton Husthwaite	56	29	-	8	17	54
Carlton Islebeck, or Miniott	98	63	5	18	10	96
Catton	48	24	5	9	7	45
Cowsby	28	18	-	7	2	27
Coxwould	131	144	-	18	13	175
Dale Town	8	8	-	5	2	15
Dalton	41	32	-	8	1	41
Elmer-cum-Crakehall	24	9	-	8	3	20
Fawdington	16	15	1	-	-	16
Felixkirk	45	36	1	10	2	49
Gueldable	37	25	7	4	-	36
Harlsey, East	202	151	3	20	30	04
Haunby	44	26	-	15	1	242
Husthwaite	87	90	2	13	-	105
Kepwick	78	63	3	8	5	79
Kilburn	50	64	8	13	-	85
Kilvington, South	95	76	1	13	4	94
Kirkby, Cold	73	55	7	8	2	72
Kirkby, Knowle	73	51	-	8	12	71
Newborough	128	118	-	28	13	159
Newsham-cum-Breckenbrough	70	62	-	19	-	81
Oldstead	80	77	4	7	-	88
Otterington, South	66	59	1	15	7	82
Oulston	99	60	17	18	16	111
Sand Hutton	70	46	-	15	19	80
Silton, Nether	45	33	5	-	-	38
Silton, Over	43	22	-	6	15	43
Skipton	40	40	5	10	2	57
Sowerby	434	351	28	30	24	433
Sutton-under-Whitestone Cliffe	70	38	14	16	2	70
Thirkelby	99	85	10	-	4	99
Thirlby	65	57	-	6	2	65
Thirsk	864	675	6	62	184	927
Thornborough	16	11	-	5	-	16
Thornton Baxby	121	62	9	14	20	105
Thornton-le-Moor	97	85	12	16	1	114
Thorp-le-Willows	4	1	-	3	-	4
Topcliffe	264	167	1	29	67	264
Upsall	94	64	4	10	12	90
Wass	51	49	-	4	-	53
Welbury	101	47	3	18	18	86
Wildon Grange	36	25	-	7	4	36
Yearsley	31	32	-	11	2	45
BULMER Wapentake.						
Aldwork	21	18	3	-	-	21
Alne	118	72	14	-	31	117
Barton-le-Willows	77	47	2	13	11	73
Benningbrough	11	10	-	40	-	56
Brafferton	43	43	-	-	-	43
Bransby	87	56	-	31	-	87
Bulmer	78	51	-	17	14	82
Butter Crambe	118	92	10	30	1	133
Claxton	68	50	-	9	9	68
Clifton	220	149	10	38	30	227
Coneysthorpe	33	no poor.	-	6	27	33
Crambe	46	35	-	11	-	46

YORK, N. R.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BULMER Wapentake—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dalby and Skewsby	82	64	-	14	5	83
Earswick	25	17	1	6	-	1, 24
Easingwould	1,102	789	28	74	212	103
Farlington	63	24	-	29	11	64
Flawith	14	8	-	-	6	14
Flaxton	146	132	15	17	6	170
Foston	62	37	1	14	11	63
Ganthorpe	48	56	1	7	-	64
Harton	101	55	17	15	11	98
Helmsley, Upper	51	26	-	10	27	63
Hewerth	89	33	38	27	-	98
Henderskelf	76	94	21	14	-	129
Holtby	55	41	2	-	14	57
Huby	346	294	12	33	8	347
Huntington	208	168	15	48	2	233
Hutton's Ambo	247	160	24	25	5	214
Lilling's Ambo	51	52	-	16	-	68
Linton-upon-Ouze	169	84	4	23	58	169
Myton	174	54	4	33	83	174
Newton-upon-Ouze	204	131	-	63	9	203
Olave, St., Mary-gate	185	145	8	10	4	167
Overton	25	25	-	-	-	25
Raskelf	167	156	2	20	-	178
Rawcliffe	30	12	-	12	5	29
Sand Hutton	61	36	-	15	10	61
Scackleton	57	50	-	10	-	60
Sheriff Hutton	431	281	16	44	-	341
Shipton	165	131	33	-	-	164
Skelton	60	54	-	38	-	92
Stittenham	83	55	2	16	2	75
Stockton	80	56	1	20	3	80
Sutton-on-the-Forest	196	159	2	35	8	204
Terrington	226	192	4	29	-	225
Thorlthorp	77	68	9	-	2	79
Thormanby	52	48	-	-	2	50
Thornton-le-Clay	57	34	2	13	9	58
Tollerton	296	138	31	34	82	285
Towthorp	30	14	-	8	8	30
Warthill	32	26	-	6	-	32
Welburn	78	65	1	-	7	73
Whenby	98	47	-	13	38	98
Whitewell	45	45	-	30	38	113
Wigginton	111	112	14	20	8	154
Youlton	28	15	-	9	3	27
EAST GILLING Wapentake.						
Ainderby, Steeple	98	74	3	18	3	98
Barton	195	176	9	25	4	214
Bolton-upon-Swale	64	47	19	12	-	78
Brumpton-on-Swale	111	113	5	23	20	161
Cleasby	95	55	-	11	28	94
Cowton, East	173	127	3	26	17	173
Cowton, North	97	70	7	9	11	97
Cowton, South	115	108	-	17	-	125
Croft	260	185	9	37	3	234
Dalton-upon-Tees	72	50	2	13	1	66
Danby Whisk	153	114	6	23	7	150
Ellerton-on-Swale	51	33	-	18	-	51
Eryholm	98	64	-	28	-	92
Kiplin	43	32	-	9	2	43
Kirby Wisk	42	41	-	21	-	62
Langton, Great	23	13	-	8	2	23
Langton, Little	54	41	1	10	2	54
Manfield	167	120	19	26	7	172
Maunby	76	52	-	23	-	75
Middleton Tyas	352	267	24	39	20	350
Morton-upon-Swale	62	53	-	18	4	75
Moulton	213	132	2	35	10	179
Newby Wisk	129	127	2	-	-	129
Newton Morrell	60	49	-	11	-	60
Scorton	207	157	5	40	5	207

YORK, N. R.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
EAST GILLING Wapentake—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Smeaton, Great	226	207	-	18	-	225
Stapleton	32	16	2	14	2	34
Thrintoft	31	12	2	15	-	29
Uckerby	29	28	-	-	1	29
Warlaby	27	22	12	-	1	35
Whitwell	73	72	1	-	-	73
Yafforth	103	85	3	13	1	102
WEST GILLING Wapentake.						
Aldborough	198	193	8	21	10	232
Arkengarthdale	521	467	16	17	15	515
Aske	108	84	5	19	6	114
Balson, alias Boldron	82	53	4	14	8	79
Barforth	89	58	4	23	-	85
Barningham	212	161	51	16	23	251
Bowes	298	215	22	41	19	297
Brignall	75	73	-	18	5	96
Caldwell	122	70	-	13	16	99
Carkin	6	no poor.	-	4	2	6
Cliffe	15	15	-	-	-	15
Cotherstone	310	256	-	22	26	304
Dalton	99	51	3	9	26	89
Easby	102	66	5	20	-	91
Egglestone Abbey	46	46	-	6	2	54
Eppleby	88	88	1	-	-	89
Forcett	92	42	-	21	30	93
Gales	48	31	1	14	-	46
Gilling	283	187	1	54	11	253
Gillmonby	60	45	-	10	5	60
Holwick	66	45	-	17	3	65
Hope	*14	10	-	4	-	14
Hunderthwaite	152	99	1	14	42	156
Hutton, Magnum	87	64	-	14	9	87
Kirby Hill	8	5	1	-	-	6
Lartington	119	79	-	11	57	147
Layton, East	32	16	-	8	7	31
Layton, West	59	44	-	6	10	60
Lune Dale	105	82	-	19	5	106
Marrick	365	236	58	19	78	391
Marske	120	100	-	19	-	119
Melbecks	686	580	22	27	34	663
Melsonby	171	140	7	29	4	180
Mickleton	164	103	-	19	51	173
Muker	498	389	4	30	85	508
New Forest	36	18	1	8	7	34
Newsham	203	164	7	18	63	252
Ovington	23	9	-	4	7	20
Ravensworth	70	68	-	-	5	73
Reeth	617	541	46	39	30	656
Rokeby	45	37	-	8	-	45
Romaldkirk	114	69	10	7	28	114
Scargill	49	32	2	13	-	47
Skeeby	30	30	-	17	-	47
Stanwick, St. John	82	51	3	13	-	67
Startforth	254	147	5	20	82	254
Thorpe and Wycliffe	109	65	11	24	5	105
Washton	44	23	-	-	1	24
HALLIKELD Wapentake.						
Ainderby Quernhow	65	43	4	6	10	63
Asenby	78	96	1	15	10	122
Baldersby	92	73	1	-	1	75
Burneston	88	94	1	14	-	109
Carthorp	57	62	-	18	4	84
Cundall and Leckby	118	33	-	49	36	118
Dishforth	117	79	13	20	16	128
Exelby, Leeming and Newton	277	218	24	31	11	284
Gatenby	51	25	-	12	15	52
How	8	no poor.	-	8	-	8
Humberton and Milby	40	24	-	17	-	41
Kirby-on-the-Moor	166	33	88	15	31	167
Kirklington with Upsland	126	86	5	21	13	125

543

YORK, N. R.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
HALLIKELD Wapentake—*cont.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Langthorn	61	39	- -	7	15	61
Langthorp	21	38	2	14	- -	54
Marton-le-Moor	63	35	3	16	9	63
Melmerby	86	64	- -	13	9	86
Middleton Quernhow	66	57	7	21	- -	65
Norton-le-Clay	73	61	- -	12	- -	73
Pickhill-with-Roxby	186	175	4	21	13	213
Rainton-with Newby	33	41	- -	16	- -	57
Sinderby	28	17	2	6	2	27
Sutton-cum-Howgrave	39	25	1	13	- -	39
Swainby-with-Allerthorp	52	43	- -	9	- -	52
Tanfield, East	15	15	- -	10	- -	25
Tanfield, West	160	110	- -	37	14	161
Theakstone	32	21	1	10	- -	32
Thornton Bridge	9	2	- -	5	- -	7
Wath	47	32	- -	10	5	47
EAST HANG Wapentake.						
Ainderby Myers	66	69	2	11	3	85
Aiskew	230	148	25	23	17	213
Appleton	79	50	- -	20	8	78
Bedale	432	433	11	- -	26	470
Brough	54	31	- -	15	9	55
Brompton, Patrick	24	25	1	- -	1	27
Burrell and Cowling	35	22	2	10	1	35
Burton-on-Yore	164	136	8	18	1	163
Catterick	159	109	8	27	18	162
Clifton	24	21	- -	3	- -	24
Coleburn	38	15	- -	23	- -	38
Crake Hall	133	106	- -	22	5	133
Ellingstring	30	21	4	4	2	31
Ellington	69	34	2	13	11	60
Fearby	88	57	- -	9	22	88
Firby	89	97	1	- -	1	99
Hackforth	36	41	1	19	- -	61
Healy with Sutton	230	169	2	15	50	236
Hipswell	157	107	2	17	9	135
Hornby	44	23	- -	17	4	44
Ilton and Pott	82	62	9	11	- -	82
Killerby	35	25	- -	10	- -	35
Kirkby Fleetham	186	129	1	43	7	180
Martin, St.	10	10	- -	- -	- -	10
Masham	378	324	- -	16	- -	340
Newton-in-the-Willows	104	63	- -	22	12	97
Rand Grange	56	35	- -	4	11	50
Rookwith	38	28	- -	10	- -	38
Scotton	22	24	- -	- -	1	25
Scruton	164	129	17	20	2	168
Snape	367	328	33	39	- -	400
Swinton-cum-Wathermask	92	78	- -	11	3	92
Thirn	4	3	1	6	1	11
Thornton Watlass	157	120	1	13	24	158
Tunstall	80	51	12	13	4	80
Well	67	56	- -	11	- -	67
WEST HANG Wapentake.						
Abbotside, Higher	166	125	1	27	13	166
Abbotside, Lower	188	179	1	10	38	228
Akebar	32	24	- -	5	3	32
Arrathorne	17	no poor.	8	8	- -	16
Askrigg	333	328	21	22	7	378
Aysgarth	168	157	18	- -	- -	175
Bainbridge	461	399	5	28	- -	432
Barden	38	38	- -	8	- -	46
Bellerby	130	76	26	21	2	125
Bishop Dale	29	19	- -	11	- -	30
Bolton Castle	115	84	- -	18	17	119
Burton Constable	117	90	4	23	- -	117
Burton and Walden	212	191	4	- -	20	215
Caldberg	27	20	- -	7	- -	27

YORK, N. R.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
WEST HANG Wapentake—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Carlton	120	101	8	10	-	119
Carlton Highdale	202	185	1	-	2	188
Carperby	158	148	-	-	8	156
Coverham and Agglethorpe	134	79	2	14	40	135
Downholme	33	18	1	8	7	34
Ellerton Abbey	72	61	1	6	5	73
Finghall	26	17	-	6	-	23
Garriston	43	30	-	6	9	45
Grinton	264	222	2	-	28	252
Harmby	118	88	7	14	2	111
Hauxwell, East	24	23	-	6	-	29
Hauxwell, West	11	4	-	5	-	9
Hawes	789	584	2	35	15	636
Hudswell	158	100	6	17	14	137
Hunton	151	163	1	22	7	193
Hutton Hang	46	35	-	6	5	46
Leyburn Lunds	280	211	13	31	112	367
Melmerby	55	40	-	7	-	47
Middleham	218	211	14	39	2	266
Newbiggin	62	50	4	10	-	64
Preston	174	102	-	28	46	176
Redmire	72	45	2	15	22	84
Scrafton, West	100	98	-	-	1	99
Spennithorne	74	55	-	19	-	74
Stainton	42	17	-	6	20	43
Thoralby	157	133	-	17	3	153
Thornton Rust	42	26	3	9	-	38
Thornton Steward	61	30	-	26	6	62
Walburn	16	14	2	8	-	24
Wensley	107	104	-	-	6	110
Witton, East, Within	147	95	-	18	32	145
Witton, East, Without	272	231	16	-	25	272
Witton, West	150	138	-	26	-	164
LANGBAURGH Liberty: East Division.						
Aislaby	42	37	-	10	2	49
Barnby	153	149	-	13	1	163
Barrowby	16	6	-	6	6	18
Brotton	241	186	-	18	22	226
Commondale	41	30	3	5	2	40
Danby	432	438	22	50	19	529
Easington	209	153	7	46	-	206
Egton	371	321	11	49	34	415
Ellerby	16	14	-	9	-	23
Eston	119	94	1	17	-	112
Glaisdale	341	281	-	37	31	349
Guisborough	1,026	724	11	75	68	878
Hinderwell	335	294	15	21	4	334
Hutton Locras	53	50	-	-	-	50
Hutton Mulgrave	39	31	-	8	-	39
Kilton	81	61	-	20	-	81
Kirkleatham	386	311	7	35	2	355
Liverton	58	71	-	12	-	83
Lofthouse and Waupley	388	363	3	33	50	449
Lyth	380	343	2	42	10	397
Marsk	208	137	10	51	8	206
Mickleby	37	34	1	10	3	48
Moorsholm, Great	58	55	-	15	-	70
Morton	16	8	-	7	-	15
Newton Mulgrave	62	55	-	12	4	71
Normanby	95	93	-	-	-	93
Pinchingthorpe	29	22	-	8	-	30
Redcar	109	82	2	14	14	112
Roxby	87	89	-	19	-	108
Skelton (part of)	429	362	28	38	-	428
Skinningrove	8	2	3	3	-	8
Stanghow	80	68	-	10	-	78
Tocketts	60	50	1	8	-	59
Ugthorp	47	67	1	13	2	83

YORK, N. R.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LANGBAURGH Liberty: East Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Upleatham	91	63	14	15	-	92
Upsall	20	20	-	-	-	20
Westerdale	135	117	10	17	2	146
Wilton	222	164	1	48	8	221
LANGBAURGH Liberty: West Division.						
Acklam	53	32	-	20	-	52
Appleton-upon-Wisk	206	187	17	18	9	231
Ayton, Great	323	307	1	32	39	379
Ayton, Little	37	35	-	-	4	39
Broughton	156	206	-	22	-	228
Busby, Great	100	88	8	14	-	110
Busby, Little	32	11	-	10	11	32
Carlton	148	58	-	19	66	143
Castle Levington	107	75	7	11	-	93
Crathorne	133	131	1	6	-	138
Easeby	73	69	-	10	1	80
Faceby	66	54	-	12	-	66
Hemlington	80	68	-	11	1	80
Hilton	50	46	-	-	4	50
Hutton	333	323	10	21	7	361
Ingleby, Arncliffe	54	79	-	-	6	85
Ingleby, Berwick	67	62	-	14	-	76
Ingleby, Greenhow	228	197	-	28	4	229
Kildale	64	45	-	15	5	65
Kirkby	116	80	-	17	19	116
Kirk Levington	113	77	3	20	4	104
Linthorp	252	115	24	19	87	245
Maltby	68	47	-	14	7	68
Marton	110	135	7	-	-	142
Middlesborough	113	61	16	14	14	105
Middleton	91	62	1	13	19	95
Newby	32	23	-	10	-	33
Newton	97	81	-	11	6	98
Nunthorpe	75	69	1	-	5	75
Ormesby	177	195	1	-	11	207
Pickton	30	25	3	-	2	30
Potto	107	101	-	14	10	125
Rounton, East	44	46	-	13	1	60
Rudby	121	107	-	8	6	121
Scutterskelf	65	53	-	12	-	65
Seamer	246	142	-	25	79	246
Sexhow	77	66	-	6	6	78
Stainton	163	126	-	27	10	163
Stokesley	315	377	5	28	72	482
Thornaby	158	114	4	18	21	157
Whorlton	313	289	-	24	-	313
Worsall, Low	110	66	-	15	-	81
Yarm	648	422	35	30	55	542
PICKERING LYTHE Wapentake.						
Aislaby	75	56	-	10	18	84
Allerston	172	107	37	32	28	204
Ayton, East	86	101	-	17	-	118
Ayton, West	149	128	-	17	5	150
Barugh Ambo	142	115	4	17	17	153
Brompton	126	117	12	39	17	185
Burniston	78	45	14	17	2	78
Cawthorne	16	10	-	5	1	16
Cayton	161	110	2	20	22	154
Cloughton	131	173	1	19	10	203
Cropton	111	91	2	12	2	107
Ebberston	178	109	8	22	36	175
Farmanby	157	154	1	-	2	157
Goadland	81	68	5	8	-	81
Gristhorp	95	84	4	-	-	88
Habton, Great	39	32	-	13	-	45
Habton, Little	29	27	2	8	-	37

YORK, N. R.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates. Expended.
PICKERING LYTHE Wapentake—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hartoft	73	58	2	9	15	84
Hutton Bushell	158	96	10	23	29	158
Irton	17	8	-	10	1	19
Kingthorp	81	50	7	8	15	80
Kirby Misperton	71	52	2	22	23	99
Libberstone	68	61	2	-	-	63
Levisham	32	31	-	-	4	35
Lockton	74	76	4	-	9	89
Marrishes	104	61	3	13	26	103
Marton	63	44	-	7	4	55
Middleton	122	80	-	14	24	118
Newby	54	50	-	-	-	50
Newton	57	51	-	17	-	68
Osgodby	120	83	1	9	10	103
Pickering	721	518	75	-	208	801
Rosedale, East side	157	125	2	-	18	145
Ryton	168	166	2	24	8	200
Sawdon	27	30	-	-	3	33
Scalby	100	70	7	-	-	77
Searmer	304	277	17	63	8	365
Sinnington	184	155	20	-	18	193
Snainton	216	146	1	55	7	209
Stainton Dale	123	115	12	11	11	149
Thornton Dale	325	320	2	-	2	324
Throxenby	46	27	-	8	1	36
Troutsdale	50	54	-	-	-	54
Wilton	113	92	1	15	4	112
Wrelton	52	37	2	10	5	54
Wykeham	248	216	3	28	-	247
RYDALE Wapentake.						
Amotherby	195	159	15	13	2	189
Ampleforth, Oswaldkirk Quarter	53	38	2	5	7	52
Appleton-le-Moors	76	63	5	8	4	80
Appleton-le-Street	78	64	-	13	-	77
Aryholme and Howthorpe	21	7	-	6	8	21
Barton-le-Street	184	98	3	17	59	177
Beadlam	85	46	-	13	44	103
Bilsdale, Midcable & Kirkham	219	127	16	-	76	219
Bransdale, West side	28	15	-	4	10	29
Brougton	53	46	-	6	1	53
Butterwick	50	25	2	22	-	49
Cawton	35	35	-	-	-	35
Colton	41	22	-	19	-	41
Edston, Great	54	47	7	-	-	54
Edston, Little	7	6	-	-	-	6
Fadmoor	42	33	-	9	-	42
Farndale, East	300	133	7	22	134	296
Farndale High Quarter	196	50	5	20	121	196
Farndale Low Quarter	70	50	-	14	6	70
Fryton	32	30	-	-	-	30
Gillimore	36	22	14	-	-	36
Gilling	54	37	-	17	-	54
Grimston	26	8	2	5	12	27
Haram	188	139	-	40	9	188
Helmsley	405	457	11	-	27	495
Hildenley	6	4	-	2	-	6
Holm, North	24	12	-	12	-	24
Holm, South	17	15	-	-	-	15
Hovingham	175	93	74	-	-	167
Hutton-le-Hole	113	87	15	-	14	116
Kirkby Moorside	551	547	45	48	49	689
Laskill Pasture	37	4	1	8	24	37
Lastingham	46	26	-	5	22	53
Malton, New, St. Leonard's and St. Michael's	1,637	1,028	174	77	360	1,639
Malton, Old	331	243	1	95	49	388
Muscoates	60	56	-	-	1	57

547

YORK, N. R.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
RYDALE Wapentake—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Nawton	100	63	-	13	36	112
Ness, East	18	10	-	8	-	18
Ness, West	44	2	-	10	31	43
Newton, East, and Laystrop	67	35	1	7	24	67
Normanby	82	50	1	14	5	76
Nunnington	236	201	6	30	3	240
Oswaldkirk	98	72	-	-	26	98
Pockley	30	32	-	2	-	34
Riseborough Thornton	53	36	2	9	2	49
Rivaulx	88	84	3	-	3	90
Rosedale, West side	60	56	3	-	18	77
Scawton	40	40	-	-	-	40
Skiplam	123	122	3	-	-	125
Slingsby	100	98	1	-	-	99
Spaunton	102	61	2	10	29	102
Sproxton	63	66	1	-	3	70
Stonegrave	97	85	10	-	1	96
Swinton	64	58	1	13	3	75
Wath	10	7	-	3	-	10
Welburn	149	33	2	28	96	159
Wombleton	83	49	3	-	32	84
WHITBY STRAND Liberty.						
Broxa	33	22	-	6	5	33
Eskdailesides	125	86	1	11	54	152
Fylingdailes	418	350	2	44	32	428
Hackness	126	105	-	12	10	127
Harwoodale	88	66	15	10	-	91
Hawkser with Stainseker	373	357	17	49	42	465
Newholm with Dunsley	206	211	5	-	12	228
Ruswarpe	925	575	-	46	580	1,201
Silpho	27	20	-	7	-	27
Sneaton	134	140	-	17	-	157
Suffield with Everley	104	75	-	13	16	104
Ugglebarnby	210	182	-	13	16	211
Whitby	765	812	19	61	154	1,046
Richmond Borough	745	786	19	-	78	883
SCARBOROUGH Borough.						
Falsgrave	104	111	-	-	-	111
Scarborough	2,130	1,976	188	-	274	2,438
TOTALS £.	71,069	56,013	2,918	7,851	7,713	74,495

County of York, West Riding.

AGBRIGG Wapentake.						
ACKTON	89	83	7	12	3	105
Almondbury	879	648	15	98	118	879
Altofts	220	119	4	31	20	174
Alverthorpe with Thornes	1,360	1,354	36	144	59	1,593
Ardsley, East	241	221	11	37	41	310
Ardsley, West	375	335	62	42	21	460
Austonley	249	189	28	28	4	249
Batley	927	712	13	98	107	930
Cartworth	308	209	4	26	33	272
Crigglestone	364	295	54	61	-	410
Crofton	161	114	-	26	6	146
Crosland, South	457	229	-	54	73	356
Cumberworth, Half	196	147	4	19	26	196
Dalton	610	410	-	38	144	592
Dewsbury	1,401	1,337	83	221	219	1,860
Emley	478	360	60	56	2	478
Farnley Tyas	223	146	2	26	27	201
Flockton, Upper and Nether	179	74	47	26	34	181
Foulstone	365	226	12	37	42	317
Golcar	409	292	-	66	121	479
Hepworth	230	119	6	47	26	198

YORK, W. R.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
AGBRIGG Wapentake—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Holme	134	82	- -	17	55	154
Honley	773	538	43	81	111	773
Horbury	720	435	17	74	96	622
Huddersfield	3,388	2,434	37	668	531	3,670
Kirkburton	462	361	34	46	21	462
Kirkheaton	600	457	27	40	75	599
Lepton	470	290	43	48	41	422
Lindley-cum-Quarmley	290	231	2	40	21	294
Lingards	248	108	53	15	50	226
Linthwaite	404	285	16	63	40	404
Lockwood	529	304	7	84	134	529
Lofthouse-with-Carlton	398	297	40	44	26	407
Longwood	395	168	- -	46	181	395
Marsden (in Almondbury)	281	204	10	35	42	291
Marsden (in Huddersfield)	52	47	6	12	18	83
Meltham	473	342	41	40	23	446
Methley	1,093	704	5	101	79	889
Middleton	347	246	7	49	45	347
Mirfield	1,204	724	4	113	186	1,027
Morley	867	677	32	113	43	865
Normanton and Woodhouse	154	115	8	26	- -	149
Osset	891	532	29	121	200	882
Oulton	847	391	21	62	373	847
Rothwell	472	322	6	102	54	484
Saddleworth	3,243	2,345	61	438	399	3,243
Sandal, Magna	307	142	49	40	61	292
Scammonden and Deanhead	158	71	8	19	25	123
Sharlstone	88	62	- -	19	- -	81
Shelly	343	222	45	33	8	308
Shepley	221	170	5	23	7	205
Shitlington	362	269	3	61	22	355
Slaithwaite	573	403	1	44	135	583
Snydale	82	46	6	15	- -	67
Soothill	742	386	36	78	288	788
Stanley with Wrenthorp	1,583	1,258	15	127	71	1,471
Thong, Nether	222	126	33	28	18	205
Thong, Upper	325	265	36	22	2	325
Thornhill	572	339	4	75	35	453
Thorp	67	41	4	12	2	59
Thurstonland	305	214	7	36	29	286
Wakefield	4,333	3,504	186	318	731	4,739
Walton	243	157	14	34	11	216
Warmfield with Heath	362	218	19	47	31	315
Whitley, Lower	254	195	13	22	8	238
Whitley, Upper	359	243	7	35	31	316
Whitwood	210	156	- -	25	16	197
Wooldale	613	382	61	45	125	613
BARKSTON ASH Wapentake: Lower Division.						
Barlow	82	43	- -	23	15	81
Birken	114	80	3	28	38	149
Brayton	74	51	- -	20	13	84
Burn	121	103	1	22	7	133
Burton Salmon	83	66	- -	12	- -	78
Byrome-cum-Pool	79	60	- -	15	- -	75
Camblesforth	77	85	2	10	- -	97
Carlton	298	186	5	49	23	263
Cawood	382	327	5	36	12	380
Drax	112	79	- -	18	9	106
Drax, Long	81	64	- -	18	6	88
Gateforth	80	50	1	21	7	79
Haddesley, West	207	178	11	18	- -	207
Haddesley, Chapel	46	35	1	13	- -	49
Hambleton	193	148	- -	38	11	197
Hillam	79	51	- -	16	12	79
Hirst Courtney	57	49	- -	8	- -	57
Monk Friston	113	81	20	19	33	153
Newland	185	126	2	30	3	161
Ruther-cum-Ozendike	259	239	- -	45	- -	284

519

YORK, W. R.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BARKSTON ASH Wapentake: Lower Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Selby	2,071	1,632	54	118	267	2,071
Sutton	44	24	-	11	6	41
Temple Hurst	98	82	1	8	1	92
Thorpe Willoughby	39	29	-	7	2	38
Wistow	320	264	3	35	19	321
BARKSTON ASH Wapentake: Upper Division.						
Barkston Ash	104	60	11	17	-	88
Bramham	229	201	-	50	10	261
Brotherton	*469	403	-	-	126	529
Clifford	225	116	49	45	34	244
Fairburn	101	55	4	27	15	101
Fenton-cum-Biggin	106	70	2	21	3	96
Grimston	40	18	-	19	-	37
Henddleston and Lumby	127	126	4	15	2	147
Kirkby Wharf and Milford	82	60	-	24	3	87
Kirk Fenton	190	157	1	29	11	198
Lead	65	51	-	13	1	65
Ledsham	49	61	2	26	5	94
Ledston	97	56	-	35	21	112
Lotherton with Abberford	139	84	9	16	9	118
Micklefield	75	78	1	19	7	105
Micklethwaite	26	16	1	12	-	29
Milford, South	134	127	15	42	4	188
Newthorpe	49	26	-	4	1	31
Newton Kyme and Toulston	90	47	7	31	3	88
Saxton-cum-Scarthingwell	175	117	6	37	11	171
Sherburn	436	312	24	79	8	423
Sutton with Haslewood	137	89	18	36	-	143
Tadcaster (part of)	294	246	7	53	32	338
Towton	61	18	2	14	27	61
Ulleskelf	109	76	-	27	6	109
CLARO Wapentake: Lower Division.						
Aldborough	259	153	-	45	44	242
Aldfield	53	55	2	14	6	77
Arkendale	124	87	-	27	3	117
Azerley	468	411	5	41	-	457
Bewerley	540	490	18	30	80	618
Bilton and Harrowgate	820	738	32	91	24	885
Birstwith	224	203	-	21	-	224
Blubberhouses	14	5	1	4	4	14
Boroughbridge	374	283	7	16	80	386
Brearton	88	54	9	19	14	96
Burton Leonard	170	146	8	21	4	179
Clifton with Norwood	214	183	7	24	2	216
Clint	195	191	2	24	10	227
Copgrove	53	36	3	13	1	53
Dacre	382	442	34	23	7	506
Farnham	102	80	-	15	6	101
Fellisciffe	170	143	-	22	6	171
Ferensby	23	19	-	7	2	28
Fewston	288	267	3	14	-	284
Fountains Earth	223	205	-	20	3	228
Grewelthorpe	217	173	-	45	-	218
Hampsthwaite	201	177	7	16	7	207
Hartwith with Winsley	345	254	26	58	7	345
Haverah Park (extra parochial)	31	19	2	10	-	31
Killinghall	220	227	8	35	-	270
Kirkby Hall	29	11	-	10	8	29
Kirkby Malzeard	253	233	2	29	18	282
Knaresborough	1,688	1,163	199	120	-	1,482
Laverton	242	192	7	17	45	261
Lindrick (extra parochial)	28	9	-	17	1	27
Menwith with Darley	160	155	7	24	7	193
Milby	69	42	2	13	5	62
Minskip	167	119	12	26	10	167

YORK, W. R.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CLARO Wapentake: Lower Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ouseburn, Great	139	97	- -	25	11	133
Pannall	447	356	1	60	30	447
Rocliff	77	40	2	23	7	72
Scotton	37	25	- -	11	- -	36
Scriven with Tentergate	676	452	3	46	88	589
Skeldin	17	9	- -	6	- -	15
Stainley, South, and Clayton	202	154	11	28	7	200
Staveley	219	158	42	19	- -	219
Stonebeck, Down	316	280	6	33	- -	319
Stonebeck, Upper	183	141	2	27	14	184
Studley, Roger	53	30	4	15	3	52
Thornthwaite and Padside	105	76	5	16	5	102
Thornville	25	20	- -	5	- -	25
Thurcross	145	139	14	35	- -	188
Timble, Great	68	49	- -	11	9	69
Winksley	27	16	- -	6	- -	22
CLARO Wapentake: Upper Division.						
Allerton Mauleverer with Hopperton	136	88	6	36	7	137
Askwith	98	73	5	20	- -	98
Beamsley (in Addingham)	15	11	- -	3	1	15
Beamsley (in Skipton)	51	46	2	- -	- -	48
Castley	27	16	1	9	2	28
Cattall	62	43	2	17	- -	62
Clareton	*12	13	- -	- -	- -	13
Coneythorpe	*42	21	2	- -	- -	23
Cowthorpe	69	50	- -	16	- -	66
Deighton, North	45	26	6	17	2	51
Denton	52	49	2	- -	- -	51
Dunkeswick	98	75	- -	23	- -	98
Dunsforth, Low	58	39	- -	17	1	57
Dunsforth with Branton	152	72	1	20	55	148
Farnley	98	56	6	27	18	107
Flaxby	40	43	3	10	- -	56
Follyfoot	131	103	5	19	4	131
Goldsborough	91	64	- -	20	- -	84
Greenhammerton	173	106	3	25	41	175
Hazlewood and Storiths	80	46	3	- -	- -	49
Hunsingore	93	70	2	22	- -	94
Kirby with Netherby	99	72	- -	22	7	101
Kirk Deighton	145	91	6	36	8	141
Kirkby Overblows	171	139	10	30	11	190
Kirkhammerton	156	127	- -	19	- -	146
Leathley	130	113	9	30	- -	152
Lindley	108	75	3	13	12	103
Linton	90	55	2	16	3	76
Marton and Grafton	148	113	- -	35	- -	148
Middleton and Stockhill	78	58	- -	19	- -	77
Nesfield and Langbar	61	47	- -	21	- -	68
Newhall with Clifton	160	121	8	25	8	162
Nun Monkton	181	146	- -	35	- -	181
Ouseburn, Little	112	89	- -	15	- -	104
Plumpton	170	150	- -	27	4	181
Ribston, Little	63	41	- -	10	22	73
Rigton	148	110	2	31	5	148
Ripley	110	121	- -	24	- -	145
Sicklinghall	147	120	2	22	3	147
Spofforth	620	561	- -	56	- -	617
Stainburn	98	66	5	23	1	95
Thorpe, Green or Underwood	132	105	- -	27	- -	132
Timble, Little	40	30	- -	4	6	40
Walsford and Great Ribston	91	60	- -	30	- -	90
Weeton	106	80	2	24	- -	106
Weston	55	38	3	14	- -	55
Wetherby	441	354	29	52	36	471
Whixley	208	137	7	40	19	203
Widdington	20	9	1	8	2	20

.531

YORK, W. R.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
MORLEY Wapentake.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Allerton	350	241	3	45	60	349
Barkisland	397	267	6	48	22	343
Bierly, North	1,557	697	22	95	631	1,445
Bolton	169	112	8	19	22	161
Bowling	450	422	27	76	76	601
Bradford (Town and Parish)	4,285	2,410	245	880	1,105	4,640
Calverley with Farsley	574	461	31	82	156	730
Churwell	326	260	3	28	14	305
Clayton	536	420	16	64	50	550
Clackheaton	362	220	15	67	70	372
Clifton	383	240	32	54	57	383
Drighlington	321	220	1	38	67	326
Eccleshill	370	318	24	64	22	428
Elland with Greetland	1,416	779	40	106	491	1,416
Erringden	296	294	- -	- -	17	311
Fixby	284	95	- -	21	166	282
Gildersome	417	267	- -	39	68	374
Gomersall	1,083	841	7	131	104	1,083
Halifax (Town and Parish)	3,542	2,502	148	524	687	3,861
Hartshead	163	118	10	15	7	150
Haworth	1,148	902	46	148	124	1,220
Heaton	162	148	2	53	60	263
Heckmondwick	425	252	3	61	231	547
Heptonstall	478	391	16	79	- -	486
Hipperholme with Brighouse	965	690	98	142	326	1,256
Horton	1,146	1,096	56	85	144	1,381
Hunsworth	134	106	5	24	1	136
Idle	1,326	1,308	80	101	23	1,512
Langfield	237	160	15	60	- -	235
Liversedge	1,305	795	170	268	180	1,413
Manningham	384	201	36	36	221	494
Midgley	317	251	5	54	9	319
Norland	287	204	19	39	25	287
Ovendon	858	930	23	154	107	1,214
Ouram, North	623	614	25	78	116	833
Ouram, South	1,370	697	34	159	521	1,411
Pudsey	1,120	768	12	158	38	976
Rastrick	361	269	13	54	63	399
Rishworth	177	148	- -	42	52	242
Shelf	205	163	4	50	31	248
Shipley	174	114	46	64	18	242
Skircoat	795	524	- -	118	145	787
Sowerby	626	648	27	- -	35	710
Soyland	364	203	34	80	47	364
Stainland	549	402	45	78	24	549
Stansfield	909	734	9	134	105	982
Thornton	1,041	612	42	112	255	1,021
Tong	462	365	11	55	31	462
Wadsworth	772	549	3	90	79	721
Warley	769	566	33	116	54	769
Wike	157	128	4	33	- -	165
Wilsden	362	183	10	63	81	337
OSGOLDCROSS Wapentake: Lower Division.						
Adlingfleet	68	58	2	- -	4	64
Armin	296	206	12	58	32	308
Balm	261	215	7	24	18	264
Beaghall	252	247	- -	27	5	279
Cowick	551	494	3	39	15	551
Cridling Stubbs	62	23	2	11	7	43
Eastoft	55	36	- -	13	5	54
Eggborough	185	98	- -	19	47	164
Fockerby	44	30	- -	14	- -	44
Goole	529	310	9	92	117	528
Gowdall	91	77	1	13	5	96
Haldenby	40	18	- -	12	8	38
Heck	53	59	- -	14	- -	73
Hensall	130	106	3	30	- -	139
Hooke	238	111	11	40	37	199

YORK, W. R.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
OSGOLDCROSS Wapentake: Lower Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Kellington	166	74	-	25	57	156
Ousefleet	149	63	8	52	16	139
Pollington	220	217	5	24	18	264
Rawcliffe	628	522	31	56	14	623
Reedness	306	222	31	68	52	373
Smeaton, Little	80	64	-	12	11	87
Snaith	462	363	13	35	-	411
Swinefleet	521	401	7	37	7	452
Waldon Stubbs	94	57	1	16	-	74
Whitgift	142	72	12	25	29	138
Whitley	124	80	-	13	33	126
Womersley	247	198	2	47	-	247
OSGOLDCROSS Wapentake: Upper Division.						
Ackworth	559	411	7	97	48	563
Askern	69	46	6	12	8	72
Badsworth	157	86	8	26	21	141
Bramwith, Kirk	138	94	5	26	6	131
Burghwallis	219	169	8	33	-	210
Campsall	187	130	3	36	12	181
Carlton	102	94	-	25	6	125
Castleford	246	108	4	28	106	246
Darrington	219	117	14	50	38	219
Elmsall, North	296	181	24	40	8	253
Elmsall, South	225	165	3	31	16	215
Fenwick	241	141	40	45	5	231
Featherstone	150	114	-	31	5	150
Ferry Frystone	342	174	12	62	76	324
Hardwick, East	81	27	1	16	13	57
Hardwick, West	49	27	2	10	4	43
Hessle	39	11	6	17	3	37
Hilltop	32	21	1	6	1	29
Houghton Glass	117	67	-	25	48	140
Kirkby, South	247	191	-	47	25	263
Kirksmeaton	87	41	-	27	24	92
Knottingley	1,342	988	51	104	198	1,341
Monkhill	4	4	-	-	-	4
Moss	275	214	-	39	22	275
Norton	199	135	3	41	20	199
Nostell, Huntwick & Foulby	179	136	5	6	12	159
Owston	178	96	-	24	31	151
Pontefract	1,397	1,356	28	180	185	1,749
Pontefract Park (extra parochial)	38	29	-	22	5	56
Purston Jaglin	124	91	-	25	-	116
Skelbrooke	28	8	-	19	-	27
Skellow	79	46	-	17	20	83
Stapleton	135	110	-	16	-	126
Sutton	40	23	1	8	6	38
Tanshelf	174	125	11	29	9	174
Thorp Audling	100	63	-	25	17	105
Upton	89	46	-	19	24	89
SKYRACK Wapentake: Lower Division.						
Abberford	159	102	3	23	13	141
Allerton Bywater	160	117	3	31	-	151
Austhorpe	172	102	13	14	12	141
Bardsey with Rigton	95	50	1	37	1	89
Barwick-in-Elmett	246	177	-	76	-	253
Collingham	123	82	5	22	14	123
Garforth, West	188	131	2	28	38	199
Guiseley	332	267	15	37	5	324
Keswick, East	110	61	12	18	12	103
Kippax	373	295	19	42	71	427
Parlington	80	36	23	19	4	82
Preston, Great and Little	115	87	2	16	5	110
Roundhay	203	138	-	44	8	190

YORK, W. R.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
SKYRACK Wapentake: Lower Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Scarcroft	40	16	2	10	3	31
Seacroft	281	188	3	38	24	253
Shadwell	83	42	4	23	14	83
Sturton Grange	12	4	-	8	-	12
Swillington	320	181	6	55	46	288
Temple Newsham	419	298	18	78	47	441
Thorner	95	133	1	30	2	166
Wothersome	35	14	-	4	11	29
SKYRACK Wapentake: Upper Division.						
Addle with Eccup	275	61	13	65	21	160
Allwoodley	51	20	7	13	4	44
Arthington	229	138	2	50	15	205
Baildon	328	264	6	47	39	356
Bingley	1,350	880	123	265	26	1,294
Bramhope	68	36	12	20	4	72
Burley	445	346	-	51	29	426
Carlton	70	46	3	16	9	74
Esholt	101	62	-	23	8	93
Harewood	183	126	-	66	37	229
Hawksworth	84	32	4	29	16	81
Horsforth	850	552	2	81	85	720
Ilkley	119	73	4	27	19	123
Menstone	87	55	3	18	7	83
Morton	415	270	6	71	40	387
Otley	750	526	18	63	141	748
Poole	*101	63	1	21	5	90
Rawden	337	219	63	58	42	382
Weardley	39	8	2	13	14	37
Wigton	51	32	7	14	15	68
Wike	58	40	5	10	3	58
Yeaden	560	425	-	61	40	526
STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS Wapentake: East Division.						
Addingham	395	303	32	71	22	428
Appletreewick	230	165	16	29	20	230
Banknewton	74	56	-	36	-	92
Barden	108	65	5	17	10	97
Barnoldwick	418	238	21	32	109	400
Bolton Abbey	89	41	13	24	11	89
Bracewell	128	79	-	22	27	128
Bradly's Both	232	89	5	34	26	154
Brogden	124	99	4	15	11	129
Broughton	187	115	3	41	9	168
Buckden	240	160	-	56	24	240
Burnsall with Thorpe	103	65	-	21	6	92
Calton	54	28	3	15	7	53
Carleton	494	446	8	66	37	557
Coniston, Cold	85	59	-	22	35	116
Coniston with Kilnsay	258	130	6	40	79	255
Coates	74	47	3	11	15	76
Cowling	671	591	16	51	51	709
Craco	113	70	1	20	37	128
Draughton	119	78	5	41	7	131
Elslack	107	74	9	20	1	104
Embsey with Eastby	236	166	8	47	31	252
Eshton	68	44	-	18	6	68
Farnhill and Canonley	849	669	12	63	128	872
Flasby with Winterburn	120	67	-	35	4	106
Gargrave	413	284	55	74	-	413
Glusburn	240	187	11	32	57	287
Grassington	407	325	-	42	36	403
Halton, East, with Bolton	83	46	8	24	7	85
Hartlington	68	57	-	11	3	71
Hebden	224	139	8	19	58	224
Hetton with Bordley	89	54	4	31	-	89
Keighley	*1,796	1,272	46	-	552	1,870
Kettlewell and Starbottom	609	232	30	56	292	610

YORK, W. R.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS Wapentake: East Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Kildwick	168	113	-	15	40	168
Linton	131	52	-	26	53	131
Marton's Both	269	199	-	41	29	269
Rilston	87	44	-	28	15	87
Salterforth	225	173	3	22	18	216
Silsden	815	564	10	89	191	854
Skipton	1,110	974	12	170	53	1,209
Steeton with Eastburn	235	172	-	40	42	254
Stirton with Thorlby	157	92	-	36	30	158
Sutton	416	313	-	33	45	391
Thornton	829	654	27	86	35	802
Threshfield	214	129	65	15	5	214
STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS Wapentake: West Division.						
Airton	59	20	1	30	13	64
Arncliffe	99	75	-	23	-	98
Austwick	261	154	4	67	32	257
Bashall	246	157	11	48	20	236
Bentham	618	386	102	115	81	684
Bowland Forest Higher Division	177	103	-	43	29	175
Bowland Forest Lower Division	90	85	-	31	-	116
Bradford, West	178	142	-	29	44	215
Burton, Black	466	372	42	32	7	453
Clapham-cum-Newby	399	274	6	95	23	398
Dent	959	746	57	132	22	957
Easington	269	167	7	66	16	256
Garsdale	302	229	15	41	10	295
Giggleswick	207	140	15	35	20	210
Gisburn	318	233	-	44	41	318
Gisburn Forest	173	141	-	29	3	173
Grindleton	313	284	-	64	-	348
Haltongill	129	112	3	24	6	145
Halton, West	117	71	-	27	12	110
Hanlith	35	27	-	10	7	44
Hawkswith	89	50	-	6	33	89
Hellifield	215	185	-	40	26	251
Horton	124	85	9	29	-	123
Horton-in-Ribblesdale	458	299	5	87	27	418
Ingleton	481	347	15	101	12	475
Kirkby Malhamdale	90	68	-	10	17	95
Langcliffe	91	56	8	46	7	117
Lawkland	213	161	6	57	38	262
Litton	88	41	5	19	13	78
Long Preston	382	288	6	55	33	382
Malham	138	62	31	34	11	138
Malham Moor	195	117	18	34	26	195
Middop	83	50	9	11	7	77
Mitton	94	50	11	23	2	86
Nappa	30	14	-	10	11	35
Newsholm	56	29	-	15	14	58
Newton	237	157	1	66	13	237
Otterburn	49	18	-	17	7	42
Paythorne	198	136	-	24	43	203
Rathmill	207	140	2	35	32	209
Rimmington	260	183	22	38	17	260
Sawley	254	142	3	28	1	174
Scosthorp	56	30	-	14	11	55
Sedbergh	768	523	48	166	31	768
Settle	548	402	33	101	61	597
Slaidburn	277	201	7	55	-	263
Stainforth	154	92	7	36	27	162
Swinden	72	46	-	19	9	74
Thornton-in-Lonsdale	214	167	12	62	9	250
Tosside	77	50	5	18	-	73
Waddington	155	105	2	28	25	160
Wigglesworth	163	110	15	37	40	202

YORK, W. R.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
STAINCROSS Wapentake.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Ardsley	200	149	-	38	43	230
Barnesley	1,430	1,007	109	240	549	1,905
Barugh	123	74	17	29	44	164
Bretton, Monk	275	113	33	46	77	269
Bretton, West	217	158	3	36	31	228
Brierley	322	213	40	35	7	295
Carlton	254	167	5	33	28	233
Cawthorne	532	204	13	65	141	423
Chevett	32	15	3	15	6	39
Clayton	210	154	15	26	15	210
Cudworth	169	157	18	37	10	222
Cumberworth and Skelmanthorpe	261	200	1	21	4	226
Darton	316	317	1	25	35	378
Denby	422	292	7	36	56	391
Dodworth	214	256	-	33	-	289
Gunthwaite	54	39	2	11	3	55
Havercroft	55	58	-	6	-	64
Heinley, South	89	71	5	18	14	108
Hemsworth	523	352	13	82	177	624
Hoyland, High	94	58	7	14	16	95
Hoyland, Swaine	291	223	13	21	34	291
Hunshelf	179	117	-	30	39	186
Ingbirchworth	99	54	7	11	22	94
Kexborough	194	101	5	31	50	187
Langsett	143	99	12	15	6	132
Notton	209	149	-	37	14	200
Oxspring	159	129	3	14	44	190
Penistone	201	113	12	21	84	230
Roystone	191	150	2	22	17	191
Ryhill	94	78	3	9	9	99
Shafton	33	31	8	13	3	55
Silkstone	308	175	6	26	107	314
Stainbrough	127	49	2	29	40	120
Tankersley	271	140	14	28	16	198
Thurgoland	236	223	16	31	31	301
Thurlstone	428	327	11	51	47	436
Wintersett	63	32	5	14	21	72
Woolley	178	201	2	33	7	243
Worsborough	444	272	6	84	82	444
Wortley	474	398	-	51	9	458
STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL Wapentake: North Division.						
Adwick-le-Street	84	58	15	26	40	139
Adwick-upon-Dearne	144	110	2	17	19	148
Barmburgh	175	166	6	32	13	217
Bentley with Arksey	626	512	1	90	10	613
Bilham	36	29	3	8	-	40
Billingley	82	52	2	14	8	76
Bolton-upon-Dearne	266	222	9	37	15	283
Bradfield	1,643	1,057	37	224	214	1,532
Brampton Bierlow	599	225	13	51	164	453
Brightside Bierlow	2,315	1,179	8	51	1,125	2,563
Brodsworth with Pickburn	230	198	4	34	4	240
Cadeby	102	73	-	16	8	97
Clayton-cum-Frickley	108	89	14	19	18	140
Darfield	395	339	2	45	17	403
Ecclesfield	1,946	1,402	18	39	272	1,931
Greasbrough	512	400	4	44	64	512
Hamphall with Stubs	6	-	-	4	-	4
Hampole	59	43	-	16	-	59
Hickleton	82	56	-	16	6	78
Houghton, Great	255	196	-	24	-	220
Houghton, Little	67	52	-	14	1	67
Hoyland, Nether	*656	413	11	-	-	424
Hutton Pagnell	188	170	2	11	8	191
Kimberworth	876	846	17	77	14	954
Longthwaite with Tilts	85	64	-	8	11	83
Marr	186	148	-	21	5	174

YORK, W. R.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
STRAFFORTH AND TICKHILL Wapentake: North Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Melton, High	92	66	-	21	-	87
Mexbrough	316	228	13	23	52	316
Rawmarsh	546	475	3	68	150	696
Spotbrough	138	80	-	51	31	162
Stotfield	3	-	-	3	-	3
Swinton	292	194	-	41	53	288
Thurnscoe	154	128	2	22	17	169
Wath	352	358	-	47	34	439
Wentworth	255	351	6	53	45	455
Wombwell	527	420	3	69	35	527
STRAFFORTH AND TICKHILL Wapentake: South Division.						
Anston, North and South	262	185	5	36	28	254
Armthorpe	228	122	6	35	26	189
Aston-cum-Aughton	254	138	15	46	41	240
Attercliffe with Darnall	1,112	567	72	85	247	971
Austerfield	92	85	6	34	26	151
Barnby-upon-Dunn	337	211	-	46	91	348
Bawtry	401	252	25	39	85	401
Braithwell	157	121	3	23	13	160
Bramley	89	65	-	16	17	98
Brampton-en-le-Morthon	104	83	-	16	4	103
Brinsworth	175	48	-	34	50	132
Cantley	173	207	4	59	-	270
Catcliffe	66	33	21	11	3	68
Conisbrough	300	282	8	62	83	435
Dalton	101	60	-	30	3	93
Dennaby	101	83	-	15	3	101
Dinnington	60	50	2	18	13	83
Eccleshall Bierlow	2,324	1,464	167	447	391	2,469
Edlington	110	81	2	22	8	113
Firbeck	122	80	-	20	21	121
Fishlake	399	337	5	66	21	429
Gildenwells	52	25	3	7	15	50
Hallam, Nether	984	731	44	134	299	1,208
Hallam, Upper	409	320	-	44	46	410
Handsworth	563	383	-	80	100	563
Harthhill with Woodhall	259	157	2	49	5	213
Hatfield	725	576	30	141	88	835
Hooton Levett	78	37	-	11	30	78
Hooton Roberts	147	99	1	19	24	143
Kirksandall	165	136	11	22	3	172
Laughton-en-le-Morthon	330	294	4	45	12	355
Letwell	89	49	2	17	-	68
Maltby	270	209	8	44	18	279
Orgrave	55	35	4	13	3	55
Ravenfield	117	93	-	20	7	120
Rotherham	857	770	46	129	120	1,065
Sheffield (Town and Parish)	9,717	7,028	132	1,713	1,675	10,548
Stainforth	231	158	-	53	35	246
Stainton with Hellaby	110	70	3	33	1	107
Stancil with Wellingley and Welsick	36	13	2	16	1	32
Sykehouse	427	363	-	60	4	427
Thorne	1,421	915	29	188	141	1,273
Thorp Balne	78	66	1	12	11	90
Thorp Salvin	70	41	4	22	6	73
Throapham	82	53	8	14	2	77
Thrybergh	59	116	-	28	25	169
Tickhill	726	724	8	126	19	877

YORK, W. R.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL Wapentake: South Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Tinsley	263	118	11	28	37	194
Todwick	71	21	31	21	-	73
Treeton	164	124	4	33	23	184
Ulley	60	43	-	16	7	66
Wadworth	217	152	4	40	23	219
Wales	115	61	5	17	12	95
Warmsworth	128	78	-	26	13	117
Whiston	433	276	10	63	51	400
Wickersley	207	149	8	22	26	205
Woodsetts	60	25	2	10	18	55
LIBERTY of RIPON.						
Aismunderby with Bondgate	263	198	4	70	13	285
Bishop Monkton	217	142	5	85	7	239
Bishopside, High and Low	1,008	722	19	110	148	999
Bishop Thornton	268	218	1	57	-	276
Bishopton	57	21	-	24	12	57
Clotherholme	5	-	-	5	-	5
Eavestone	50	33	-	16	1	50
Givendale	67	25	-	42	-	67
Grantley	80	58	-	26	-	84
Hewick Bridge	67	29	3	35	-	67
Hewick Copt	94	59	3	32	-	94
Ingerthorpe	66	38	1	27	-	66
Markington with Wallerthwaite	356	246	7	102	1	356
Marston with Moxby	135	78	-	21	29	128
Newby with Mulwith	69	33	4	32	-	69
Nidd with Killinghall	143	108	1	36	-	145
Nunwick with Howgrave	85	28	-	39	18	85
Ripon (Borough)	1,566	1,007	45	445	97	1,594
Sawley	255	274	-	69	-	343
Sharrow	84	16	17	51	-	84
Skelton	166	67	31	50	13	161
Stainley, North, with Leningford	300	150	18	115	22	305
Sutton Grange	73	72	-	21	-	93
Westwick	40	21	1	18	-	40
Whitcliffe with Thorpe	126	55	-	63	8	126
DONCASTER Soke.						
Balby-cum-Hexthrope	150	109	-	28	30	167
Blaxton	38	46	-	11	-	57
Doncaster (Borough)	2,146	1,978	109	-	236	2,323
Loversall	144	117	6	26	29	178
Rossington	115	130	3	43	41	217
Sandall, Long, with Wheatley	48	60	2	-	-	62
LEEDS Borough: St. Peter's Parish.						
Armley	930	779	25	75	177	1,056
Beeston	776	398	165	94	110	767
Bramley	1,104	763	2	288	133	1,186
Chapel Allerton	363	156	-	-	80	236
Farnley	517	325	-	92	102	519
Headingley with Burley	866	366	2	304	118	790
Holbeck	1,755	1,420	183	300	200	2,103
Hunslett	2,758	2,075	46	369	33	2,523
Leeds	24,126	18,640	1,253	5,545	570	26,008
Potter Newton	214	197	-	-	19	216
Wortley	1,187	751	-	192	128	1,071
TOTALS £.	248,442	179,610	9,152	38,073	30,954	257,789

Wales.

County of Anglesey.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LLYFON Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
BODEDERN	436	323	14	44	47	428
Bodwrog	145	118	7	13	6	144
Ceirchiog	82	73	3	4	2	82
Llanbeulan	*344	243	32	36	33	344
Llandygarn	*260	186	15	27	18	246
Llanfaelog	*171	147	11	23	8	189
Llanfairyneubwll	137	124	2	10	2	138
Llanfihangelynnhowyn	83	45	2	7	24	78
Llanllibio	41	35	1	10	- -	46
Llantrisaint	315	223	3	31	57	314
Llanynghenedl	149	105	4	24	16	149
Llechgwenfarwydd, or Llechenfarwy	229	106	4	17	79	206
Llechylched	200	160	1	20	19	200
MALTRAETH Hundred.						
Aberffraw	656	477	26	52	71	626
Cerrigceinwen	34	94	18	15	35	162
Heneglwys	162	108	9	20	25	162
Llangadwaladŵ, alias Eglwysael	201	193	9	25	17	244
Llangristiolis	546	474	12	40	44	570
Llangwyfan	175	144	4	15	12	175
Trefdraeth	409	328	19	31	23	401
Trewalchmai	196	132	17	12	32	193
MENAI Hundred.						
Llanddaniel-fab	257	117	- -	19	124	260
Llanedwan	264	207	10	21	11	249
Llanffinnan	84	61	1	12	10	84
Llanfihangel Esceifiog	294	243	18	24	9	294
Llangefni	516	436	5	52	20	513
Llangeinwen	291	289	3	40	2	334
Llangwillog	178	146	14	24	12	196
Llanidan	513	370	12	41	49	472
Newborough, St. Peter's	256	193	7	15	26	241
Rhodogeidio	140	67	2	11	63	143
Rhoscolyn	207	185	2	18	17	222
Tregayan	104	88	3	10	5	106
TALYBOLION Hundred.						
Clygyrog and Cemmaes (Llanbadric Parish)	434	384	14	32	18	448
Holyhead	1,182	957	51	84	102	1,194
Llanbabo	66	44	1	18	4	67
Llanddeusaint	200	159	10	22	8	199
Llanfachraeth	114	75	15	18	6	114
Llanfaethlu	321	113	35	22	23	193
Llanfairynghornwy	144	90	12	29	5	136
Llanfechell	470	321	4	34	- -	359
Llanfflewyn	42	26	3	7	6	42
Llanfwrog	171	116	5	13	20	154
Llanfygael	78	69	4	6	- -	79
Llanrhwydrys	154	128	7	16	1	152
Llanrhyddlad	229	137	5	19	16	177

ANGLESEY.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
TWRCELYN Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Amlwch	1,240	1,021	32	98	111	1,262
Coedana	128	110	11	14	4	139
Llanalgo	*83	78	-	-	-	78
Llandyfrydog	342	261	23	32	35	351
Llaneilian	251	188	41	21	2	252
Llaneugrad	140	120	2	9	5	136
Llanfihangel-tre-'rbardd	188	170	-	13	5	188
Llanwenllyfo	180	93	25	15	47	180
Penrhoslygwy	*162	133	-	8	-	141
TYNDAETHWY Hundred.						
Beaumaris	920	847	5	-	36	888
Llanbeergoch	262	130	67	21	44	262
Llanddona	250	186	19	17	22	244
Llandegfan	45	169	-	28	-	197
Llandisilio	50	23	4	10	12	49
Llandyfnan	427	354	13	28	27	422
Llanfaes	132	98	-	-	7	105
Llanfairmathafarmeithaf	199	162	12	16	13	203
Llanfairpwllgwyrgyll	162	120	9	11	20	160
Llanfihangel-tyn-sylwy	55	31	11	6	3	51
Llangoed	275	227	10	18	19	274
Llaniestyn	105	112	-	-	7	119
Llansadwrn	209	117	3	28	69	217
Penmon	65	47	2	9	6	64
Penmynydd	277	140	-	49	85	274
Pentraeth	443	315	47	32	29	423
TOTALS £.	18,270	14,111	792	1,566	1,735	18,204

County of Brecon.

BUILTH Hundred.						
ALTMAWR	16	12	-	3	-	15
Clauddmadog and Llechneddor	222	162	6	30	25	223
Gwaravog	37	30	2	4	-	36
Llanafanfawr, first Division	153	123	14	13	1	151
Llanafanfawr, second Div.	119	98	7	8	8	121
Llanafanfawr, third Division	113	82	-	10	21	113
Llanafanfechan	47	32	-	15	4	51
Llandewi Abergwessyn	49	29	-	10	6	45
Llanddewir, Cwm	178	137	12	22	10	181
Llandulas, or Tyr Abbott	35	26	-	8	-	34
Llanfair, or Builth	324	274	-	39	27	340
Llanfihangel Abergwessyn	121	71	6	14	12	103
Llanfihangel Bryn Pabjoan	116	96	1	15	10	122
Llanganten	131	106	17	12	2	137
Llangynog	39	26	2	5	3	36
Llanlleonwell	80	66	-	-	13	79
Llanwrthwl, lower Division	193	165	5	11	32	213
Llanwrthwl, upper Division	182	153	-	12	10	175
Llanynys	54	28	3	15	5	51
Llysdynam	125	103	13	13	-	129
Maesmynis	146	123	-	20	4	147
Penbyalt	215	173	-	22	9	204
Rhosferrig	80	60	-	11	1	72
Treflys	253	176	10	28	-	214
CRICKHOWELL Hundred.						
Crickhowell	204	110	12	61	23	206
Llanbeder	112	98	-	20	4	122
Llanelly	328	298	103	87	24	512
Llangaddoc	463	315	10	104	45	474
Llangenny	205	182	4	28	5	219
Llanngynider Duffrain and Llangynider Uro	400	331	1	48	-	380

BRECON.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
CRICKHOWEL Hundred—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Maesgwartha and Aberbaidan	- -	included in Llanelly.				
Michael, St., Cwmdu	427	306	8	56	48	418
Patrishow	32	17	- -	7	3	27
DEVYNNOCK Hundred.						
Cray	397	266	53	48	20	387
David, St., Upper Division	395	370	3	21	36	430
Glyn, or Capel Ylldyt	154	158	- -	21	9	188
Glyn Tawe	57	38	- -	6	1	45
Llanspythid	142	109	4	25	2	140
Maeskar	371	313	- -	50	- -	363
Modrydd	98	56	5	11	24	96
Pendryn, Upper and Lower Divisions	559	435	36	50	30	551
Penpont	125	123	- -	15	- -	138
Senny	213	182	5	24	- -	211
Trayan Glase	414	367	17	36	4	424
Trayan Mawr	337	289	27	26	1	343
Ysglydack	269	207	19	20	1	247
Ystradgynlais, Lower Div.	335	234	46	37	15	332
Ystradgynlais, Upper Div.	184	158	11	23	- -	192
Ystradvelltey	364	298	7	42	17	364
MERTHYR Hundred.						
Aberyskir	95	74	25	- -	- -	99
Battle	61	50	- -	11	- -	61
Dyffryn Honddy, Upper and Lower	- -	included in Merthyr Cynog.				
Garthbzengy	76	43	28	- -	5	76
Llandeveilog, Lower	88	62	1	14	1	78
Llandilo-r-vane	275	206	35	30	- -	271
Llanfihangel - nant - Braen, Upper and Lower	263	79	- -	23	167	269
Lanthew (part of)	52	43	- -	10	- -	53
Llanvihangel Vechan	101	86	- -	14	- -	100
Merthyr Cynog	564	342	58	- -	23	423
Trallong	268	220	3	22	3	248
Venny Vach	110	68	- -	13	37	118
Yskir Fawr and Yskir Fechan	- -	included in Merthyr Cynog.				
PENKELLY Hundred.						
Cantreff-nant-ddu & Hepstea	112	87	25	23	49	184
Dyffryn and Vro	267	209	- -	46	11	266
Landevaelog Tref Graig	43	40	- -	3	- -	43
Llangastey Tall-y-Llyn	82	41	- -	19	- -	60
Llanhamlack	234	207	1	30	- -	238
Llansaintsfraed	102	86	4	27	- -	117
Llanthew (part of)	80	65	- -	15	- -	80
Llanvigan	342	337	- -	60	- -	397
Llanvillo	259	217	21	22	- -	260
Llanvrynach	175	118	5	24	6	153
Llanywern, Upper and Lower	71	57	- -	9	- -	66
Talach-ddu	122	114	- -	12	- -	126
Vaynor	279	287	2	50	41	380
TALGARTH Hundred.						
Aberllynfy	76	68	1	5	8	82
Broynllys	245	182	- -	36	- -	218
Cathedine	86	68	- -	13	1	82
Crickadarn, North and South	242	184	10	33	17	244
Glasbury	322	222	1	58	8	289
Glyn Fach	48	40	1	4	1	46
Groyn Fawr	17	8	- -	3	- -	11
Groyn Fechan	47	31	1	9	- -	41
Gwenddwr, North	155	114	3	17	13	147
Gwenddwr, South	167	130	6	19	14	169

BRECON.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
TALGARTH Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hay (Town and Parish)	639	538	5	80	27	650
Llandefalley, Lower Division	229	214	11	-	3	228
Llandefalley, Upper Division	188	177	10	-	1	188
Llaneliew	52	37	1	10	2	50
Llanfihangel Tal-y-Llyn	72	64	-	9	-	73
Llangorse, Lower Division	116	101	8	18	-	127
Llangorse, Upper Division	137	106	21	16	1	144
Llanigon	207	175	-	27	12	214
Llyswen	59	42	23	5	5	75
Pipton	114	93	6	16	-	115
Tregoyd and Felindre	186	190	1	21	6	218
Troesgoed	40	36	-	5	-	41
BRECON Borough.						
Christ College	42	35	-	4	-	39
David, St., Lower Division	*216	180	1	-	-	181
John, St.	577	456	29	34	50	569
Mary, St.	1,080	702	65	157	109	1,033
TALGARTH Borough.						
Talgarth	716	551	12	71	26	660
TOTALS £.	19,809	15,493	893	2,353	1,162	19,901

County of Cardigan.

GLENEUR-GLYN Hundred.						
ABERYSTWITH	914	846	2	8	58	914
Broncastellan	25	22	1	2	-	25
Cailan-y-Maesmawr	218	200	5	14	-	219
Clarach	71	62	-	9	18	89
Cwmrhidol	138	135	-	16	10	161
Cyfoeth-y-Brenin	167	130	4	12	2	148
Cynillmawr	199	184	1	12	1	198
Elerch	76	57	-	7	9	73
Henllys	129	120	-	9	-	129
Llangynfelin	194	156	6	11	21	194
Melindwr	154	130	-	16	8	154
Parcel-Canol	133	144	-	8	-	152
Scybor-y-coed, or Eglwys Fach	385	356	5	15	10	386
Tir-y-Minach	108	104	-	6	-	110
Tre-feirig	169	127	4	20	17	168
Vainor-Issa	133	116	7	11	-	134
Vainor-Ucha	93	75	1	11	-	87
Yndre-Issa	49	36	-	11	2	49
Yndre-Ucha	73	57	1	11	4	73
ILAR Hundred: Lower Division.						
Henfeniew	202	144	11	15	44	214
Kilcennin	136	100	8	18	10	136
Kilie-Auron	105	78	6	12	9	105
Llanbadarn Trefeglws	235	188	-	18	27	233
Llanddeinol	62	37	-	8	10	55
Llanddewi Aberarth	250	177	17	26	45	265
Llanrhystyd-Haminiog	274	171	45	16	54	286
Llanrhystyd-Mevenidd	238	176	29	31	-	236
Llansaintffraed	395	317	1	28	51	397
Llanychaiarn	340	307	8	16	9	340
Llanygwy-Ryfon	106	103	3	15	7	128
Trefylan	125	102	1	11	12	126

CARDIGAN.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
ILAR Hundred: Upper Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Gwnws, Lower	127	92	10	16	-	118
Gwnws, Upper	80	57	-	16	7	80
Llanavan	60	42	1	13	5	61
Llanbadarn-y-Croyddin, Lower	359	309	10	34	1	354
Llanbadarn-y-Croyddin, Upper	172	134	4	34	-	172
Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin, Lower	197	167	2	28	-	197
Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin, Upper	231	145	-	28	14	187
Llanilar, Upper and Lower	385	352	2	31	-	385
Lledrod, Lower	153	131	1	15	7	154
Lledrod, Upper	160	96	1	19	45	161
Rhosdie	38	28	5	5	-	38
Sputty Ystrad Meiric	46	30	1	6	6	43
Sputty Ystwith	60	42	-	10	8	60
MOYDDYN Hundred.						
Bettws-Bledrws	54	41	2	9	6	58
Bettws-Leiky	77	71	-	5	-	76
Dihewid	169	139	6	14	8	167
Kellan	91	71	2	12	6	91
Lampeter	487	402	19	41	16	478
Llanarth, North & South side	1,079	900	50	51	78	1,079
Llandisilio Gogo	724	594	10	36	85	725
Llandisil-Uwch Kerdin	599	418	4	51	97	570
Llanercharon	155	128	19	10	4	161
Llanfyhangel Ystraed	482	436	26	26	16	504
Llangranog	370	283	2	18	60	363
Llanguby	72	62	2	10	1	75
Llanina	117	88	7	7	10	112
Llanllwchaiarn	324	300	10	12	8	330
Llanvair Clydoge	106	76	11	12	6	105
Llanwenog	924	812	75	37	-	924
Llanwnen	193	151	34	12	12	209
Scilian	25	20	2	2	-	24
PENARTH Hundred.						
Blaen Penal	72	42	6	19	4	71
Caron	357	303	-	49	5	357
Llanbadarn-Odywn	115	82	1	25	4	112
LLANDEWIBREFY Parish, containing						
Dothie-Camddwr	59	44	2	13	-	59
Dothie-Pyscotteor	37	23	-	13	1	37
Garthely	58	49	3	-	8	60
Gogoin	40	32	-	6	1	39
Gorwydd	125	111	1	13	-	125
Gwinvill	65	54	1	7	2	64
Llangeitho	62	35	2	16	5	58
Llanio	53	46	-	6	1	53
Nantewnlle	106	96	5	-	5	106
Preysk and Carvan	47	45	1	-	-	46
Nwchy-Clawdd, or Strata Florida	254	222	5	25	24	276
TROEDYRAUR Hundred.						
Aberporth	180	164	1	13	2	180
Bangor	73	57	6	9	-	72
Bettws, Evan	193	179	4	9	7	199
Blaenporth	228	178	3	20	27	228
Brongwyn	102	90	1	8	10	109
Henllan	30	20	1	4	5	30
Llandefriog	189	160	7	20	2	189
Llandygwydd	466	401	1	37	26	465
Llandysil Iskerdine	611	411	3	38	75	527
Llanfair Orllwyn	157	102	16	10	13	141

CARDIGAN.]

YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
TROEDYRAUR Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llanfair Trehelygon	35	21	10	4	-	35
Llangoedmore	328	270	13	34	17	334
Llangwynllo	281	257	3	16	-	276
Llechyrd	90	66	1	4	17	88
Mount	62	47	5	7	3	62
Pennbryn	644	507	64	38	34	643
Tremein	102	73	-	11	17	101
Troedyraur	346	235	7	29	78	349
Verwig	135	108	-	23	2	133
CARDIGAN Borough.						
St. Mary's	967	649	-	26	113	788
TOTALS	20,681	16,753	657	1,595	1,452	20,457

County of Carmarthen.

CARNWALLON Hundred.						
LLANEDY	344	288	1	50	1	340
Llanelly	* 2,365	1,932	102	156	216	2,406
Llangenneck	216	165	3	27	27	222
Llanon	573	466	30	68	42	606
CATHINOG Hundred. Higher Division.						
Brechfa Cothy	26	13	2	6	4	25
Llanllwny	392	320	7	54	24	405
Llanvihangel-ar-Arth	946	808	66	102	29	1,005
Llanvihangel Rhos-y-Cwm	280	218	15	36	11	280
Llanybythe, North and South sides	374	291	7	52	24	374
Llany Crwys	78	41	3	28	6	78
Pencarrwg	469	398	-	71	-	469
CATHINOG Hundred: Lower Division.						
Llanfyhangel-cil-Fargen	48	33	1	6	7	47
Llanfynydd	647	503	-	110	29	642
Llangathen	516	445	22	72	29	568
CAYO Hundred: Higher Division.						
Conwil Cayo	833	548	12	172	101	833
Culy Cwm St. Michael, Upper and Lower Division	602	479	15	101	19	614
Llanwrda	248	175	14	54	3	246
CAYO Hundred: Lower Division.						
Cwm Carllwyd	-	included with Llandilo Fawr.				
Llandefeison	168	100	-	34	23	157
Llansawell, Edwins, Glyn, Wen and Ganol	469	332	32	80	9	453
Manordeilo, Lower						
Manordeilo, Upper	-	included with Llandilo Fawr.				
Tachlenan and Rhialas						
Talley, Upper and Lower Divisions	453	309	17	99	8	433
DERLLYS Hundred: Higher Division.						
Clare's, St.	368	290	-	60	18	368
Langharne (Parish)	459	266	103	61	11	441
Langharne (Township)	601	438	34	102	5	579

CARMARTHEN.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
DERLLYS Hundred: Higher Division—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llandawke	12	4	-	7	1	12
Llandilo Abercowin	25	10	-	15	1	26
Llandowror	140	106	4	24	-	134
Llangain	286	194	11	62	16	283
Llanginning	164	115	1	45	1	162
Llangunnock	274	217	13	45	4	279
Llansadurnen	122	84	-	13	6	103
Llanstephan	724	593	4	103	17	717
Llanvihangel Abercowin	542	255	109	92	62	518
Mydrim	595	444	3	107	6	560
Pendine	37	18	-	18	-	36
DERLLYS Hundred: Lower Division.						
Castledwyran	28	17	-	11	-	28
Eglwys Cymmin	169	134	-	34	-	168
Eglwys Fair-a-Chyrig	122	103	1	14	1	119
Egremont	68	42	1	13	6	62
Henllan Amgoed	113	82	9	14	8	113
Kiffick	147	95	9	26	15	145
Killmaenllwyd	175	126	10	34	3	173
Llanboidy	772	665	3	91	18	777
Llandissilio (part of)	218	161	8	42	6	217
Llangan	265	196	9	58	-	263
Llanglydwen	55	40	-	22	1	63
Llanvalteg	88	49	1	21	18	89
Llanwinio	360	270	4	70	17	361
Marros	35	15	4	16	3	38
ELVET Hundred: Higher Division.						
Abernant	254	177	-	39	-	216
Conwyl	602	483	8	82	15	588
Kenarth	438	389	22	43	-	454
Llanegwad	1,283	1,101	58	101	22	1,282
Llangelar	599	463	105	47	22	637
Penboyr	339	264	21	40	14	339
Treleach-ar-Bettws	540	440	1	97	3	541
ELVET Hundred: Lower Division.						
Abergwilly	* 1,529	1,199	10	108	209	1,526
Llanllawddog	228	199	13	29	6	247
Llanpwnsaint	257	198	1	26	5	230
Merthyr	173	142	1	28	2	173
Newchurch	434	446	7	41	12	506
ISKENNEN Hundred.						
Bettws	178	98	1	33	40	172
Briny Beirdd, Glyn Ammon	-	included with Llandilo Fawr.				
Llanarthney	762	570	88	74	-	732
Llanddarog	308	219	15	44	51	329
Llandebie	735	671	14	63	12	760
Llanvihangel Aberbythyrch	252	193	11	40	10	254
Pentrecwn, Trecastle, Tregib	-	included with Llandilo Fawr.				
KIDWELLY Hundred.						
Ishmail, St.	478	341	22	90	25	478
Kidwelly	244	159	11	22	46	238
Kidwelly, St. Mary	381	324	24	-	36	384
Llandeveylog	685	361	114	122	23	620
Llangendeirne	857	620	17	132	21	790
Llangunnor, Upper and Lower	394	366	11	39	18	434
Pembrey	761	538	84	127	37	786

CARMARTHEN.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rates.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PERFEDD Hundred: Higher Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llandingat	830	691	31	130	77	929
Llan-fair-ar-y-bryn	759	627	14	121	38	800
Mothvey, Upper and Lower	721	498	62	99	59	718
Rhandir Abbot, Rhandir Ganol, Rhandir Issa, Rhandir Ucha	- -	included in Llan-fair-ar-y-bryn.				
PERFEDD Hundred: Lower Division.						
Above Sawdde	- -	included with Llangadock.				
Blaen Sawthey and Maesfynnon	316	224	21	63	5	313
Duffryneaedrych, Gwinfe	- -	included with Llangadock.				
Llandilo-Fawr	2,273	1,599	92	264	82	2,037
Llangadock	1,196	896	55	125	55	1,131
Llansadurn, Upper & Lower Div.	392	305	5	84	47	441
Manerfabon	- -	included with Llandilo-Fawr.				
Quarter Mawr and Gwider	- -	included with Blaen Sawthey and Maesfynnon.				
Taliares, Tir-Esgob in Rosemaen	- -	included with Llandilo-Fawr.				
CARMARTHEN Borough.						
St. Peter's	4,009	1,483	162	- -	522	2,167
TOTALS £.	40,218	29,177	1,791	4,951	2,370	38,289

County of Carnarvon.

COMMITMAEN Hundred.						
ABERDARON	575	384	65	74	19	542
Bodvern	14	7	- -	5	2	14
Bryncroes	312	240	14	35	23	312
Llandegwning	122	107	- -	19	8	134
Llanengan	319	248	14	34	33	329
Llanfaelrhys	75	39	7	19	- -	65
Llangwnadle	108	91	- -	17	1	109
Meyllteyun	102	68	- -	20	14	102
Penllech	197	146	- -	29	8	183
Rhiw	116	74	- -	16	26	116
Tydweiliog	172	135	7	25	5	172
CREGDDYN Hundred.						
Eglwys-Rhos	562	376	37	55	94	562
Erias	126	95	7	20	4	126
Llandidno	224	135	49	20	31	235
Llangwystennin	319	271	11	27	10	319
Llysfaen	227	165	1	28	47	241
DINLLAEN Hundred.						
Abereirch	572	335	22	86	129	572
Bodvean	156	101	10	28	13	152
Ceidio	112	96	1	17	1	115
Edyrn	160	116	11	26	7	160
Llandudwen	40	19	- -	20	2	41
Llaniestyn	317	266	3	63	9	341
Llannor	570	385	3	70	21	479
Nevin	329	260	26	31	7	324
Pistill	151	93	2	26	30	151
EVIONYDD Hundred.						
Bethgelert	470	376	- -	36	50	462
Crickieth	236	204	1	27	4	236

CARNARVON.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
EVIONYDD Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dolbenmaen	130	98	1	17	14	130
Llanarmon	317	235	13	49	21	318
Llanfyhangel-y-Pennant	359	286	2	55	16	359
Llangybi	306	238	9	42	17	306
Llanystyndwy	536	377	70	89	-	536
Penmorfa	498	435	6	42	12	495
Treflys	44	29	3	9	3	44
Ynyseynhaiarn	532	419	48	65	-	532
GAFFLOGION Hundred.						
Bottwnog	77	62	3	9	4	78
Carngiwch	44	36	1	6	1	44
Denio	618	586	12	53	24	675
Llanbedrog	210	162	-	24	24	210
Llanfihangel Bachellaeth	167	86	33	29	19	167
Llangian	546	453	3	53	25	534
Penrhose	40	28	3	5	4	40
ISAF Hundred.						
Caerhyn	503	368	46	69	7	490
Conway	401	332	1	39	29	401
Gyffin	302	181	8	47	66	302
Llanbedr-y-Kenin, near Llanrwst	191	134	1	26	30	191
Llanglynyn	161	112	-	40	8	160
Maenan	294	241	3	30	20	294
ISGORFAI Hundred.						
Bettws Garmon	57	43	2	6	6	57
Llanbeblig	2,214	1,934	135	138	80	2,287
Llanberis	149	134	3	15	23	175
Llanddeniolen	722	477	20	126	62	685
Llanfaglan	85	85	2	16	1	104
Llanfair-is-Gaur	224	204	-	25	7	236
Llanrug	184	154	4	22	32	212
NANT-CONWAY Hundred.						
Bettws-y-Coed	170	137	-	15	16	168
Doltwyddelan	245	204	4	35	3	246
Eidda Yspytty	134	106	-	24	3	133
Gwydir	137	105	2	21	13	141
Llanrhochwyn	189	136	1	24	28	189
Penmachno	402	326	12	48	18	404
Trefriew	140	86	4	22	28	140
UCHAF Hundred.						
Aber	176	133	2	40	1	176
Dwygfylchi	126	93	3	30	-	126
Llandegai	725	615	1	52	83	751
Llanfair Fechan	211	160	10	37	22	229
Llanllechid, Upper and Lower	543	448	6	69	32	555
UWCHGWFAI Hundred.						
Clynnog	832	633	22	138	41	834
Llanaelhayarn	271	169	33	57	27	286
Llandwrog	835	630	4	64	95	793
Llanllyfni	563	407	26	55	70	558
Llanwnda	431	381	1	59	-	441
CITY of						
Bangor	1,601	1,411	31	75	134	1,651
TOTALS £.	24,325	18,941	885	2,884	1,767	24,477

County of Denbigh.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
BROMFIELD Hundred.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
CACCA DUTTON	9	8	-	7	1	16
Dutton-y-Brain	27	15	1	14	1	31
Dutton Diffreth	39	48	-	12	1	61
Eyton	112	75	3	33	2	113
Gresford	162	131	2	25	6	164
Holt (Town and Parish)	319	247	6	65	-	318
Marchiviel	236	127	1	56	94	278
Pickhill	168	134	-	30	1	165
Ridley	37	30	-	6	2	38
Ruabon	1,863	1,459	7	227	-	1,693
Ryton	55	44	-	17	-	61
Sesswick	46	16	1	16	12	45
Sutton	73	52	-	26	1	79
CHIRK Hundred.						
Carreghova	114	64	8	33	11	116
Chirk	367	205	42	98	23	368
Glyn Trayan (part of)	383	262	6	72	34	374
Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog	145	109	1	22	13	145
Llanarmon Mynydd Maur	105	92	-	16	-	108
Llancadwaladr	145	104	12	24	4	144
Llangedwyn	164	89	3	25	25	142
Llangollen Traian	789	529	83	135	44	791
Llanrhaiadr	*1,260	908	110	155	-	1,173
Llansaintfraid Glyn Ceirog	174	145	1	24	8	178
Llansilin	525	112	-	132	44	288
ISALED Hundred.						
Cerrig-y-Druidion	463	393	-	59	11	463
Gwytherin, Upper and Lower	196	176	-	19	5	200
Henllan	1,515	1,072	16	147	315	1,550
Llanfair Talhaiarn	1,020	826	26	85	25	962
Llanfihangel (part of)	201	157	2	21	20	200
Llangerniew	499	418	7	54	21	500
Llangwyn	449	297	11	68	84	460
Llanrhaidr-in-Kinmersh	1,769	1,500	38	225	40	1,803
Llansannan	773	664	-	74	35	773
Llanyfydd	557	422	3	71	43	539
Nantglyn	142	94	10	18	19	141
Tir-yr-Abbot, otherwise Voylas	324	258	9	40	17	324
Tir Evan	90	60	-	12	18	90
Trebrys	59	49	-	10	-	59
ISDULAS Hundred.						
Abergele	*1,722	1,423	29	230	40	1,722
Bettws-in-Rhos	702	617	7	76	2	702
Eglios Fach	671	468	80	111	71	730
George, St.	261	189	4	36	32	261
Llandoget	159	126	12	20	2	160
Llandrillo-in-Rhos	615	406	21	64	92	583
Llandulas	75	50	2	18	9	79
Llaneilian	334	280	4	47	3	334
Llanrwst	1,686	1,468	38	159	21	1,686
Llansaintfraed Glan Conway	670	437	24	51	102	614
RUTHIN Hundred.						
Aberwheeler	403	275	21	49	67	412
Clocaenog, Ucha and Issa	372	310	3	40	19	372
Derwen	424	326	15	49	33	423

(continued)

DENBIGH.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
RUTHIN Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Efenechtyd	115	81	7	17	9	114
Gyffylliog	346	282	-	46	22	350
Llanbedr, Issa and Ucha	533	377	1	59	46	483
Llandyrnog	131	550	61	74	45	730
Llanelidan	595	415	9	91	79	594
Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd	953	712	22	136	192	1,062
Llanfwrog	552	505	-	47	-	552
Llangwyfan	198	151	4	22	19	196
Llangynhafal	383	319	8	31	16	374
Llanrhydd, Issa and Ucha	334	241	50	42	-	333
Llanychan	121	88	1	20	12	121
Llanynys	1,162	1,017	20	108	69	1,214
Ruthin	1,027	658	159	72	138	1,027
YALE Hundred.						
Bryn-Eglwys	325	243	52	36	15	346
Llanarmon	740	572	1	99	88	760
Llandegla	124	105	-	18	1	124
Llanferras	410	291	32	38	49	410
Llantisilio	414	323	4	73	9	409
TOWN of Denbigh	1,457	1,232	63	105	178	1,578
TOWN of WREXHAM.						
Abenbury Fawr	76	57	2	20	-	79
Acton	*55	27	-	14	15	56
Bersham	315	239	25	41	8	313
Bieston	19	9	1	8	4	22
Boras Hovah	43	37	-	6	-	43
Broughton	187	162	6	7	12	187
Brymbo	231	159	12	46	13	230
Exclusham, Above	188	138	8	21	20	187
Exclusham, Below	176	138	8	42	9	197
Gourton	59	54	-	6	-	60
Minera	151	128	1	13	3	145
Stansty	*98	60	-	12	19	91
Wrexham-Abbot	*301	266	3	20	11	300
Wrexham-Regis	*1,183	785	25	80	80	970
TOTALS £.	36,470	28,187	1,254	4,593	2,654	36,688

County of Flint.

COLESHILL Hundred.						
FLINT	311	209	5	46	40	300
Halkin	510	402	1	47	72	522
Holywell	1,452	1,379	61	211	362	2,013
Kilken	615	458	16	85	13	572
Northop	1,285	988	18	142	137	1,285
Whitford	1,082	821	50	114	75	1,060
MAYLOR Hundred.						
Abenbury Vechan	44	38	-	6	-	44
Bangor	335	201	16	65	66	348
Bettesfield	222	162	27	34	-	223
Bronington	252	209	23	35	-	267
Erbistock	205	147	21	33	-	201
Halghton	228	165	12	37	5	219
Hanmer	259	208	16	35	-	259
Hope	888	579	22	132	54	787
Iscoyed	165	187	-	41	2	230
Kinnerton	125	71	12	33	11	127
Overton	510	382	25	78	21	506

569

FLINT.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
MAYLOR Hundred—*cont.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Penley	163	159	-	31	14	204
Tybroughton	121	96	2	21	2	121
Willington	194	152	-	49	-	201
Worthenbury	362	255	3	77	48	383
MOLD Hundred.						
Hawarden	1,689	1,257	26	301	111	1,695
Mold	2,451	1,924	177	176	293	2,570
Nerguis	205	149	-	37	24	210
Saltney	128	42	-	50	16	108
Treyddyn	275	167	16	56	35	274
PRESTATYN Hundred.						
Dyserth	230	215	3	38	-	256
Gwaenysgor	101	73	4	13	11	101
Llanasa	605	436	-	102	97	635
Meliden	85	57	4	12	-	73
Newmarket	197	195	8	21	21	245
Prestatyn and Nant	161	129	5	22	4	160
RHYDDLAN Hundred.						
Asaph, St. (City and Parish)	1,720	1,030	44	190	456	1,720
Bodfary	131	97	1	28	5	131
Caerwys	414	241	102	42	65	450
Cwm or Combe	293	208	2	46	44	300
Dymerchion, alias Tremerchion	322	265	-	27	27	319
Nannerch	301	191	-	35	40	266
Rhyddlan	791	646	14	86	45	791
Ysceifiog	846	568	2	76	118	764
TOTALS £.	20,273	15,158	738	2,710	2,334	20,940

County of Glamorgan.

CAERPHILLY Hundred.						
EGLWYSILAN, alias Energlyn	944	808	56	65	58	987
Gellygaer	836	592	68	53	12	725
Llanvabon	246	208	18	24	6	256
Llanvedow	193	126	6	18	41	191
Merthyr-Tidvil	4,159	2,765	364	300	800	4,229
Ridgwern	30	27	-	3	-	30
Ruddry	153	100	-	8	40	148
Vann	24	14	-	5	2	21
Whitchurch, Upper and Lower	581	445	1	48	37	531
COWBRIDGE Hundred.						
Atham, St.	159	112	6	14	30	162
Cowbridge	328	274	-	18	28	320
Eglwys Crewis	19	16	-	3	-	19
Fleminstone	67	55	1	6	5	67
Gilestone	8	-	-	2	5	7
Hilary, St.,	79	61	2	14	5	82
Llanblethian	357	270	3	46	34	353
Llandough	46	25	1	7	2	35
Llanharran	135	106	4	13	14	137
Llanharry	103	73	7	11	13	104
Llaniled	97	80	3	9	2	94
Llanmihangel, near Cowbridge	63	39	12	11	1	63
Llanmaes	144	98	3	13	23	137
Llantwit, Major	671	552	-	31	32	615
Llisworney	98	60	-	15	13	88

GLAMORGAN.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
COWBRIDGE Hundred—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llansannor	114	71	-	9	33	113
Mary, St., Church	60	38	-	8	16	62
Pendoylon	198	160	5	20	20	205
Wells, St., Donnat's	122	93	28	6	-	127
Ystradowen	13	13	1	5	-	19
DYNAS-POWIS Hundred.						
Andrew, St.	267	197	7	24	38	266
Barry	16	30	-	4	1	35
Bonvilston	137	94	9	11	8	122
Bride, St., super-Ely	36	32	1	6	-	39
Cadogton-juxta-Barry	36	31	-	6	2	39
Cogan	22	16	1	4	2	23
Fagan's, St.	269	233	-	21	14	268
George, St.	122	94	-	13	15	122
Lavernock	34	21	3	8	2	34
Leckwith	89	77	-	9	9	95
Llancarvon	540	410	-	55	9	474
Llandough, near Penarth	50	31	5	7	9	52
Llanilterne	176	144	-	11	36	191
Llantrithyd	121	94	-	17	1	112
Lythan's, St.	68	64	-	11	12	87
Michaelston-le-Pit	30	24	-	5	-	29
Michaelston-super-Ely	35	32	-	3	-	35
Merthyrdovan	71	61	2	10	-	73
Nicholas, St.	137	102	1	22	6	131
Penarth	17	12	-	5	1	18
Penmark	413	384	18	41	9	452
Peterstone-super-Ely	116	86	6	21	3	116
Portkerry	*65	59	4	11	3	77
Sully	120	115	-	18	-	133
Wenvoe	377	326	-	23	-	349
KIBBOR Hundred.						
Caira	64	30	2	7	13	52
Llandaff	819	510	-	68	242	820
Llanedern	251	233	2	18	17	270
Llanishen	205	162	1	14	14	191
Lisvane	146	110	-	10	26	146
Roath	231	201	4	23	3	231
LLANGEVELACH Hundred.						
Clase, Higher and Lower	841	776	7	34	24	841
Llangwich, Upper and Lower	481	392	47	36	2	477
Llansamlet, Higher	333	275	39	37	-	351
Llansamlet, Lower	530	398	65	19	25	507
Mawr, Upper and Lower	380	284	3	28	23	338
Penderry, Upper and Lower	370	296	18	24	13	351
Rhwngdwy Clydatch, Lower	255	201	9	21	24	255
Rhwngdwy Clydatch, Upper	172	138	3	11	20	172
Thomas, St.	97	65	5	10	1	81
MISKIN Hundred.						
Aberdare	784	595	8	99	80	782
Llantrissent	822	935	20	61	105	1,121
Llantwitraydre, High & Low	285	213	6	22	15	256
Llanwonno	383	279	-	23	60	362
Pentyrch	323	324	-	16	36	376
Radyr	160	127	-	13	8	148
Rigos	94	75	-	6	18	99
Ystradyfodwg	273	224	1	22	16	263
NEATH Hundred.						
Aberavon	104	83	1	6	1	91
Baglan, Lower	118	85	-	13	9	107

GLAMORGAN.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
NEATH Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Baglan, Upper	60	40	- -	3	4	47
Blaengwrach	127	102		9	10	122
Blaenhowddan	497	413		26	26	513
Briton Ferry	167	89		12	44	168
Clyne	61	49	3	2	1	55
Coedffrant	249	202	4	18	9	233
Dyffryn Clydach	333	288	6	17	16	327
Dylais, Lower	129	105	3	9	7	124
Dylais, Upper	116	99	13	9	5	126
Glyncorrwg	35	33	1	7	1	42
Kil-y-bebil	153	98	3	10	16	127
Llantwit	298	193	- -	21	22	236
Michaelston, Lower	40	17	2	6	3	28
Michaelston, Upper	64	56	- -	5	5	66
Neath (Town and Parish)	1,011	824	6	52	33	915
Neath, Lower	122	96	2	7	8	113
Neath, Middle	238	202	2	10	8	222
Neath, Upper	136	110	1	10	8	129
Risolvend	56	47	1	6	6	60
Ynisymond	72	51	- -	5	1	57
NEWCASTLE Hundred.						
Bayden	34	24	1	5	3	33
Bettus	116	100	4	12	1	117
Bride's, St., Minor	86	68	3	4	2	77
Coity, Higher	166	125	2	20	19	166
Coity Lower	420	362	3	20	19	404
Coychurch, Higher	*146	120	- -	16	5	141
Coychurch, Lower	73	57	- -	9	7	73
Cwmdu	163	142	9	8	22	181
Kenfigg, Lower	116	98	6	6	1	111
Llangonoyd, Higher	94	91	- -	6	1	98
Llangonoyd, Middle	165	129	5	10	9	153
Llaleston, Higher and Lower	137	97	1	11	24	133
Morgan and Higher Kenfigg	891	699	5	46	104	854
Newcastle, Higher	48	23	1	10	12	46
Newcastle, Lower	185	128	- -	10	46	184
Newton and Nottage	102	127	6	16	3	152
Pencoed	116	88	- -	11	3	102
Peterstone	73	65	1	5	2	73
Pyle	125	97	1	14	3	115
Tythegston, Higher	73	43	- -	7	19	69
Tythegston, Lower	58	36	- -	6	10	52
OGMORE Hundred.						
Bride, St., Major	382	270	52	35	24	381
Colwinstone	127	108	- -	13	4	125
Donnat, St.	66	60	- -	6	2	68
Ewenny	134	116	5	12	3	136
Llandow	38	22	1	10	5	38
Llandevodwg	109	103	- -	7	3	113
Llangan	87	74	- -	6	6	86
Llanginor	123	126	3	9	2	140
Marcross	31	20	1	6	8	35
Mary, St., Hill	73	60	- -	8	9	77
Merthyrmawr	92	69	- -	12	10	91
Monknash	53	34	- -	10	2	46
Penline	150	120	7	15	13	155
Wick	85	62	- -	11	12	85
Ynisawdre	25	21	2	2	- -	25
SWANSEA Hundred.						
Bishopston	104	84	6	11	3	104
Chereton	46	30	2	3	12	47
Ilston	88	65	8	9	2	84
Knelstone	28	21	- -	4	3	28
Llandewy	*47	22	9	15	1	47

GLAMORGAN.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
SWANSEA Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llandilotalybout	449	369	25	27	25	446
Llangenith	78	57	7	11	1	76
Llanmadock	22	15	1	3	3	22
Llanrhidian, Higher	205	179	7	24	3	213
Llanrhidian, Lower	144	94	22	10	14	140
Lougher (Parish)	95	80	10	7	-	97
Lougher (Town)	107	79	17	9	11	116
Nicholaston	9	2	1	2	4	9
Oxwick	45	31	-	3	2	36
Oystermouth	143	117	7	17	6	147
Penmaen	51	36	-	5	7	48
Pennard	108	81	-	11	12	104
Penrice	82	53	1	8	18	80
Portynon	38	25	3	5	5	38
Reynoldstone	16	16	-	6	5	27
Rosilly	33	17	1	5	8	31
St. John-juxta-Swansea	140	115	6	9	21	151
Swansea, Higher & Lower Divisions	389	339	-	27	4	370
TOWN of CARDIFF.						
St. John the Baptist and St. Mary	1,729	1,845	-	102	3	1,950
SWANSEA Town and Franchise.						
St. Mary	2,445	2,165	19	169	197	2,550
TOTALS £.	37,493	30,096	1,277	2,952	3,268	37,593

County of Merioneth.

ARDUDWY-IS-ASTRO Hundred.						
FESTINIOG	278	244	13	21	-	278
Llanabar	603	327	129	63	84	603
Llanbed'r	116	59	-	20	30	109
Llandanwg	176	139	40	22	-	201
Llandwyne Is-y-Graig	148	121	1	20	5	147
Llandwyne Uwch-y-Graig	59	50	-	9	-	59
Llandeckwyn	205	166	-	20	13	199
Llanelltydd	191	181	14	-	14	209
Llanenddwyn	237	140	22	33	42	237
Llanfair	236	194	10	24	22	250
Llanfihangel-y-Traethan	329	252	66	22	7	347
Llanfrothen	269	220	1	30	30	281
Maentwrog-in-Ardudwy	*301	232	3	16	31	282
Trawsfynydd	819	704	5	72	53	834
EDERNION Hundred.						
Bettwsgwerfilgoch	146	139	6	-	-	145
Corwen	1,002	891	28	78	34	1,031
Gwyddelwern	602	451	31	60	52	594
Llandrillo	436	363	-	56	17	436
Llangar	150	100	-	23	26	149
Llansaintfraed	25	5	1	6	13	25
ESTIMANER Hundred.						
Pennall, Upper and Lower	387	132	2	40	8	182
Tal-y-Llyn	630	520	38	36	29	623
Towyn	1,338	1,190	23	99	83	1,395
PENLLYN-IS-AFON Hundred.						
Llanderfel	431	407	3	42	33	485
Llanfawr	906	801	-	70	24	895
Llangower, Upper and Lower	211	190	-	20	-	210

MERIONETH.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
PENLLYN-IS-AFON Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llannwchllyn	514	469	-	53	-	522
Llanykil	878	816	-	65	-	881
TALYBONT and MOWDWY Hundred.						
Clynin, otherwise Llangelynin	618	452	18	59	84	613
Dolgelly	1,639	1,493	-	131	41	1,665
Llanegryn	547	427	53	47	21	548
Llanfachreth	447	460	5	-	21	486
Llanfihangel-y-Pennant	374	374	-	31	43†	448
Llanymowddwy	260	230	3	33	21	287
Mallwydd	597	501	13	44	45	603
TOTALS £.	16,105	13,440	528	1,365	926	16,259

† Law expenses for the preceding year.

County of Montgomery.

CAWRSE Hundred: Lower Division.						
CRUGGION	138	93	2	37	8	140
Forden	573	458	14	120	-	592
Leighton (part of)	179	151	2	20	6	179
Middletown	41	31	-	9	3	43
Rhosgoch (part of)	33	22	1	6	2	31
Trelystan (part of)	53	27	11	14	-	52
Uppington	50	29	1	11	7	48
CAWRSE Hundred: Upper Division.						
Castle Caereinion, Upper and Lower	415	315	4	85	24	428
Cofronydd (part of)	48	39	4	7	-	50
DEYTHUR Hundred: Lower Division.						
Bausley	106	89	1	23	3	116
Llandisilio	459	378	1	80	-	459
DEYTHUR Hundred: Upper Division.						
Llandrinio	365	230	8	101	28	367
Llansaintfraed-ym-Mechen (part of)	442	334	40	68	5	447
LLANFYLLIN Hundred: Lower Division.						
Llanfihangel, Upper and Lower	559	493	17	31	27	568
Llanfyllin	677	491	-	113	40	644
Meifod	1,156	849	13	231	72	1,165
LLANFYLLIN Hundred: Upper Division.						
Hirnant	153	113	3	26	8	150
Llangynog	222	176	11	20	12	219
Llanwddwyn	224	156	5	39	22	222
Pennant	482	413	10	62	5	490
LLANIDLOES Hundred: Lower Division.						
Carno	635	572	4	35	24	635
Llandinam	* 1,807	1,609	50	107	27	1,793
Llanwnog	1,175	958	30	142	-	1,130
Penstrowed	95	56	2	12	23	93

MONTGOMERY.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
LLANIDLOES Hundred: Upper Division.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llangerrig	1,308	1,166	40	62	21	1,289
Llanidloes	2,157	1,870	35	75	311	2,291
Tref-Eglwys	1,596	1,393	28	74	24	1,519
MACHYNLLETH Hundred.						
Cemmes	545	402	14	59	-	475
Darowen	544	430	4	89	6	529
Isgarreg (part of)	264	224	-	24	13	261
Llanbrinmair, Upper and Lower	1,193	1,079	9	5	84	1,177
Llanwrin and Glencairig	532	472	-	57	4	533
Machynlleth	562	448	6	93	39	586
Penegos	400	360	2	40	6	408
Uwch-y-Garrig (part of)	234	194	4	26	4	228
MATHRAFAL Hundred: Lower Division.						
Llanfair	1,495	1,249	19	240	-	1,508
Llanginiew	343	211	6	74	53	344
MATHRAFAL Hundred: Upper Division.						
Garthbeibio	116	98	3	16	4	121
Llanerfyl	457	381	20	55	-	456
Llangadfan	430	320	20	63	21	424
MONTGOMERY Hundred: Lower Division.						
Aston	42	30	-	14	1	45
Castlewright	64	37	2	18	3	60
Churchstoke	625	464	17	139	38	658
Hyssington	90	60	-	28	1	89
Montgomery	531	368	-	93	31	492
Snead	31	21	-	10	-	31
MONTGOMERY Hundred: Upper Division.						
Kerry	1,723	1,332	18	237	33	1,620
Moightrey Llan and Moightrey Eskergiliog	312	220	15	40	37	312
NEWTOWN Hundred: Lower Division.						
Berriew	1,202	845	47	230	80	1,202
Llanlligan	197	116	10	23	36	185
Llanwyddelan	435	381	6	36	12	435
Manafon	452	365	12	96	28	501
Tregynon	443	330	21	74	18	443
NEWTOWN Hundred: Upper Division.						
Aberhavesp	421	351	6	48	13	418
Bettws	538	435	5	88	10	538
Llandyssil	478	342	8	75	44	469
Llanllwchaiarn	*815	572	2	96	41	711
Llanmerewig	103	59	2	20	17	98
Newtown	*1,477	1,142	10	177	147	1,476
POOLE Hundred: Upper and Lower Divisions.						
Guilsfield	1,139	755	87	273	22	1,137
Llanfechan	362	249	7	81	47	384
Llansaintfraed (part of)	316	220	16	57	3	296

MONTGOMERY.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
POOL Borough.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cletterwood	157	85	-	37	24	146
Hope	94	47	-	17	25	89
Pool, Lower Division	313	221	5	73	13	312
Pool, Middle Division	691	517	20	94	97	728
Pool, Upper Division	410	296	3	86	8	393
Trewern	103	39	-	33	22	94
TOTALS £.	35,827	28,278	763	4,744	1,787	35,572

County of Pembroke.

CASTLE MARTIN Hundred.						
ANGLE	305	273	5	22	11	311
Bosheston	105	90	-	11	5	106
Castle Martin	455	352	30	42	59	483
Cosheston	125	83	6	22	12	123
Florence, St.	231	153	2	32	43	230
Hodgeston	60	48	1	7	4	60
Lamphey	215	145	7	28	33	213
Manorbier	307	252	5	49	2	308
Mary, St. (Pembroke)	1,382	861	57	27	300	1,445
Michael, St. (Pembroke)	529	408	21	200	-	529
Monckton	520	278	-	159	138	475
Nash	52	38	-	8	7	53
Penally	176	124	1	33	12	170
Petrox, St.	66	48	5	13	-	66
Pulcrochan	185	150	1	16	5	172
Rosecrowther	224	193	5	25	-	223
Stackpool-Elidor	93	66	12	26	27	131
Twynell's, St.	196	161	-	19	15	195
Warren	168	91	5	12	61	169
DEWSLAND Hundred.						
Brawdy	290	225	14	22	28	289
David's, St. (City and Parish)	1,090	845	95	77	155	1,172
Dogwell's, St.	144	80	40	22	12	154
Eldren's, St.	39	27	-	8	3	38
Elvis, St.	no levy.	4	-	2	-	6
Granston	82	62	-	10	10	82
Hays Castle	*42	35	-	-	-	35
Jordanston	80	68	-	10	-	78
Lawrence, St.	53	39	5	8	1	53
Letterstone	116	99	-	17	-	116
Llandeloy	60	42	5	11	2	60
Llanfair Nanty Gof	113	73	37	15	7	132
Llanhowell	60	53	-	7	-	60
Llanrian	269	231	7	26	-	264
Llanrithan	57	42	1	12	1	56
Llanstinan	46	43	-	5	-	48
Llanunda	425	369	21	25	2	417
Manorowen	100	78	5	9	9	101
Mathry	513	414	26	35	37	512
Nicholas, St.	78	61	6	11	-	78
Whitchurch	380	358	7	30	-	395
DUNGLEDDY Hundred.						
Ambleston	210	137	-	29	25	191
Bletherston	127	73	1	14	39	127
Boulston	53	45	-	13	-	58
Clarbeston	56	30	5	9	14	58
Crinow	13	7	-	6	-	13
Llandissilio (part of)	120	103	3	11	5	122
Llanvalltteg	26	16	4	6	-	26
Llanykeven	116	86	6	19	10	121
Llawhaden	226	180	10	21	11	222
Llysyfrane	114	81	6	9	20	116

PEMBROKE.] YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.

PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
DUNGLEDDY Hundred—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
New Moat	137	80	35	18	4	137
Prendergast	328	214	2	42	70	328
Rudbaxton	451	275	27	27	123	452
Slebeck	158	123	20	32	10	185
Spittall	170	149	-	12	14	175
Vorlan	4	-	-	3	1	4
Usmaston	229	194	6	23	6	229
Walton, East	140	117	2	13	7	139
Wiston	366	215	9	55	42	321
KEMESS Hundred.						
Bayvil	58	40	-	10	9	59
Castlebythe	63	45	5	11	-	61
Dinas	208	157	12	16	20	205
Dogmell's, St.	617	383	45	60	129	617
Eglwysayrow	171	109	17	18	6	150
Fishguard	534	421	16	54	80	571
Henry's Moat	129	94	-	17	9	120
Llandilo	30	21	1	4	6	32
Llangolman	92	67	7	13	-	87
Llanfair-nant-Gwyn	79	49	2	9	10	70
Llanllawer	57	45	-	8	1	54
Llanvernach	236	178	6	34	22	240
Llanychare	64	48	8	7	-	63
Llanychlwy-Dog	30	17	3	9	-	29
Maenclochog	71	44	-	14	14	72
Meline	120	91	4	16	9	120
Morvil	60	47	4	7	3	61
Manachlogddu	94	68	6	13	-	87
Monington	80	65	-	6	9	80
Moilgrove	213	134	10	20	30	194
Nevern	751	577	50	70	15	712
Newcastle, Little	111	84	10	16	-	110
Newport	341	245	12	29	55	341
Pontvane	25	20	-	5	-	25
Punchaeston	53	33	4	13	4	54
Whitechurch	152	123	6	13	11	153
KILGERRAN Hundred.						
Bridell	106	74	7	11	15	107
Chapel Colman	31	35	-	6	6	47
Clidey	358	326	6	16	10	358
Kilgerran	339	299	-	24	40	363
Kilrheden	80	82	10	-	-	92
Llantwood	112	66	1	11	34	112
Llanvihangel Pembdw	138	103	13	12	6	134
Manerdivy	446	360	1	29	37	427
Penrith and Castellan	55	34	-	9	12	55
NARBERTH Hundred.						
Amroth	302	235	35	18	6	294
Begelly	102	70	7	21	8	106
Carew	462	416	-	72	-	488
Coedkenlas	41	29	1	9	-	39
Crunwear	60	36	1	11	4	52
Gumfreston	101	103	-	15	-	118
Issell's, St.	360	243	18	28	56	345
Jeffreston	278	232	9	23	15	279
Lampeter Velfrey	418	327	19	72	-	418
Laurenny	200	127	10	24	39	200
Llandewi Velfrey	306	243	13	51	-	307
Loveston	49	26	3	11	1	41
Ludchurch	62	30	-	8	4	42
Martletwy	154	93	12	24	31	160
Minewear	45	26	-	11	8	45
Mounton	3	-	-	3	-	3
Narberth, North	640	558	11	76	43	688

577

PEMBROKE.] PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837. Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
NARBERTH Hundred—*contd.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Narberth, South	141	115	1	24	1	141
Newton	65	44	1	3	13	61
Redbert	16	9	-	4	4	17
Reynoldston	15	11	1	4	-	16
Robeston Wathen	33	21	2	5	5	33
Tenby, St. Mary, In-liberties	443	278	8	53	32	371
Tenby, St. Mary, Out-liberties	85	79	-	12	-	91
Upton	17	14	-	4	-	18
Williamston	65	53	2	10	7	72
Yerbaston	67	40	1	10	16	67
ROOSE Hundred.						
Bride, St.	146	67	1	29	53	150
Burton	207	107	2	27	71	207
Camrose	452	371	24	51	7	453
Dale	155	116	26	10	4	156
Freystrop	175	113	1	9	50	173
Haroldston, St. Issell's	* 60	43	1	8	7	59
Haroldston, West	72	60	3	7	1	71
Hasguard	87	68	-	19	-	87
Herbranston	160	145	1	13	-	159
Hubberston	240	183	10	23	49	265
Ishmael's, St.	403	375	-	30	13	418
Johnston	58	40	3	14	-	57
Lambston	69	44	1	15	3	63
Llangwm	188	155	2	22	10	189
Llanstadwell	379	309	16	50	4	379
Marloes	208	211	5	29	8	253
Nolton	67	53	-	8	6	67
Robeston, West	124	129	2	26	-	157
Roch	243	141	8	40	55	244
Rosemarket	103	40	6	23	37	106
Steynton	687	456	49	71	77	653
Talbenny	95	47	4	16	21	88
Trefgarn	24	18	2	4	-	24
Walton, West	97	66	3	11	9	89
Walwincastle	172	96	21	27	28	172
HAVERFORDWEST Town.						
Martin, St.	640	452	7	142	37	638
Mary, St.	673	475	42	158	-	675
Thomas, St.	479	224	20	133	57	434
TOTALS £.	29,592	21,833	1,249	3,706	2,904	29,692

County of Radnor.

COLWYN Hundred.						
ABEREDOW	314	217	9	72	21	319
Bettws Disserth	79	46	1	27	9	83
Cregrina	148	99	-	36	21	156
Disserth	277	121	4	36	-	161
Drewerne and Vaynor Glare	427	437	3	96	-	536
Llanbadarn-y-Garrig	79	63	-	19	-	82
Llanelwith	180	118	-	48	1	167
Llansaintfraed-in Elvel	241	148	11	60	31	250
Llanvareth	116	59	3	36	18	116
Rhulen	127	76	-	36	14	126
Tre-Coed	264	222	9	36	-	267
KEVENLLEECE Hundred.						
Blethvaugh	188	137	-	52	-	189
Kevenlleece	260	189	1	60	8	258
Llanbadarn Vawr	301	235	17	60	1	313

RADNOR.]	YEAR ended 25 MARCH 1837.					
PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Total Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, &c.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.
KEVENLLEECE Hundred—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llandegly	219	154	5	60	4	223
Llandrindod	102	64	-	32	24	120
Llangunllo, Above and Below	394	305	2	83	8	398
Llanvihangel Rhydithon, Upper and Lower	250	129	3	80	45	257
Pillith	86	52	3	20	1	76
Whitton	136	119	-	17	-	136
KNIGHTON Hundred.						
Beguildy	451	403	5	105	8	521
Gollon and Kevenpaul	260	198	7	56	2	263
Heyop	89	53	-	23	2	78
Knighton (Town and Parish)	446	282	22	93	7	404
Llananno	144	121	2	28	5	156
Llanbadarn Vynydd	225	164	5	56	10	235
Llanbister	639	442	-	105	81	628
Llandewi Ystradenny	*388	294	25	64	-	383
Stanage	137	54	-	33	50	137
PAINCASTLE Hundred.						
Boughrood	168	117	-	36	1	154
Bryngwyn	231	185	-	46	-	231
Clyro	362	304	10	48	-	362
Clyro Bettws	122	99	1	22	-	122
Glasbury	322	230	-	58	1	289
Llanbedr	245	179	-	48	-	227
Llanddewi Fach	100	63	-	26	1	90
Llandilo	264	180	-	29	31	240
Llanstephan	115	81	-	28	12	121
Llowes	192	137	-	57	1	195
Michaelchurch-upon-Arrow	135	72	4	28	39	143
Newchurch	108	79	2	24	2	107
RADNOR Hundred.						
Colva	153	122	4	27	-	153
Dyscoed	38	17	4	20	12	53
Gladestry (Town and Parish)	240	99	3	54	89	245
Norton	61	46	1	16	5	68
Presteign	708	372	7	101	18	498
RHAYADOR Hundred.						
Cwmtoyddwr	471	323	-	140	8	471
Harmon, St.	360	263	-	80	17	360
Llanfihangel Helygan	43	17	-	23	2	42
Llanyre	371	264	5	83	16	368
Nantmell	831	656	4	235	5	900
Rhayader	177	141	45	-	10	196
NEW RADNOR Borough.						
Cascob	50	43	-	12	2	57
Ednoll	13	14	-	1	-	15
Evenjobb and Badland	212	240	5	14	-	259
Harpton	65	43	5	8	1	57
Kinnerton and Badland	136	105	-	22	6	133
Llanvihangel-nant-Mellan	69	64	-	-	1	65
Radnor, New	220	132	1	13	54	200
Radnor, Old	150	136	7	20	7	170
Walton	192	141	-	10	9	160
TOTALS £.	13,891	9,965	245	2,858	721	13,789

(No. 1.)

SUMMARY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

YEAR ENDED 25TH MARCH 1837.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL Money Levied.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, and Travelling Expenses of Overseers.	Payments for, or towards County Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Parochial Rates Expended.	Increase per Cent.	Decrease per Cent.
ENGLAND:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
Bedford	42,548	37,530	227	3,643	1,348	42,748	-	19
Berks	67,713	56,618	767	7,098	4,226	68,709	-	13
Buckingham	75,342	63,319	1,054	9,067	5,116	78,566	-	15
Cambridge	78,046	62,722	1,537	8,426	4,547	77,232	-	16
Chester	104,298	67,917	3,703	21,696	13,862	107,178	-	8
Cornwall	86,676	70,653	2,839	6,119	9,213	88,824	-	6
Cumberland	40,677	32,598	1,414	5,761	3,576	43,349	-	7
Derby	69,774	48,867	2,383	10,782	9,826	71,858	-	11
Devon	186,171	161,696	4,014	13,999	9,128	188,837	-	6
Dorset	71,038	58,267	1,153	7,855	4,614	71,889	-	14
Durham	78,988	60,594	3,615	8,030	8,217	80,456	-	7
Essex	171,375	148,654	3,388	16,445	8,993	177,480	-	20
Gloucester	141,323	105,670	3,197	9,317	13,332	131,516	-	9
Hereford	48,650	39,218	1,073	4,248	3,148	47,687	-	7
Hertford	59,369	49,670	756	5,230	3,628	59,284	-	16
Huntingdon	29,404	21,676	453	3,818	1,924	27,871	-	21
Kent	231,360	185,503	6,206	24,939	23,790	240,438	-	25
Lancaster	279,458	183,790	7,829	42,102	59,923	293,644	-	5
Leicester	81,466	55,019	2,338	16,680	6,410	80,447	-	21
Lincoln	150,525	111,242	5,414	18,575	17,111	152,342	-	16
Middlesex	576,986	360,981	9,354	58,826	173,460	602,621	-	12
Monmouth	29,022	19,487	896	7,054	1,375	28,812	-	13
Norfolk	203,878	177,538	2,613	14,102	16,845	211,098	-	23
Northampton	85,779	74,072	1,148	7,418	4,396	87,034	-	19
Northumberland	73,314	59,363	2,174	7,696	5,385	74,618	-	5
Nottingham	71,435	46,562	1,956	15,559	8,993	73,070	-	8
Oxford	76,789	66,483	1,124	7,236	4,795	79,638	-	14
Rutland	7,711	6,179	203	752	463	7,597	-	18
Salop	72,985	56,351	2,218	8,240	5,252	72,061	-	12
Somerset	158,773	124,699	2,790	17,329	10,449	155,267	-	11
Southampton	151,240	123,840	2,105	15,597	13,297	154,839	-	13
Stafford	107,504	83,817	4,297	5,924	15,967	110,005	-	9
Suffolk	165,423	136,870	2,880	15,513	10,464	165,727	-	27
Surrey	213,776	151,959	3,465	24,943	44,616	224,983	-	19
Sussex	143,725	116,684	2,713	14,073	11,967	145,437	-	28
Warwick	122,069	98,910	3,533	19,314	12,883	134,640	-	15
Westmorland	20,263	16,162	440	3,924	1,173	21,699	-	10
Wilts	124,352	105,451	1,909	10,446	6,717	124,523	-	21
Worcester	76,593	54,706	1,751	11,337	7,607	75,401	-	7
York, East Riding	86,283	66,339	2,880	12,889	7,260	89,368	-	6
— North Riding	71,069	56,013	2,918	7,851	7,713	74,495	-	9
— West Riding	248,442	179,610	9,152	38,073	30,954	257,789	-	9
Totals of ENGLAND, £.	4,981,612	3,803,309	115,879	567,926	613,963	5,101,077	-	15
WALES:								
Anglesey	18,270	14,111	792	1,566	1,735	18,204	-	6
Brecon	19,809	15,493	893	2,353	1,162	19,901	2	-
Cardigan	20,681	16,753	657	1,595	1,452	20,457	-	2
Carmarthen	40,218	29,177	1,791	4,951	2,370	38,289	-	8
Carnarvon	24,325	18,941	885	2,884	1,767	24,477	-	2
Denbigh	36,470	28,187	1,254	4,593	2,654	36,688	-	7
Flint	20,273	15,158	738	2,710	2,334	20,940	-	6
Glamorgan	37,493	30,096	1,277	2,952	3,268	37,593	-	12
Merioneth	16,105	13,440	528	1,365	926	16,259	-	3
Montgomery	35,827	28,278	763	4,744	1,787	35,572	-	4
Pembroke	29,592	21,833	1,249	3,706	2,904	29,692	-	3
Radnor	13,891	9,965	245	2,858	721	13,789	-	6
Totals of WALES - £.	312,954	241,432	11,072	36,277	23,080	311,861	-	6
Totals of ENGLAND and WALES - £.	5,294,566	4,044,741	126,951	604,203	637,043	5,412,938	-	14

(No. 2.)

A TABLE showing the Amount of MONEY EXPENDED for the RELIEF and MAINTENANCE of the POOR, and in REMOVAL of PAUPERS, LAW CHARGES, &c., in of Decrease in the Year 1837, as compared with the Years 1834 and 1836 respectively, and the rate per head of Expenditure in those Years, with reference the Decrease of the latter as compared with the former Year, and the Total Amount of the three Heads of Expenditure in the Years 1834 and 1837, showing

COUNTIES.	Population in 1831.	Expended for the Relief of the Poor, in the Years ended 25th March			Decrease in 1837, compared with 1834.	Decrease in 1837, compared with 1836.	Decrease per Cent. in 1837, compared with 1834.	Decrease per Cent. in 1837, compared with 1836.	Expenditure per Head (with reference to Population in 1831), for the Years ended 25th March			Decrease per Head in 1837, compared with 1834.
		1834.	1836.	1837.					1834.	1836.	1837.	
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bedford	95,483	77,819	46,524	37,530	40,289	8,994	52	19	16 4	9 9	8 –	8 4
Berks	145,389	100,183	65,343	56,618	43,565	8,725	43	13	13 9	9 –	7 9	6 –
Buckingham	146,529	124,200	74,436	63,329	60,871	11,107	49	15	16 11	10 2	8 8	8 3
Cambridge	143,955	96,497	74,808	62,722	33,775	12,086	35	16	13 5	10 5	8 9	4 8
Chester	334,391	92,640	73,894	67,917	24,723	5,977	27	8	5 6	4 5	4 1	1 5
Cornwall	300,938	93,037	74,856	70,653	22,384	4,203	24	6	6 2	5 –	4 8	1 6
Cumberland	169,681	43,067	34,883	32,598	10,469	2,285	24	7	5 1	4 1	3 10	1 3
Derby	237,170	72,721	55,018	48,867	23,854	6,151	33	11	6 2	4 8	4 1	2 1
Devon	494,478	210,825	172,406	161,696	49,129	10,710	23	6	8 6	7 –	6 7	1 11
Dorset	159,252	84,293	68,019	58,267	26,026	9,752	31	14	10 7	8 8	7 4	3 3
Durham	253,910	79,399	65,392	60,594	18,805	4,798	24	7	6 3	5 2	4 9	1 4
Essex	317,507	239,946	185,395	148,654	91,292	36,741	38	20	15 1	11 8	9 4	5 9
Gloucester	387,019	161,449	116,185	105,670	55,779	10,515	34	9	8 4	6 –	5 5	2 11
Hereford	111,211	56,683	42,195	39,218	17,465	2,977	31	7	10 2	7 7	7 1	3 1
Hertford	143,341	85,799	59,369	49,670	36,129	9,699	42	16	12 –	8 3	6 11	5 1
Huntingdon	53,192	35,844	27,273	21,676	14,168	5,597	40	21	13 6	10 3	8 1	5 5
Kent	479,155	343,878	247,930	185,503	158,375	62,427	46	25	14 3	10 4	7 9	6 6
Lancaster	1,336,854	253,405	193,854	183,790	69,615	10,064	27	5	3 9	2 11	2 9	1 –
Leicester	197,003	100,857	70,077	55,019	45,838	15,058	45	21	10 3	7 1	5 7	4 8
Lincoln	317,465	161,074	131,685	111,242	49,832	20,443	31	16	10 2	8 4	7 –	3 2
Middlesex	1,358,330	582,412	408,027	360,981	221,431	47,046	38	11	8 7	6 –	5 4	3 3
Monmouth	98,130	27,626	22,377	19,487	8,139	2,890	29	13	5 8	4 7	4 –	1 4
Norfolk	390,054	306,787	230,762	177,538	129,249	53,224	42	23	15 9	11 10	9 1	6 8
Northampton	179,336	140,179	91,901	74,072	66,107	17,829	47	19	15 8	10 3	8 3	7 5
Northumberland	222,912	71,983	62,800	59,363	12,620	3,437	18	5	6 6	5 8	5 4	1 2
Nottingham	225,327	66,030	50,366	46,562	19,468	3,804	29	8	5 10	4 6	4 2	1 8
Oxford	152,156	120,616	77,322	66,483	54,133	10,839	45	14	15 10	10 2	8 9	7 1
Rutland	19,385	9,008	7,510	6,179	2,829	1,331	31	18	9 4	7 9	6 5	2 11
Salop	222,938	82,493	64,003	56,351	26,142	7,652	32	12	7 5	5 9	5 1	2 4
Somerset	404,200	176,286	140,442	124,699	51,587	15,743	29	11	8 9	6 11	6 2	2 7
Southampton	314,280	203,466	141,934	123,840	79,626	18,094	39	13	12 11	9 –	6 2	6 9
Stafford	410,512	120,512	92,176	83,817	36,695	8,359	30	9	5 10	4 6	4 1	1 9
Suffolk	296,317	245,509	187,896	136,870	108,639	51,026	44	27	16 7	12 8	9 3	7 4
Surrey	486,334	261,501	187,279	151,959	109,542	35,320	42	19	10 9	7 8	6 3	4 6
Sussex	272,340	246,626	161,589	116,684	129,942	44,905	53	28	18 1	11 10	8 7	9 6
Warwick	336,610	158,159	116,404	98,910	59,249	17,494	37	15	9 5	6 11	5 11	3 6
Westmorland	55,041	22,283	18,019	16,162	6,121	1,857	27	11	8 1	6 7	5 10	2 3
Wilts	240,156	173,925	133,472	105,451	68,474	28,021	39	21	14 6	11 1	8 9	5 9
Worcester	211,365	81,612	58,788	54,706	26,906	4,082	33	7	7 9	5 7	5 2	2 7
York, East Riding	204,253	91,111	70,446	66,339	24,772	4,107	27	6	8 11	6 11	6 6	2 5
– North Riding	190,756	75,810	61,639	56,013	19,797	5,626	26	9	7 11	6 6	5 10	2 1
– West Riding	976,350	251,821	197,386	179,610	72,211	17,776	29	9	5 2	4 1	3 8	1 6
Totals of ENGLAND	13,091,005	6,029,371	4,462,080	3,803,309	2,226,062	658,771	37	15	9 3	6 10	5 10	3 5
Totals of WALES	806,182	287,883	255,549	241,432	46,451	14,117	16	6	7 2	6 4	6 –	1 2
Totals of ENGLAND and WALES	13,897,187	6,317,254	4,717,629	4,044,741	2,272,513	672,888	36	14	9 1	6 9	5 10	3 3

each County in *England* and for *Wales*, during the Years ended on the 25th March 1834, 1836 and 1837 respectively, specifying the Amount and Rate per Cent. to the Population in 1831; also, the Amount expended for PURPOSES OTHER THAN THE RELIEF OF THE POOR, in the Years ended 25th March 1835 and 1837; stating the Total Decrease in the Year 1837.

Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges,* and Travelling Expenses of Overseers, for the Years ended 25th March		Decrease in 1837, compared with 1834.	Decrease per Cent. in 1837, compared with 1834.	Expended for Purposes other than the Relief of the Poor, in the Years ended 25th March		Decrease in 1837, compared with 1835.	Decrease per Cent. in 1837, compared with 1835.	Total Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor, Law Charges, &c., and for other Purposes, in the Years ended 25th March		Total Decrease in Money expended for Relief of the Poor, Law Charges, &c., and for other purposes, in the year ended 25 March 1837.	Decrease per Cent. upon the three preceding Heads.
1834.	1837.			1835.†	1837.			1834.	1837.		
£.	£.	£.		£.	£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	
1,866	227	1,639	88	5,864	1,348	4,516	77	85,549	39,105	46,444	54
3,458	767	2,691	78	11,597	4,226	7,371	64	115,238	61,611	53,627	47
3,140	1,054	2,086	66	12,543	5,116	7,427	59	139,883	69,499	70,384	51
3,427	1,537	1,890	55	10,561	4,547	6,014	57	110,485	68,806	41,679	38
8,570	3,703	4,867	57	17,229	13,862	3,367	20	118,439	85,482	32,957	28
4,182	2,839	1,343	31	11,914	9,213	2,701	23	109,133	82,705	26,428	24
2,316	1,414	902	39	5,130	3,576	1,554	30	50,513	37,588	12,925	26
4,163	2,383	1,780	43	13,818	9,826	3,992	29	90,702	61,076	29,626	33
7,507	4,014	3,493	47	18,052	9,128	8,924	49	236,384	174,838	61,546	26
2,635	1,153	1,482	56	6,999	4,614	2,385	34	93,927	64,034	29,893	32
5,245	3,615	1,630	31	9,167	8,217	950	10	93,811	72,426	21,385	23
6,898	3,388	3,510	51	23,716	8,993	14,723	62	270,560	161,035	109,525	40
7,064	3,197	3,867	55	21,634	13,332	8,302	38	190,147	122,199	67,948	36
2,245	1,073	1,172	52	5,481	3,148	2,333	43	64,409	43,439	20,970	33
2,057	756	1,301	63	12,187	3,628	8,559	70	100,043	54,054	45,989	46
1,146	453	693	60	3,968	1,924	2,044	52	40,958	24,053	16,905	41
15,340	6,206	9,134	60	47,743	23,790	23,953	50	406,961	215,499	191,462	47
15,776	7,829	7,947	50	64,888	59,923	4,965	8	334,069	251,542	82,527	25
5,472	2,338	3,134	57	12,091	6,410	5,681	47	118,420	63,767	54,653	46
8,674	5,414	3,260	38	25,856	17,111	8,745	34	195,604	133,767	61,837	32
20,427	9,354	11,073	54	187,045	173,460	13,585	7	789,884	543,795	246,089	31
2,557	896	1,661	65	2,856	1,375	1,481	52	33,039	21,758	11,281	34
9,535	2,613	6,922	73	29,322	16,845	12,477	43	345,644	196,996	148,648	43
3,311	1,148	2,163	65	13,123	4,396	8,727	67	156,613	79,616	76,997	49
4,651	2,174	2,477	53	6,776	5,385	1,391	21	83,410	66,922	16,488	20
3,980	1,956	2,024	51	13,824	8,993	4,831	35	83,834	57,511	26,323	31
4,441	1,124	3,317	75	11,695	4,795	6,900	59	136,752	72,402	64,350	47
237	203	34	14	1,959	463	1,496	76	11,204	6,845	4,359	39
4,082	2,218	1,864	46	7,267	5,252	2,015	28	93,842	63,821	30,021	32
6,710	2,790	3,920	58	21,080	10,449	10,631	50	204,076	137,938	66,138	32
6,546	2,105	4,441	68	22,251	13,297	8,954	40	232,263	139,242	93,021	40
6,894	4,297	2,597	38	20,829	15,967	4,862	23	148,235	104,081	44,154	30
7,746	2,880	4,866	63	19,775	10,464	9,311	47	273,030	150,214	122,816	45
8,862	3,465	5,397	61	71,021	44,616	26,405	37	341,384	200,040	141,344	41
7,873	2,713	5,160	66	30,937	11,967	18,970	61	285,436	131,364	154,072	54
5,935	3,533	2,402	40	22,092	12,883	9,209	42	186,186	115,326	70,860	38
510	440	70	14	2,037	1,173	864	42	24,830	17,775	7,055	28
3,587	1,909	1,678	47	15,888	6,717	9,171	58	193,400	114,077	79,323	41
3,781	1,751	2,030	54	10,589	7,607	2,982	28	95,982	64,064	31,918	33
4,049	2,880	1,169	29	10,081	7,260	2,821	28	105,241	76,479	28,762	27
3,015	2,918	97	3	7,888	7,713	175	2	86,713	66,644	20,069	23
13,436	9,152	4,284	32	39,675	30,954	8,721	22	304,932	219,716	85,216	28
243,346	115,879	127,467	52	908,448	613,963	294,485	32	7,181,165	4,533,151	2,648,014	37
15,258	11,072	4,186	27	26,913	23,080	3,833	14	330,054	275,584	54,470	17
258,604	126,951	131,653	51	935,361	637,043	298,318	32	7,511,219	4,808,735	2,702,484	36

* Under this head are included the Charges incurred for the conveyance, &c., of Parish Property.

† There being no separate Head for this Item of Expenditure in the Year ended 25th March 1834, a comparison is necessarily made with the Year ended 25th March 1835.

(No. 3.)

A TABLE showing the Rate per Head of EXPENDITURE, with reference to the POPULATION in 1831, in each County in *England* and *Wales*, for the Years ended 25th March 1834 and 1837 respectively, in which the Counties are ranked according to their largeness of Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor, in order to show the pressure of Pauperism upon the Population before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, as compared with the Year ended 25th March 1837.

YEAR ended 25th MARCH 1834.		YEAR ended 25th MARCH 1837.	
COUNTIES.	Rate per Head of Expenditure.	COUNTIES.	Rate per Head of Expenditure.
ENGLAND:	s. d.	ENGLAND:	s. d.
Sussex	18 1	Essex	9 4
Buckingham	16 11	Suffolk	9 3
Suffolk	16 7	Norfolk	9 1
Bedford	16 4	Cambridge	8 9
Oxford	15 10	Oxford	8 9
Norfolk	15 9	Wilts	8 9
Northampton	15 8	Buckingham	8 8
Essex	15 1	Sussex	8 7
Wilts	14 6	Northampton	8 3
Kent	14 3	Huntingdon	8 1
Berks	13 9	Bedford	8 –
Huntingdon	13 6	Berks	7 9
Cambridge	13 5	Kent	7 9
Southampton	12 11	Dorset	7 4
Hertford	12 –	Hereford	7 1
Surrey	10 9	Lincoln	7 –
Dorset	10 7	Hertford	6 11
Leicester	10 3	Devon	6 7
Hereford	10 2	York, East Riding	6 6
Lincoln	10 2	Rutland	6 5
Warwick	9 5	Surrey	6 3
Rutland	9 4	Somerset	6 2
York, East Riding	8 11	Southampton	6 2
Somerset	8 9	Warwick	5 11
Middlesex	8 7	Westmorland	5 10
Devon	8 6	York, North Riding	5 10
Gloucester	8 4	Leicester	5 7
Westmorland	8 1	Gloucester	5 5
York, North Riding	7 11	Middlesex	5 4
Worcester	7 9	Northumberland	5 4
Salop	7 5	Worcester	5 2
Northumberland	6 6	Salop	5 1
Durham	6 3	Durham	4 9
Cornwall	6 2	Cornwall	4 8
Derby	6 2	Nottingham	4 2
Nottingham	5 10	Chester	4 1
Stafford	5 10	Derby	4 1
Monmouth	5 8	Stafford	4 1
Chester	5 6	Monmouth	4 –
York, West Riding	5 2	Cumberland	3 10
Cumberland	5 1	York, West Riding	3 8
Lancaster	3 9	Lancaster	2 9
TOTAL of ENGLAND	9 3	TOTAL of ENGLAND	5 10
WALES:	s. d.	WALES:	s. d.
Radnor	10 7	Montgomery	8 7
Montgomery	10 3	Radnor	8 1
Merioneth	8 6	Merioneth	7 7
Brecon	7 11	Denbigh	6 9
Denbigh	7 11	Brecon	6 6
Carmarthen	6 8	Anglesey	5 10
Flint	6 6	Carmarthen	5 10
Anglesey	6 5	Carnarvon	5 8
Glamorgan	6 4	Pembroke	5 4
Pembroke	6 3	Cardigan	5 2
Carnarvon	6 1	Flint	5 1
Cardigan	5 9	Glamorgan	4 9
TOTAL of WALES	7 2	TOTAL of WALES	6 0
TOTAL of ENGLAND and WALES	9 1	TOTAL of ENGLAND and WALES	5 10

(No. 4.)

A TABLE showing the Amount of MONEY expended for the RELIEF and MAINTENANCE of the POOR during the Years ended Easter 1803 and 25th March 1818 and 1837; specifying the Amount, Rate per Cent., and Rate per Head, of Decrease in 1837, as compared with the Years 1803 and 1818 respectively,—the former being the Year in which the smallest, and the latter the largest, sum of Money was expended for the Relief of the Poor, for which authentic Parliamentary Returns have been received:—

Population in 1801.	Expended for Relief, &c., of the Poor during the Year ended Easter 1803.	Population in 1821.	Expended for Relief, &c., of the Poor during the Year ended 25th Mar. 1818.	Population in 1831.	Expended for Relief, &c., of the Poor during the Year ended 25th Mar. 1837.	Amount of Decrease in the Year ended 25th Mar. 1837, compared with 1803.	Amount of Decrease in the Year ended 25th March 1837, compared with 1818.	Decrease per Cent. in 1837, compared with 1803.	Decrease per Cent. in 1837, compared with 1818.	Expenditure per Head in 1803, with reference to Pop. 1801.	Expenditure per Head in 1818, with reference to Pop. 1821.	Expenditure per Head in 1837, with reference to Pop. 1831.	Decrease per Head in 1837, compared with 1803.	Decrease per Head in 1837, compared with 1818.
	£.		£.		£.	£.	£.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
8,872,980	4,077,891	11,978,875	7,870,801	13,897,187	4,044,741	33,150	3,826,060	1	49	9 2	13 2	5 10	3 4	7 4

(No. 5.)—AMOUNT of Monies expended for the Relief of the Poor in each County distinguishing the Year (*) in which each Cou

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE of the Three Years ending at Easter	YEAR ending at Easter	AVERAGE of the Three Years ending at Easter	YEAR ending at Easter	YEARS ending at EASTER		YEARS ENDING - - -						
	1748, 1749 and 1750.	1776.	1783, 1784, and 1785.	1803.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	182
ENGLAND:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bedford	8,276	16,663	20,977	36,895	61,273	57,360	50,371	53,677	63,522	74,163	77,094	73,466	69,2
Berks	15,971	36,718	47,077	81,994	160,872*	129,668	100,297	105,815	141,870	157,959	143,243	123,280	112,6
Buckingham	17,139	31,799	45,340	86,151	133,949	122,347	101,814	109,775	129,869	147,912*	144,548	133,164	129,1
Cambridge	9,171	18,092	26,176	54,484	85,884	77,111	65,951	73,870	94,686	102,972	97,418	91,163	89,9
Chester	14,741	29,660	39,292	66,628	114,370	110,983	100,689	98,578	119,585	127,460*	117,959	121,170	113,2
Cornwall	9,660	22,598	28,532	54,650	103,736	88,976	78,090	85,211	103,150	127,254*	122,219	115,254	111,7
Cumberland	2,450	8,030	11,688	27,604	44,985	43,616	40,916	44,148	48,384	57,029	58,169	59,065*	56,6
Derby	7,677	17,441	22,925	54,460	93,963	89,036	72,179	76,981	97,742	108,540*	103,579	103,764	97,3
Devon	34,953	62,481	80,682	144,023	217,757	203,481	183,646	198,608	215,173	247,911	260,192*	249,968	234,0
Dorset	12,266	24,538	31,528	64,772	109,304	93,770	75,678	79,691	96,009	119,045*	108,750	104,825	95,8
Durham	7,143	14,441	19,531	51,966	81,752	84,826	78,726	83,650	90,670	101,791*	101,066	101,755	97,6
Essex	38,233	74,067	94,570	177,140	312,230	276,046	226,252	252,174	312,636	328,415*	318,774	312,088	288,9
Gloucester	25,687	53,812	64,895	109,045	165,576	159,974	135,580	141,880	162,494	189,120	189,902*	182,792	164,9
Hereford	5,056	10,193	16,728	46,471	82,981	79,117	67,063	67,905	79,031	94,579*	88,803	81,108	72,9
Hertford	16,452	25,486	32,779	56,381	76,701	92,165	77,991	81,659	90,583	101,196*	101,116	100,667	98,0
Huntingdon	3,306	7,659	12,163	23,867	35,413	34,997	31,470	33,093	37,242	40,473	41,693	38,798	39,7
Kent	41,997	80,150	106,606	206,508	317,990	329,319	295,280	309,283	345,177	398,886*	396,515	394,619	392,0
Lancaster	21,236	52,373	73,364	148,282	306,797	265,347	213,047	222,116	336,485	372,964*	322,059	317,058	288,0
Leicester	7,549	24,399	30,805	79,911	110,560	113,521	95,200	103,199	143,573	154,104	146,370	159,678*	143,8
Lincoln	14,790	31,913	43,024	95,575	129,343	130,184	128,360	144,943	157,761	169,672	172,427	172,972	172,0
Middlesex	81,030	174,274	195,527	349,200	502,967	543,333	505,601	519,165	540,235	634,703	634,747	625,665	615,4
Monmouth	2,898	5,575	8,108	18,284	28,247	28,508	27,050	27,944	31,036	35,561*	34,848	33,023	29,8
Norfolk	30,464	64,172	94,671	169,733	291,501	247,428	199,192	214,212	291,213	327,665*	278,715	272,940	267,0
Northampton	12,367	35,233	46,079	94,607	139,675	134,924	123,038	133,117	147,152	162,358	165,481*	162,546	156,0
Northumberland	3,796	14,699	20,738	52,417	72,821	74,229	69,236	77,995	83,777	94,438*	92,740	82,031	84,0
Nottingham	4,375	11,914	18,068	44,223	88,013	81,354	71,419	77,992	108,362*	101,523	94,848	105,348	87,0
Oxford	12,831	28,750	36,109	88,689	143,108	128,199	106,495	117,802	138,906	156,410*	150,801	143,230	131,0
Rutland	862	2,664	3,537	8,276	11,168	12,374	10,843	11,506	12,754	13,077	13,884*	12,425	11,0
Salop	7,925	22,316	33,937	66,748	106,318	106,742	90,839	92,524	120,988	135,760*	117,544	116,617	101,0
Somerset	25,996	50,491	66,267	121,791	185,407	180,188	150,258	159,545	180,988	200,324*	196,718	191,888	176,0
Southampton	20,521	48,928	58,956	124,019	225,601	198,135	163,150	171,273	221,446	281,637*	252,480	229,567	210,0
Stafford	9,812	32,088	40,964	83,412	124,765	122,101	111,642	116,758	148,521	170,778*	155,310	153,132	151,0
Suffolk	28,063	56,804	69,407	119,964	225,714	197,415	155,289	170,697	257,719	291,262*	248,461	245,076	244,0
Surrey	26,598	49,744	66,156	133,875	217,757	225,734	201,646	216,709	247,717	271,068	287,524*	277,271	277,0
Sussex	24,343	54,734	72,878	179,858	314,270	282,152	230,866	236,059	281,069	331,070*	315,163	286,067	276,0
Warwick	10,445	44,071	59,557	117,353	157,932	147,700	127,684	124,483	169,831	194,458*	175,080	181,985	164,0
Westmorland	1,802	2,835	5,617	13,836	22,338	22,331	20,320	21,560	26,462	29,666	29,680*	29,412	28,0
Wilts	22,938	54,022	62,893	128,636	234,352	189,065	137,626	143,355	202,508	234,135*	200,600	188,809	172,0
Worcester	9,134	26,906	34,509	71,235	101,109	97,595	83,540	85,092	110,523	123,639*	111,343	107,261	98,0
York, E. Riding	4,110	11,036	15,499	41,388	83,752	83,539	75,438	81,035	89,787	111,839	114,314*	105,868	100,0
—— N. Riding	5,581	12,702	18,866	48,702	70,861	71,489	65,536	70,532	79,479	91,876	93,222*	91,734	89,0
—— W. Riding	20,218	50,688	66,695	186,469	328,113	302,526	257,624	259,178	300,867	337,395	311,214	346,814*	330,0
WALES	10,509	33,641	60,589	148,369	234,881	235,676	215,914	230,050	253,943	318,714	330,091*	309,891	284,0
TOTALS of England and Wales	689,971	1,530,800	2,004,239	4,077,891	6,656,106	6,294,581	5,418,846	5,724,839	6,910,925	7,870,801	7,516,704	7,330,254	6,959
WALES:													
Anglesey	Nil.	169	930	6,167	9,278	9,390	8,447	11,261	12,446	14,696	15,907	14,837	14,0
Brecon	1,032	2,408	4,238	10,170	14,976	15,480	13,840	15,165	17,936	22,432*	22,071	20,033	18,0
Cardigan	302	1,085	2,248	7,118	12,386	11,621	11,293	11,297	13,314	18,631	20,418*	18,214	16,0
Carmarthen	1,279	2,948	5,671	12,760	23,548	24,178	22,204	23,824	25,381	34,617	38,208*	35,942	30,9
Carnarvon	Nil.	472	1,579	6,830	12,493	12,370	12,041	13,277	13,930	18,603	20,514	18,030	17,3
Denbigh	1,139	5,365	9,762	19,480	32,427	32,660	29,768	30,924	32,256	40,689	40,797*	39,921	36,3
Flint	873	4,044	7,076	12,784	19,454	19,454	18,589	20,043	21,605	23,150	23,644*	23,182	22,1
Glamorgan	2,224	5,301	8,818	21,968	33,287	33,854	30,022	34,831	43,381	51,343*	49,049	43,558	39,4
Merioneth	311	1,037	2,256	7,776	12,280	12,528	12,096	11,419	11,947	16,385	17,150*	16,291	15,3
Montgomery	1,383	5,509	8,971	20,281	32,297	31,521	28,831	28,804	29,694	38,735	39,661*	39,236	36,8
Pembroke	1,009	3,049	5,151	14,278	20,390	20,060	18,024	18,394	18,873	23,641	26,487*	25,467	22,7
Radnor	957	2,254	3,889	8,757	12,065	12,560	10,759	10,811	12,210	15,792	16,185*	15,180	13,7
TOTALS of Wales	10,509	33,641	60,589	148,369	234,881	235,676	215,914	230,050	253,943	318,714	330,091*	309,891	284,2

The largest amount of Money expended for the Relief of the Poor in the county of Berks occurred in the year 1813; in the county of Nottingh Northumberland, Oxford, Salop, Somerset, Southampton, Stafford, Suffolk, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, Worcester, Brecon and Glamorgan (twenty-six counties in eight counties of Wales (sixteen counties and ridings) in the year 1819; in the counties of Cumberland, Leicester, and in the West Riding of Yo Anglesey, in 1832; and Carnarvon in 1833.

gland and *Wales*, in the several Years for which Returns have been required by Parliament;
pended the largest Amount for that purpose:

- - - - - - - - ON THE 25TH MARCH

22.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
[illegible]	63,219	64,937	67,374	74,989	81,960	77,976	77,554	84,514*	81,016	77,237	80,385	77,819	66,446	46,524	37,530
[illegible]	84,918	91,110	95,189	101,279	99,527	96,258	105,624	111,643	115,070	121,217	111,597	100,183	86,435	65,343	56,618
7,477	105,782	104,921	113,848	125,697	132,677	124,199	124,498	135,239	137,356	144,588	132,938	124,200	106,100	74,436	63,329
7,872	83,599	83,888	87,948	90,291	90,007	91,308	94,369	101,147	98,522	103,922*	101,332	96,497	86,454	74,808	62,722
[illegible]	91,790	86,821	85,082	87,513	108,753	100,602	98,106	106,238	103,572	105,139	98,572	92,640	81,211	73,894	67,917
1,178	97,165	95,152	95,437	92,930	99,109	101,538	98,520	103,369	102,151	101,629	100,319	93,037	84,535	74,856	70,653
2,352	45,709	43,610	44,679	42,036	45,719	45,971	43,784	46,081	46,167	47,846	46,902	43,067	38,966	34,883	32,598
5,756	73,785	70,145	69,165	68,878	76,569	76,035	74,800	80,060	78,717	81,403	76,686	72,721	62,886	55,018	48,867
7,686	201,887	200,735	199,590	208,388	213,539	207,781	207,500	222,381	223,074	225,299	226,892	210,825	189,917	172,406	161,696
9,647	78,124	78,677	79,908	81,984	82,795	80,492	82,462	90,949	90,668	92,680	90,489	84,293	76,091	68,019	58,267
1,182	80,073	76,702	74,692	75,742	76,703	78,966	80,770	81,209	81,862	86,087	81,213	79,399	72,197	65,392	60,594
4,837	238,485	247,290	251,144	255,012	261,218	247,387	262,215	282,133	272,593	277,663	265,629	239,946	210,046	185,395	148,654
2 994	138,247	130,061	130,838	137,627	152,238	149,856	146,895	165,192	168,288	172,562	176,840	161,449	130,156	116,185	105,670
2,720	55,327	54,403	55,731	56,547	57,423	57,501	57,060	59,712	62,622	63,468	60,233	56,683	48,033	42,195	39,218
9,120	83,335	82,313	84,823	87,804	93,065	89,909	91,796	99,680	94,336	96,044	91,324	85,799	70,998	59,369	49,670
9,120	37,720	37,655	39,290	40,391	42,127	38,841	41,557	42,128*	40,474	41,151	39,577	35,844	31,255	27,273	21,676
0,711	349,878	345,778	337,840	329,342	337,833	333,030	340,525	358,461	345,512	364,361	369,588	343,878	297,098	247,930	185,503
0,585	219,411	203,399	213,838	236,173	347,912	289,335	260,891	297,674	293,226	301,373	274,982	253,405	222,059	193,854	183,790
4,241	96,398	88,163	87,267	98,628	117,962	110,502	106,862	130,026	113,951	116,241	114,882	100,857	83,987	70,077	55,019
8,785	156,184	156,553	156,618	157,915	167,988	169,890	171,565	179,204*	174,055	177,671	169,073	161,074	146,058	131,685	111,242
2,055	527,625	523,387	541,402	555,797	612,148	659,484	659,925	675,285	631,567	688,161*	647,013	582,412	483,042	408,027	360,981
3,040	24,262	23,237	22,558	22,612	23,734	23,338	22,976	24,628	26,613	28,079	28,959	27,626	23,805	22,377	19,487
3,044	250,634	262,393	262,854	266,635	297,156	281,122	275,859	299,211	299,358	318,413	316,655	306,787	273,425	2 30,762	177,538
3,303	130,136	121,586	124,477	132,603	148,176	140,585	140,926	153,031	150,816	154,120	148,042	140,179	118,842	91,901	74,072
7,990	72,371	69,467	67,218	67,049	69,290	70,639	72,275	74,288	74,092	78,087	73,792	71,983	68,405	62,800	59,363
3,315	60,522	58,694	57,048	60,292	71,936	71,535	69,137	78,242	72,717	74,377	74,763	66,030	55,182	50,366	46,562
5,647	105,198	106,390	107,048	115,961	119,739	122,074	123,399	130,597	130,042	136,685	130,607	120,616	106,640	77,322	66,483
0,575	9,591	8,824	8,120	8,563	9,480	9,292	9,139	9,644	8,809	9,064	8,971	9,008	8,184	7,510	6,179
2,937	80,089	77,569	77,611	76,826	80,754	80,196	80,063	83,989	87,111	89,162	86,077	*82,493	73,039	64,003	56,351
3,046	147,430	145,557	146,788	151,422	163,225	159,811	155,206	174,425	178,047	191,687	184,595	176,286	154,443	140,442	124,699
3,241	174,067	184,062	189,721	194,034	184,929	186,456	193,371	212,380	215,229	230,686	211,076	203,466	174,418	141,934	123,840
3,792	111,948	109,944	107,635	108,259	124,959	128,467	119,978	133,670	132,887	133,071	124,870	120,512	104,245	92,176	83,817
1,484	231,052	246,830	238,651	233,522	223,037	216,056	242,056	268,623	270,651	279,490	259,099	245,509	224,094	187,896	136,870
2,921	219,177	216,194	214,221	215,635	241,582	236,063	243,452	265,499	265,389	283,284	278,375	261,501	225,120	187,279	151,959
2,243	246,827	241,073	236,605	240,139	239,779	228,938	235,745	256,143	263,908	284,687	263,664	246,626	210,701	161,589	116,684
8,185	125,788	127,450	126,467	132,575	144,582	146,354	141,579	170,189	161,212	168,413	175,899	158,159	138,629	116,404	98,910
7,207	24,387	23,141	23,117	22,854	27,114	27,365	24,793	25,512	26,586	26,154	24,642	22,283	20,057	18,019	16,162
2,188	139,852	150,892	163,257	160,724	165,443	158,110	173,480	198,008	198,194	199,088	189,090	173,925	161,449	133,472	105,451
3,761	70,530	68,146	68,929	72,766	76,954	74,029	75,863	80,014	83,513	87,053	89,668	81,612	68,887	58,788	54,706
7,522	93,435	89,486	87,478	87,832	95,629	95,420	98,011	99,500	100,976	105,639	100,535	91,111	81,265	70,446	66,339
2,688	75,871	73,651	72,447	72,409	76,566	77,602	80,322	82,367	83,931	85,526	79,456	75,810	68,861	61,639	56,013
3,301	232,228	226,866	221,240	228,653	298,483	270,890	263,362	281,158	274,586	282,624	281,233	251,821	226,425	197,386	179,610
6,449	238,406	239,748	251,799	252,177	261,210	266,800	264,141	275,599	289,422	305,837	304,265	287,884	266,330	255,549	241,432
8,701	5,772,962	5,736,900	5,786,989	5,928,505	6,441,089	6,298,003	6,332,411	6,829,042	6,798,888	7,036,968	6,790,799	6,317,255	5,526,416	4,717,629	4,044,741
3,322	13,445	13,304	14,201	14,625	15,285	15,684	15,831	16,007	16,247	17,642*	15,949	15,542	15,051	15,038	14,111
6,366	16,376	16,249	16,461	16,404	17,019	16,172	16,265	17,450	18,542	19,732	19,569	18,974	16,575	15,167	15,493
4,885	14,419	14,577	16,109	15,571	15,905	16,450	16,517	17,214	17,591	19,157	18,821	18,625	17,245	17,093	16.753
7,283	26,443	27,368	29,113	28,435	30,353	30,228	29,992	30,864	33,598	35,283	36,252	33,755	31,715	31,829	29,177
6,225	15,029	15,365	17,349	17,988	19,331	20,038	19,868	19,608	21,205	20,793	21,320*	20,136	19,077	19,294	18,941
2,658	29,556	30,213	32,104	30,537	32,306	32,634	32,307	34,273	35,126	36,961	36,815	33,136	31,668	30,204	28,187
9,470	17,328	17,604	17,895	18,343	19,037	19,911	20,216	20,990	20,559	21,631	22,358	19,566	17,477	16,080	15,158
6,179	34,222	33,984	33,419	32,973	32,972	33,392	32,871	36,154	38,751	42,903	43,309	40,306	36,725	34,364	30,096
4,559	13,100	13,265	14,031	14,282	14,477	14,747	14,220	14,543	14,865	15,192	15,247	14,977	14,216	13,874	13,440
3,273	27,420	26,365	27,733	29,555	29,998	32,006	30,994	3 1,743	34,815	37,399	35,346	34,201	31,945	29,443	28,278
0,245	19,976	20,179	21,688	21,982	22,506	23,371	22,897	24,064	24,552	25,089	25,449	25,593	23,119	22,580	21,833
1,974	11,092	11,275	11,696	11,482	12,021	12,167	12,163	12,688	13,571	14,055	13,830	13,072	11,517	10,583	9,965
6,449	238,406	239,748	251,799	252,177	261,210	266,800	264,141	275,599	289,422	305,837	304,265	287,884	266,330	255,549	241,432

1817; in the counties of Bucks, Chester, Cornwall, Derby, Dorset, Durham, Essex, Hereford, Hertford, Kent, Lancaster, Monmouth, Norfolk, the year 1818; in the counties of Devon, Gloucester, Northampton, Rutland, Surrey, Westmorland, in the East and North Ridings of York, and wo counties and one riding), in the year 1820; in the county of Bedford, Huntingdon and Lincoln in 1830; in the county of Cambridge, Middlesex and

SECOND REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR INQUIRING INTO THE

CONDITION OF THE POORER CLASSES

IN

IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1836.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty "to inquire into the Condition of the Poorer Classes of Your Majesty's Subjects in Ireland; into the various Institutions at present established by Law for their Relief; and also whether any and what further remedial Measures appear to be requisite to ameliorate the Condition of the Irish Poor, or any portion of them," &c., now humbly beg leave to report on that part of the Inquiry which respects "the various Institutions at present established by Law for the Relief of the Poor," as follows:—

These are,

1. Medical Institutions.
2. Houses of Industry.
3. Foundling Hospitals.
4. Provision for Officers of Health, and the Support of Deserted Children.

The most numerous are the Medical Charities, which are,

1. Infirmaries.
2. Dispensaries.
3. Fever Hospitals.
4. Lunatic Asylums.

Infirmaries.

Infirmaries were first established by an Act of 5 and 6 Geo. III. (of the Parliament of Ireland); various subsequent Acts have been passed for their extension and better support and regulation, a list of which will be found in the Medical Reports, Appendix (B), annexed.

The government of the Infirmaries is vested in a corporation consisting of the Archbishop and Bishop of the diocese, the Rector or Vicar of the parish wherein each is situated, together with donors of twenty guineas, and annual subscribers of three guineas. This corporation of governors appoints the medical officers, regulates the admission of patients, enacts by-laws, and has the entire control of the institution.

To establish an Infirmary, £500 must be raised by voluntary contributions; the Lord Lieutenant may then direct the Treasury to grant a sum not exceeding £1,500, provided the proposed Infirmary is to be erected at a distance of not less than ten miles from any previously existing Infirmary. There is no power to raise money by rate on the county for building an Infirmary, but the funds for its support are provided by annual presentments of the grand jury to an amount not exceeding £600, exclusive of £100, late Irish currency, issued from the Treasury as part of the salary of the surgeon.

For a list of Infirmaries and their Revenues, see Table annexed, No. II.

Dispensaries.

Dispensaries were first established by an Act of 45 Geo. III., for the purpose of affording medical relief to poor persons who, from the distance of their places of residence from the county Infirmaries, could not avail themselves of the medical assistance and advice these institutions were intended to supply.

The government of the Dispensaries is vested in the Infirmary corporation

above mentioned, together with the subscribers of not less than one guinea annually. These governors appoint the medical officers, and regulate all the affairs of the establishment.

The support is derived from voluntary contributions, together with grand jury presentments for an amount not exceeding that of the annual subscriptions.

The Acts for the establishment and regulation of Dispensaries have been carried very extensively into effect.

For a list of the Dispensaries and their Revenues, &c., see Table No. IV.

Fever Hospitals.

The extent to which Fevers have frequently prevailed in Ireland has led to the establishment of HOSPITALS for the special reception of poor persons suffering under that disease. It is stated in the Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1830, that "in 1817, on a moderate calculation, 1,500,000 persons suffered from fever, of which number at least 65,000 died."

For the establishment of Fever Hospitals, grand juries are authorized to present sums not exceeding *double* the amount of private subscriptions, and their erection is facilitated by permitting advances to be made from the Government, to be repaid by instalments.

For a list of the Fever Hospitals and their Revenues, see Table No. III.

Lunatic Asylums.

For the proper care of Lunatics, under an Act of 59 Geo. III. c. 106, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland may direct any number of Asylums to be erected which he may consider necessary, and grand jury presentments for their maintenance are made mandatory, and not optional.

For a list of Lunatic Asylums and their Revenues, see Table No. VII.

To enable us to form a more correct opinion than would otherwise have been possible on these very important establishments, four Medical Assistant Commissioners were appointed to visit and report upon the present condition, the management, and the apparent efficiency of such a proportion of them as might afford safe grounds for forming a just estimate respecting the whole number. A detached report upon every institution they inspected will be found in Appendix (B), together with a statement of their own opinions, founded on their personal observations.

Without going into particulars, upon which professional men are most competent to advise, there are some general observations which we deem it necessary to make upon the Medical Establishments.

The medical relief at present afforded throughout Ireland is very unequally distributed. In the county of Dublin, containing, exclusive of the city, about 176,000 inhabitants, and about 375 square miles, there are 24 Dispensaries, or one for every 7,333 inhabitants.

In the county of Meath, containing about 176,800 inhabitants, and about 886 square miles, there are 19 Dispensaries, or one for about every 9,306 inhabitants.

In the county of Mayo, containing 366,328 inhabitants, and about 2,100 square miles, *there is only one Dispensary supported at the public expense.*

Examples such as these are an unavoidable effect of the law which renders a local voluntary contribution necessary for the establishment of a Dispensary. In districts where there are many rich resident proprietors, a medical charity is perhaps least wanted, but a subscription most easily obtained; in districts where there are few or no resident proprietors, the aid is most necessary, but there are no subscribers, and, consequently, there is no medical charity.

It appears that no proof of adequate skill and competence for his duties is required by law in a candidate for the post of medical officer in a Dispensary; the Acts of Parliament for establishing these charities containing no clause relative to this important point: but we think that no person should be permitted to hold so responsible an office without having adduced such proofs of his competence as in the judgment of eminent professional men shall be deemed satisfactory.

The management of the medical charities is annually intrusted to committees elected by the subscribers, a fluctuating body, and consisting for the most part of individuals whose time and attention must be occupied by their own private and personal affairs. With whatever judgment its regulations may be framed, such a body cannot exercise a constant care over their execution, and there are many particulars respecting which medical men alone can be competent to judge. In institutions so numerous, and many of them so remote from general observation, irregularity and neglect must occasionally occur.

Houses of Industry.

By an Act of the 11 and 12 Geo. III. cap. 30, a corporation is formed in every

county of a city and county of a town in Ireland, for the purpose "of giving countenance and assistance to those poor who are found disabled by old age and infirmities to earn their living, and to restrain and punish those who may be able to support themselves by labour and industry, and yet may choose to live in idleness by begging."

These corporations are empowered to establish "Hospitals or Workhouses, to be divided into four parts:

"1st. For poor helpless men deemed worthy of admission.

"2d. For poor helpless women.

"3d. For the reception of men committed as vagrants or beggars.

"4th. For such idle, strolling, or disorderly women as shall be committed and found able to labour;" and grand juries are authorized to make presentments for the support of these establishments as follows: that is to say, as to counties, to the amount of £400; and as to counties of cities and counties of towns, to the amount of £200. In the year 1806 (46 Geo. III. cap. 95) the power of making presentments was enlarged, so as to allow of the granting of £700 for counties at large, and £500 in counties of cities and of towns. By the 58 Geo. III. (1818) c. 47, grand juries, both of counties at large and of counties of cities and of towns, are authorized to give a yet farther sum of £500 for the same purpose.

There are at present in Ireland but nine Houses of Industry, *viz.*, those of

1. Belfast	4. Dublin	7. Limerick
2. Clonmel	5. Ennis	8. Waterford
3. Cork	6. Kilkenny	9. Wexford.

Of the LIMERICK House of Industry in the year 1830 it is stated, that "This house, as constituted for several years past, comprises no less than eight distinct establishments, *viz.*:

"1. An asylum for lunatics and idiots.

"2. A nursery for deserted infants.

"3. A workhouse for the healthy poor.

"4, 5. Two schools for the education of children of both sexes.

"6. A house of correction for vagrants and prostitutes.

"7. A retreat for incurables from the hospitals and convalescents from fever.

"8. A house of refuge for the infirm and sick poor."

The WATERFORD House of Industry consists of four departments:—

1st. Asylum for lunatics and idiots.

2d. A department for the correction of vagrant and sturdy beggars.

3d. A department for the correction of prostitutes.

4th. Asylum for the aged and infirm poor.

The first is an hospital,—the second and third are houses of correction or prisons,—the fourth is an institution for the relief of the poor.

The CLONMEL House of Industry contained in 1834 three classes of inmates:—

1st. Old and infirm; of whom the number is limited to 90 men and women jointly.

2d. Lunatics, in number 39.

3d. Prostitutes, vagrants, &c., committed to confinement and hard labour for petty crimes; their number 70 women and 4 men.

The establishment in DUBLIN differs from the other Houses of Industry in deriving its whole support from funds supplied by Parliament, without any aid from the county or city presentments.

It consists of

1st. An extensive building for the reception of aged and infirm men.

2d. A similar building for the reception of aged and infirm women.

3d. An asylum for lunatics and idiots.

4th. An hospital called the Richmond Surgical Hospital.

5th. The Wellesley Fever Hospital.

6th. The Whitworth Fever Hospital.

7th. The Hardwick Fever Hospital.

8th. The Hardwick Supplementary Hospital.

9th & 10th. Two Dispensaries—the North-West and the Talbot Dispensary.

11th. Cells for the reception of disorderly vagrants committed by the magistrates.

All these various establishments are placed under the management of a resident

Governor, and the expenses supplied from a common fund. Hence it is difficult to ascertain the daily cost of any one description of the inmates, or to judge of the economy with which any particular department is conducted.

The aged and infirm poor now in the houses are 973.

The Commissioners have no information respecting the grounds upon which the Dublin House of Industry claims to be supported at the expense of the Government.

The cells for the reception of vagrants committed by the magistrates are only 24, a number quite inadequate to the purpose for which they are intended.*

Foundling Hospitals.

There are two Foundling Hospitals in Ireland, one in Dublin and one in Cork.

There have been no admissions into the Dublin Foundling Hospital for some time past, with the exception of one child, whose mother died in the Lying-in Hospital, and who was (under the existing law) transferred to the care of the Governors of the Foundling Hospital. The building is at present occupied solely by the reduced staff of officers, &c., as sanctioned by Government for the future support of the extern establishment, with temporary accommodation for such of the children (seldom more than from 20 to 30 at a time) as it is found necessary to remove from the places where they have been located, either as nurse children or apprentices;† and the institution itself will cease to exist as soon as the children still under the protection of the governors shall have been suitably disposed of, and the terms of the several apprenticeships completed.

The Cork Foundling Hospital is still continued, though under a somewhat restricted system of management. Its annual income is derived principally from a tax upon coals.

It may be proper to add, that there was, in 1834, a small Hospital for Foundlings in the town of Galway, supported by a vestry cess of £62. 10*s.*; but there have been no admissions during the last seven years.

These institutions are now acknowledged to be so utterly indefensible in principle, that the Commissioners think it unnecessary to do more than direct attention to the additional evidence of their injurious effect, afforded by the Report on the establishment at Cork, given in Appendix (C.)

Boards of Health.

Among the provisions made by law for the relief of the poorer classes in Ireland, we must not omit the appointment of Boards and Officers of Health, nor secondly, the parochial assessments for the maintenance and education of deserted children.

The former of these, although created for the ostensible as well as real purpose of providing against the introduction and checking the progress of contagious disorders, does yet partake of the nature of a Poor Law, in so far as local administrations are thereby created, and paid for by rate, authorized to inquire into the condition of the most destitute, and in some cases to afford relief at the public expense. The first of these Acts (58 Geo. III. c. 47, s. 102) makes provision for the appointment of a *Board* of Health whenever a fever or contagious disorder shall appear or be known to exist among the poor inhabitants of a city, town, or district, and authorizes such Board to give all directions necessary for preventing

* The number of vagrants committed by the magistrates to the House of Industry, during the last five years, has been as follows:—In 1831, 1,539; 1832, 2,550; 1833, 3,257; 1834, 3,344; 1835, 1,861.

† The number on the books on the 5th of January 1836, was as under:—

At nurse in the country, below the age of five years, (allowance £3 per annum)	28
Above five years of age, (allowance £3. 10*s.* per annum, and 10*s.* for clothing and education)	2,194
Infirm, cripples, &c., under 20 years of age, (at £3. 10*s.* per annum, and clothes £2)	109
" " above 20 " £5 " "	170
One idiot, blind, deaf, and deprived of use of limbs, (£5 and clothes)	1
Apprentices	2,555
	5,057

The premiums and allowances given with apprentices are as follow:—

On signing indenture, £1 and suit of clothes.

For first four years, £1 per annum to purchase clothing.

To apprentice at conclusion of servitude, on producing certificate from master, of good behaviour, £3. 15*s.*

Formerly nurses were compelled to bring up all children to the hospital, once a-year, for examination, for which service 5*s.* each child was allowed them; but now, four inspectors are sent round once or twice a-year to visit every child at its own domicile, at uncertain periods, and a smaller sum than the former allowance is sufficient to cover the expense of visiting, not only the nurse-children, but also those placed out as apprentices.

communication of contagion, "*and for restoring sick to health*," in which definition it would appear that more than mere medical aid may and must, in many instances, be contemplated. An Act of the following year (c. 41, s. 100) refers to the appointment of *Officers* of Health, whose duties are, however, limited to sanatory measures—cleansing houses, streets and lanes, sewers, &c. These Acts indeed appear to have been but partially acted on; *Boards* of Health having never, we believe, been established, except on occasions of emergency—such as the late visitation of cholera—and *Officers of Health*, though in some instances named at the annual vestries held for the appointment of parish officers, seeming, for the most part, to consider themselves as only kept in readiness to meet such contingencies as that of an epidemic; and not, as we conceive they should be, vigilant and ever active conservators of public health and cleanliness.

Deserted Children.

The statutes relating to Deserted Children are the 11th and 12th Geo. III. c. 15, and 13th and 14th, c. 24; under these, vestries are empowered to assess a sum of £5 Irish "for the maintenance and education" of each child so found. Down to the year 1830 a deposit of that sum, on the part of the parish where found, having assured admission for the infant into the Foundling Hospital of Dublin, no disputes appear to have arisen as to the construction of the Act. The £5 was paid, and the parish had no further care as to the destiny of the child. But when that source of permanent provision ceased to be available, by the closing of the hospital doors, in 1831, against *all* new admissions (except a casual orphan from the Lying-in Hospital), the question became one of great practical importance, whether the £5 might continue to be levied *annually*, or whether one gross sum of £5 was *all* that could legally be raised for each child.

Trifling as the question may appear, it is one which well deserves the adjudication of Parliament; as we have reason to believe, that, from the uncertainty which exists, great inconvenience and sometimes serious injustice have resulted, especially where the effect of the latter construction has been to saddle *permanently* upon a poor cottager the burden of an infant, whose nursing she had undertaken solely as a means of profitable occupation, and whom her Christian feeling would not suffer her to cast forth upon the roadside when her hardly-earned wages were no longer paid to her. In most instances indeed vestries have come to the more humane, and we must say not unreasonable conclusion, that an allowance for the "education" of a child must have contemplated a longer term than a first year's nurture during his earliest infancy, and in some instances judges have fiated the renewed presentment; but on the other hand, high legal authorities have laid it down that the *single* grant was all that the law would justify. In not a few instances, we hear, parishes have sheltered themselves from the continued impost under this plea, and in many of these we are assured that great hardships have been the result. It is not for us to reconcile these contending opinions, but we trust that Parliament will establish some fixed and definite rule upon the subject, unless indeed it substitute a fundamentally different system for all children so circumstanced.

Having thus enumerated the institutions now established by law for the relief of the poor, we have to observe, that no provision is made for some classes of sufferers afflicted by mental or bodily infirmity, who appear to have strong claims upon the public charity.

Convalescents.

1. When poor hospital patients are in a state of convalescence, and no longer require the vigilance and skill of the medical attendants, their continuance in the Hospital necessarily excludes others who are the proper objects of the charity, and the urgency of whose cases may demand the most prompt attention: on the other hand the convalescents may be in such a state of weakness, and so susceptible of injury, that their complete recovery may be retarded, and perhaps endangered, by exposure to the privations and hardships of their own dwellings; their means of support having probably ceased during their illness, and their home being cold, damp, and destitute. On returning to it they too frequently relapse into their former state of disease, or become victims of some new malady; and all the skill, care, and expense bestowed upon them in the Hospital are thus rendered of no ultimate benefit: we think therefore that some small addition should be made to the revenues of the medical charities, for the special relief of persons so circumstanced.

Incurables.

2. Another class of sufferers for whom no general provision is made, consists of poor persons suffering under incurable chronic diseases.

These cases are not the proper subjects of ordinary hospital treatment; if admitted, they would soon accumulate to a number which would very materially interfere with any regular succession of patients.

There are extensive establishments on the continent of Europe for the reception of incurables, and there is one small but admirably well-conducted Hospital of this nature in the neighbourhood of Dublin. The applications for admission into it by parties whose lamentable condition gives them too evident claims, are far more numerous than its limited funds can support.

3, 4. No public provision is made for DEAF and DUMB or BLIND poor, though such persons would appear peculiarly deserving of assistance.

The want of one of the senses is not necessarily attended with any deficiency in the intellectual powers, and such persons, by a skilful and well-conducted education, may be raised nearly to the level of those who enjoy all their senses, and fitted for various useful occupations. The expense however of such an education is far beyond the means of the poorer classes of society, and can only be imparted to their children by the aid of public or private charity.

Deaf and Dumb.

The principal seminaries in these kingdoms for the instruction of persons so afflicted have hitherto been founded and supported by private contributions. Excellent establishments have existed for some years in the neighbourhood of Dublin, but their very limited incomes afford education to only a small proportion of those who apply for admission. By inquiries which have been carried on with considerable care in several parts of Europe, it appears that the deaf and dumb amount to about one in every sixteen hundred of the population; for Ireland the proportion has been estimated at rather less. The higher proportion would give about five thousand deaf and dumb in a population of eight millions; of these about one-seventh may be of an age proper for admission into an establishment for education: the whole number therefore, in all classes of society, will a little exceed seven hundred; and, therefore, means of education might be afforded to all those who are proper objects of charitable assistance at no very great expense.

Blind.

The Commissioners have no information as to the proportionate number of BLIND children in any amount of population.

In the United States of America the seminaries for the instruction of children of each description are entirely supported at the public expense.

RD. DUBLIN. (L. S.)
D. MURRAY. (L. S.)
CH. VIGNOLES. (L. S.)
JAMES, CARLISLE. (L. S.)
F. HORT. (L. S.)
JOHN CORRIE. (L. S.)
J. W. L. NAPER. (L. S.)
W. B. WRIGHTSON. (L. S.)
KILLEEN. (L. S.)
A. R. BLAKE. (L. S.)
J. E. BICHENO. (L. S.)

APPENDIX.

No. I.

AMOUNT and SOURCES of FUNDS for the Support of COUNTY INFIRMARIES, FEVER HOSPITALS, and DISPENSARIES in IRELAND, for the Years 1832 and 1833.

County Infirmaries . . . . 31 | Fever Hospitals 28
City and Town Infirmaries . . 5 | Dispensaries 452
Fever Hospitals and Dispensaries united . . . 42

Province and Population.	Grand Jury Presentments.		Subscriptions.		Parliamentary Grants.		Petty Session Fines.*		Miscellaneous Funds.†		Total.		Cases Relieved.‡			
	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832		1833	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Intern.	Extern.	Intern.	Extern.
Connaught 1,343,914	6,873 6 0	6,361 14 11	3,624 7 4	3,319 17 6	356 7 4	311 16 5	360 3 7	368 9 0	567 6 6	287 16 3	11,781 10 9	10,649 14 1	1,930	121,767	1,887	117,378
Leinster 1,909,713	20,111 8 5	19,601 10 5	10,987 18 11	11,105 15 0	6,354 7 2	5,139 8 8	653 9 6	692 0 8	3,481 4 2	2,672 15 1	41,588 8 2	39,211 9 10	16,229	455,367	15,245	442,269
Munster 2,227,152	17,973 8 1	18,097 19 9	13,502 7 6	15,291 6 11	674 6 6	671 13 5	637 2 10	848 10 8	3,905 0 3	2,738 12 10	36,692 5 2	37,648 3 7	10,787	456,463	9,883	432,909
Ulster 2,286,622	11,069 11 0	11,003 8 7	8,755 18 7	7,814 13 10	538 11 3	538 11 3	680 9 8	700 17 5	1,782 5 1	1,457 0 9	22,826 15 7	21,544 11 10	3,968	253,267	3,619	250,758
	56,027 13 6	55,064 13 8	36,870 12 4	37,561 13 3	7,923 12 3	6,661 9 9	2,331 5 7	2,609 17 9	9,735 16 0	7,156 4 11	112,888 19 8	109,053 19 4	32,914	1,286,864	30,634	1,243,314

* The number of Petty Session Courts in Connaught, in 1831, was 91 Returns received from 28
,, ,, in Leinster . . . . 145 ,, 80
,, ,, in Munster . . . . 141 ,, 76
,, ,, in Ulster . . . . . 137 ,, 78

	1832	1833
Total amount of Fines specified in returns from 262 Courts	£1,204 3 11	1,343 5 7
Calculated amount received by Charitable Institutions from total number, 514 Courts	2,331 5 7½	2,609 17 9

† Under the head "Miscellaneous Funds" are included Donations, Bequests, Interest on Stock, Rents, Debentures, &c., Proceeds of Articles sold at the Institutions, &c. &c.

‡ There are 8 Dispensaries, 1 Fever Hospital, and 1 Infirmary in Connaught, from which no returns have been received of the number of cases relieved
,, 27 ,, 11 ,, 1 ,, in Leinster ,, ,, ,,
,, 21 ,, 12 in Munster ,, ,, ,,
,, 19 ,, 1 ,, in Ulster ,, ,, ,,
75 24 3 Total . 102

} The calculation is made for the entire number of Institutions.

N.B. These Tables have been drawn up with the accuracy that the Returns received would permit.

No. II.

Amount and Sources of Funds for the Support of Infirmaries in Ireland for the Years 1832 and 1833.

Province and Name of Infirmary.	Grand Jury Presentments.		Subscriptions.		Parliamentary Grants.		Petty Session Fines.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833
CONNAUGHT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Galway	553 16 11	553 16 11	3 0 0	None.	89 1 10	89 1 10	79 17 5	19 11 6	22 4 2	24 3 0	748 0 4	686 13 3
Leitrim	553 16 7	553 16 7			[Supported solely by Presentments.]						553 16 7	553 16 7
Mayo	461 10 9	461 10 9	Undistinguishable from Miscell.		89 1 10	89 1 10	1 5 2	2 2 6	380 18 11	141 13 11	932 16 8	694 9 0
Roscommon	533 16 11	533 16 11	39 18 0	37 16 0	89 1 10	89 1 10	120 6 1	67 9 8	164 3 5	121 19 4	967 6 3	870 3 9
Sligo	646 3 0	469 4 7	397 19 0	66 3 3	89 1 10	44 10 11	17 10 6	22 16 1	None.		1,150 14 4	602 14 10
Total	2,769 4 2	2,592 5 9	440 17 0	103 19 3	356 7 4	311 16 5	218 19 2	111 19 9	567 6 6	287 16 3	4,352 14 2	3,407 17 9
LEINSTER.												
Carlow	200 0 0	200 0 0	61 19 0	9 9 0	None.		No Return.		No Return.		261 19 0	209 9 0
Drogheda	None.		49 7 0	99 7 0	92 6 1	92 6 1	None.		133 1 6	133 1 6	274 14 7	324 14 7
Dublin	553 16 10	553 16 10	246 3 11	246 17 2	902 10 3	801 13 6	None.		478 0 8	405 2 8	2,180 11 8	2,007 10 2
City of Dublin	600 0 0	600 0 0			[Remaining Sources undistinguishable.]						1,055 13 6½	1,180 16 4½
Kildare	592 6 1	692 6 1	18 13 0	123 11 0	None.		No Return.		176 8 8	77 8 8	787 7 9	893 5 9
Kilkenny	430 0 0	430 0 0	17 17 0	11 11 0	89 1 10	89 1 10	23 9 9	86 6 1	58 12 6	58 12 6	619 1 1	675 11 5
King's	627 13 9	627 13 9	9 9 0	3 3 0	89 1 9	89 1 9	51 12 0	40 5 0	None.		777 16 6	760 3 6
Longford	553 19 6	323 2 10	11 11 0	38 17 0	None.		No Return.		124 12 4	53 11 10	690 2 10	415 11 8
Louth	461 10 9	461 10 9	89 7 0	76 14 0	89 1 10	89 1 10	49 6 9	59 8 6	85 6 3	194 13 5	774 12 7	881 8 6
Meath	738 9 4	646 3 2	59 9 0	36 15 6	None.		None.		None.		797 18 4	682 18 8
Queen's	646 2 11	646 2 11	165 3 9	178 0 9	89 1 9	None.	91 11 10	102 8 9	111 19 6	80 11 2	1,103 19 9	1,007 3 7
Westmeath	461 10 9	444 13 3	34 3 0	66 15 0	None.		50 0 0	36 14 0	335 19 6	324 1 9	881 13 3	872 2 4
Wexford	600 0 0	600 0 0	160 0 6	214 16 0	89 1 10	89 1 10	19 10 0	14 2 9	69 0 9	50 13 10	937 13 1	968 14 5
Wicklow	553 16 11	553 16 11	Undistinguishable from Miscell.		89 1 10	89 1 10	3 8 6	10 9 6	436 13 4	471 2 4½	1,083 0 7	1,124 10 7½
Total	7,019 6 10	6,779 6 6	923 3 2	1,105 16 5	1,529 7 2	1,339 8 8	288 18 10	349 14 7	2,009 15 0	1,848 19 8½	12,226 4 6½	12,004 2 3
MUNSTER.												
Clare	553 16 11	553 16 11	103 19 0	2,664 2 2	92 6 1	89 1 10	54 6 3	32 8 2	None.	27 4 2	804 8 3	3,366 13 3
Cork	320 0 0	320 0 0	97 13 8	89 19 6	89 1 10	89 1 10	105 19 0	61 8 0	3 0 0	1 7 8	615 14 6	561 17 0
City of Cork (2)	461 10 8	461 10 8	327 14 0	360 7 6	89 7 2	89 7 2	No Return.		1,090 18 0	260 5 5	1,969 9 10	1,171 10 9
Kerry	500 0 0	500 0 0	None.		None.		No Return.		No Return.		500 0 0	500 0 0
Limerick	553 17 0	553 17 0	145 10 0	58 11 0	133 12 9	133 12 9	64 13 0	40 4 6	202 2 0	186 6 9	1,099 14 9	972 12 0
City of Limerick	None.		65 10 0	65 10 0	92 6 2	92 6 2	107 12 0	107 12 0	649 10 10	649 10 10	914 19 0	914 19 0
Tipperary	700 0 0	700 0 0	25 4 0	46 13 0	89 1 10	89 1 10	No Return.		No Return.		814 5 10	835 14 10
Waterford	[No Infirmary in this county.]											
Total	3,089 4 7	3,089 4 7	765 10 8	3,285 3 2	585 15 10	582 11 7	332 10 3	241 12 8	1,945 10 10	1,124 14 10	6,718 12 2	8,323 6 10

Amount and Sources of Funds for the Support of Infirmaries in Ireland for the Years 1832 and 1833,—(*continued*).

Province and Name of Infirmary.	Grand Jury Presentments.		Subscriptions.		Parliamentary Grants.		Petty Session Fines.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833
ULSTER.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antrim	553 17 0	553 17 0	3 3 0	92 7 1	89 10 9	89 10 9	19 14 0	23 18 0	133 1 0	114 16 2	799 5 9	874 9 0
Armagh	500 0 0	500 0 0	185 17 0	143 17 0	89 1 10	89 1 10	73 0 4	91 0 6	167 14 6	189 19 10	1,015 13 8	1,013 19 2
Cavan	573 2 0	592 6 2	None.		No Return.		No Return.		No Return.		573 2 0	592 6 2
Down.	461 10 9	461 10 9	748 17 0	139 5 0	None.		No Return.		No Return.		1,210 7 9	600 15 9
Donegal	593 16 11	593 16 11	42 0 0	15 15 0	None.		No Return.		451 6 0	249 13 0	1,087 2 1	859 6 11
Fermanagh . . .	400 0 0	400 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0	89 10 9	89 10 9	8 17 6	25 10 0	16 12 3	16 12 3	935 0 6	573 13 0
Londonderry, County and City . . .	703 16 10	683 16 9	188 10 10	227 5 0	92 6 2	92 6 2	76 17 11	89 7 0	5 15 4	42 13 2	1,067 7 1	1,135 8 11
Monaghan . . .	300 0 0	200 0 0	[See Miscellaneous.]		89 0 0	89 0 0	No Return.		325 1 2	314 6 7	714 1 2	603 6 7
Tyrone	500 0 0	500 0 0	69 19 3	58 12 1	89 1 9	89 1 9	6 0 6	6 5 0	108 5 6	108 5 6	773 7 0	762 4 4
Total . .	4,586 3 6	4,485 7 7	1,658 7 1	719 1 2	538 11 3	538 11 3	184 10 3	236 0 6	1,207 15 9	1,036 6 6	8,175 7 10	7,015 9 0

SUMMARY.

Province and Population.	No. of Infirmaries.	Grand Jury Presentments.		Subscriptions.		Parliamentary Grants.		Petty Session Fines.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
		1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Connaught. 1,343,914.	5	2,769 4 2	2,592 5 9	440 17 0	103 19 3	356 7 4	311 16 5	218 19 2	111 19 2	567 6 6	287 16 3	4,352 14 2	3,407 17 10
Leinster . . 1,909,713.	14*	7,019 6 10	6,779 6 6	923 3 2	1,105 16 5	1,529 7 2	1,339 9 8	288 18 10	349 14 7	2,009 15 0	1,848 19 8½	12,226 4 6½	12,004 2 3
Munster . . 2,227,152.	8†	3,089 4 7	3,089 4 7	765 10 8	3,285 3 2	585 15 10	582 11 7	332 10 3	241 12 8	1,945 10 10	1,124 14 10	6,718 12 2	8,323 6 10
Ulster . . . 2,286,622.	9	4,586 3 6	4,485 7 7	1,658 7 1	719 1 2	538 11 3	538 11 3	184 10 3	236 0 6	1,207 15 9	1,036 6 6	8,175 7 10	7,015 7 0
Total . .	36	17,463 19 1	16,946 4 5	3,787 17 11	5,214 0 0	3,010 1 7	2,772 8 11	1,024 18 6	939 6 11	5,730 8 1	4,297 17 3½	31,472 18 8½	30,750 13 11

* Including 2 Town Infirmaries, viz., 1 in Dublin (Jervis-street) and 1 in Drogheda.
† Ditto 3 ,, viz., 2 in Cork and 1 in Limerick.

Total . . 5 Town Infirmaries.

No. III.

Amount and Sources of Funds for the Support of Fever Hospitals in Ireland for the Years 1832 and 1833.

Province and County.	Number.	Grand Jury Presentments.		Subscriptions.		Parliamentary Grants.		Petty Session Fines.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
		1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833
CONNAUGHT.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Galway	1	260 0 0	150 0 0	55 0 0	None.	None.		None.		None.		315 0 0	150 0 0
Galway Town	1	200 0 0	175 0 0	None.		None.		None.		None.		200 0 0	175 0 0
Leitrim	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Mayo	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Roscommon	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Sligo	1	461 11 6	461 11 6	None.		None.		None.		None.		461 11 6	461 11 6
Total	3	921 11 6	786 11 6	55 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	976 11 6	786 11 6
LEINSTER.													
Carlow	3	357 0 0	400 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	None.		. .	. .	None.		507 0 0	500 0 0
Drogheda Town	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dublin	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dublin City	1	None.		437 9 10	264 14 9	4,825 0 0	3,800 0 0	None.		1,217 8 11	541 0 10	6,479 18 9	4,608 15 2
Kildare	3	617 14 11	537 11 0	581 14 11	537 14 0	None.		16 14 0	11 5 0	5 11 0	2 16 2	1,221 14 10	1,089 9 2
Kilkenny	3	394 0 0	330 18 0	No Return.		None.		None.		None.		394 0 0	330 18 0
Kilkenny City	1	110 0 0	100 0 0	No Return.		None.		None.		None.		110 0 0	100 0 0
King's	1	50 0 0	None.	25 0 0	None.	None.		None.		None.		75 0 0	. .
Longford	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Louth	1	27 13 10	60 7 11	2 2 0	None.	None.		None.		None.		29 15 10	60 7 11
Meath	2	750 0 0	700 0 0	5 5 0	2 2 0	None.		None.		None.		755 5 0	702 2 0
Queen's	1	58 0 0	58 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	None.		None.		None.		154 0 0	154 0 0
Westmeath	1	142 16 0	130 0 0	65 0 0	62 17 0	None.		None.		None.		207 16 0	192 17 0
Wexford	7	1,353 12 0	1,434 6 6	368 8 4	362 3 3	None.		None.		248 9 3	276 18 5	1,970 9 7	2,073 8 2
Wicklow	5	633 12 1	561 10 6	86 13 2	78 9 11	None.		None.		None.		720 5 3	640 0 4
Total	29	4,494 8 10	4,312 16 10	1,817 13 3	1,504 0 11	4,825 0 0	3,800 0 0	16 14 0	11 5 0	1,471 9 2	823 15 5	12,625 5 3	10,451 18 2
MUNSTER.													
Clare	1	900 0 0	700 0 0	1 1 0	None.	None.		None.		None.		901 1 0	700 0 0
Cork	10	1,123 0 0	1,153 16 0	996 3 0	1,228 1 6	None.		None.		None.		2,119 3 0	2,381 17 6
Cork City	1	800 0 0	1,000 0 0	467 8 11	446 18 9	None.		None.		536 6 5	150 0 0	1,803 15 4	1,596 18 9
Kerry	2	300 0 0	350 0 0	None.		None.		None.		None.		300 0 0	350 0 0
Limerick	4	1,232 0 0	1,232 0 0	804 7 6	848 15 4	None.		None.		None.		2,036 7 6	2,080 15 4
Limerick City	.	92 6 2	92 6 2	84 0 0	84 0 0	88 10 8	89 1 10	None.		105 9 2	77 5 2	370 6 0	342 13 2
Tipperary	10	1,927 12 1	2,157 3 4	1,244 0 11	1,318 9 2	None.		. .	25 0 0	43 14 6	86 3 8	3,215 7 6	3,486 16 2
Waterford	2	377 6 6	266 5 0	368 8 6	508 0 0	None.		None.		None.		745 15 0	744 5 0
Waterford City	1	150 0 0	100 0 0	226 5 0	341 15 0	None.		None.		1,273 19 4	1,300 9 2	1,650 4 4	1,742 4 2
Total	31	6,902 4 9	7,051 10 6	4,191 14 10	4,775 19 9	88 10 8	89 1 10	. .	25 0 0	1,959 9 5	1,613 18 0	13,141 19 8	13,555 10 1

Amount and Sources of Funds for the Support of Fever Hospitals in Ireland for the Years 1832 and 1833—(*continued.*)

Province and County.	Number.	Grand Jury Presentments.		Subscriptions.		Parliamentary Grants.		Petty Session Fines.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
		1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833
ULSTER.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antrim	2	592 13 4	690 5 4	592 13 4	934 9 4	None.		None.		574 9 4	420 14 3	1,759 16 0	2,045 8 11
Armagh	1	59 18 0	26 7 6	59 18 0	26 7 6	None.		None.		None.		119 16 0	52 15 0
Cavan	1	272 0 0	198 4 0	136 0 0	99 2 2	None.		None.		None.		408 0 0	297 6 2
Carrickfergus Town	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Donegal	1	46 7 8	46 8 0	46 7 8	46 8 0	None.		None.		None.		92 15 4	92 16 0
Down	1	None.	71 8 0	. .	71 8 0	None.		None.		None.		. .	142 16 0
Fermanagh	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Londonderry and City	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Monaghan	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Tyrone	1	91 16 0	85 7 9	91 16 0	85 7 0	None.		None.		None.		183 12 0	170 14 0
Total	7	1,062 15 0	1,117 19 10	926 15 0	1,263 2 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	574 9 4	420 14 3	2,563 19 4	2,801 16 1

SUMMARY.

Province and Population.	Number of Fever Hospitals.	Grand Jury Presentments.		Subscriptions.		Parliamentary Grants.		Petty Session Fines.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
		1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Connaught, 1,343,914	3	921 11 6	786 11 6	55 0 0	None.	None.		None.		None.		976 11 6	786 11 6
Leinster, 1,909,713	29*	4,494 8 10	4,312 16 10	1,817 13 3	1,504 0 11	4,825 0 0	3,800 0 0	16 14 0	11 5 0	1,471 9 2	823 15 5	12,625 5 3	10,451 18 2
Munster, 2,227,152	31†	6,902 4 9	7,051 10 6	4,191 14 10	4,775 19 9	88 10 8	89 1 10	. . .	25 0 0	1,959 9 5	1,613 18 0	13,141 19 8	13,555 10 1
Ulster, 2,286,622	7‡	1,062 15 0	1,117 19 10	926 15 0	1,263 2 0	None.		None.		574 9 4	420 14 3	2,563 19 4	2,801 16 1
Total	70	13,381 0 1	13,268 18 8	6,991 3 1	7,543 2 8	4,913 10 8	3,889 1 10	16 14 0	36 5 0	4,005 7 11	2,858 7 8	29,307 15 9	27,595 15 10

* Of this number 19 have Dispensaries attached to them.
† do. 19 do. do.
‡ do. 4 do. do.

799
13

No. IV.

AMOUNT and SOURCES of FUNDS for the Support of DISPENSARIES in IRELAND for the Years 1832 and 1833.

Province.	County.	Number of Dispensaries.	Grand Jury Presentments. 1832	Grand Jury Presentments. 1833	Subscriptions. 1832	Subscriptions. 1833	Total. 1832	Total. 1833
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CONNAUGHT	Galway	21	1,343 3 9	1,325 15 11	1,431 16 9	1,523 10 1	2,775 0 6	2,849 6 0
	Galway Town	1	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Leitrim	6	393 3 9	365 17 10	299 10 9	407 4 5	692 14 6	773 2 3
	Mayo	1	50 0 0	56 0 0	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	106 0 0
	Roscommon	12	746 10 11	631 17 11	747 10 11	631 17 9	1,494 1 10	1,263 15 8
	Sligo	9	599 11 11	553 6 0	599 11 11	553 6 0	1,199 3 10	1,106 12 0
	Total	50	3,182 10 4	2,982 17 8	3,128 10 4	3,215 18 3	6,311 0 8	6,198 15 11
LEINSTER	Carlow	5	372 18 4	511 18 0	372 18 4	511 18 11	745 16 8	1,023 16 11
	Drogheda Town	1	United with Infirmary.		..	..	..	..
	Dublin	24	1,505 15 7	1,100 3 8	1,273 15 1	1,748 12 5	2,779 10 8	2,848 16 1
	Dublin City	4	207 14 2	233 13 5	207 14 4	182 8 2	415 8 6	416 1 7
	Kildare	11	472 1 8	633 18 7	457 14 8	629 19 8	929 16 4	1,263 18 3
	Kilkenny	12	877 14 9	915 1 2	877 14 9	915 1 2	1,755 9 6	1,830 2 4
	Kilkenny City	1	87 5 0	92 7 0	87 5 0	92 7 0	174 10 0	184 14 0
	King's	11	534 3 2	675 0 8	534 3 2	673 0 8	1,068 6 4	1,348 1 4
	Longford	4	187 6 0	175 0 0	239 1 0	240 6 0	426 7 0	415 6 0
	Louth	8	566 18 9	380 17 6	380 17 6	384 9 4	947 16 3	765 6 10
	Meath	19	828 13 0	918 14 1	798 13 0	921 3 7	1,627 6 0	1,839 17 8
	Queen's	11	453 0 3	487 0 7	571 13 2	82 0 9	1,024 13 5	569 1 4
	Westmeath	14	617 13 0	545 16 9	617 13 0	545 16 9	1,235 6 0	1,091 13 6
	Wexford	17	1,067 13 0	825 16 4	1,065 17 3	890 2 9	2,133 10 3	1,715 19 1
	Wicklow	9	818 16 1	1,013 19 4	762 2 3	678 10 6	1,580 18 4	1,692 9 10
	Total	151	8,597 12 9	8,509 7 1	8,247 2 6	8,495 17 8	16,844 15 3	17,005 4 9
MUNSTER	Clare	18	873 14 11	987 13 11	873 14 11	927 13 11	1,747 9 10	1,915 7 10
	Cork	48	2,514 0 0	2,682 1 0	2,603 6 2	2,253 14 6	5,117 6 2	4,935 15 6
	Cork City	4	400 0 0	486 8 0	1,078 11 6	438 0 6	1,178 11 6	924 8 6
	Kerry	10	830 10 10	670 1 5	940 6 10	912 16 11	1,170 17 8	1,582 18 4
	Limerick	19	1,255 8 2	1,178 3 3	943 9 7	761 7 11	2,198 17 9	1,939 11 2
	Limerick City	2	153 14 10	134 14 0	154 13 1	118 7 2	308 7 11	253 1 2
	Tipperary	21	1,245 9 2	1,186 15 7	1,241 19 1	1,186 15 7	2,487 8 3	2,373 11 2
	Waterford	9	642 7 4	559 6 0	642 2 4	559 6 0	1,284 14 8	1,118 12 0
	Waterford City	1	66 13 6	72 1 6	66 13 6	72 1 6	133 7 0	144 3 0
	Total	132	7,981 18 9	7,957 4 8	8,545 2 0	7,230 4 0	16,527 0 9	15,187 8 8
ULSTER	Antrim	14	475 18 3	513 2 11	466 13 9	569 3 4	942 12 0	1,082 6 3
	Armagh	12	493 6 0	564 5 0	725 16 10	725 16 10	1,219 2 10	1,290 1 10
	Carrickfergus Town	1	32 5 0	31 8 6	64 10 0	62 17 0	96 15 0	94 5 6
	Cavan	18	731 1 8	641 12 0	766 0 8	662 12 0	1,497 2 4	1,304 4 0
	Donegal	23	903 12 4	1,023 12 0	1,087 10 7	1,124 8 4	1,991 2 11	2,148 0 4
	Down	12	570 18 4	637 10 8	630 18 4	637 10 8	1,201 16 8	1,275 1 4
	Fermanagh	7	243 0 0	235 0 0	301 2 5	293 5 5	544 2 5	528 5 5
	Londonderry and City	13	680 8 0	722 17 0	838 1 0	756 4 0	1,518 9 0	1,479 1 0
	Monaghan	5	402 8 7	408 14 7	402 8 7	408 14 7	804 17 2	817 9 2
	Tyrone	16	887 14 4	621 18 6	887 14 4	621 18 6	1,775 8 8	1,243 17 0
	Total	121	5,420 12 6	5,400 1 2	6,170 16 6	5,862 10 8	11,591 9 0	11,262 11 10

SUMMARY.

Province and Population.	Number of Dispensaries.	Grand Jury Presentments. 1832	Grand Jury Presentments. 1833	Subscriptions. 1832	Subscriptions. 1833	Total. 1832	Total. 1833
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Connaught, 1,343,914	50	3,182 10 4	2,982 17 8	3,128 10 4	3,215 18 3	6,311 0 8	6,198 15 11
Leinster, 1,909,713	150	8,597 12 9	8,509 7 1	8,247 2 6	8,495 17 8	16,844 15 3	17,005 4 9
Munster, 2,227,152	131	7,981 18 9	7,957 4 8	8,545 2 0	7,230 4 0	16,527 0 9	15,187 8 8
Ulster, 2,286,622	121	5,420 12 6	5,400 1 2	6,170 16 6	5,862 10 8	11,591 9 0	11,262 11 10
Total	452	25,182 14 4	24,849 10 7	26,091 11 4	24,804 10 7	51,273 5 8	49,654 1 2

No. V.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of SQUARE MILES and POPULATION to each DISPENSARY and FEVER HOSPITAL in each County and County of a City and Town in IRELAND.

Province.	County.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Dispensaries.	Fever Hospitals.	Dispensaries and Fever Hospitals United.	Square Miles to Dispensary.	Population to Dispensary.	Square Miles to Fever Hospital.	Population to Fever Hospital.
CONNAUGHT	Galway	2,321	381,564	21	1	..	110½	18,169	2,321	381,564
	Galway Town	39	33,120	1	1	..	39	33,120	39	33,120
	Leitrim	657	141,524	6	..	..	109½	23,587	..	..
	Mayo	2,117	366,328	1	..	..	2,117	366,328	..	..
	Roscommon	949	249,613	12	..	..	79	20,801	..	..
	Sligo	710	171,765	9	1	..	79	19,085	710	171,765
	Total	6,793	1,343,914	50	3	..	136	26,878	2,264	447,971
LEINSTER	Carlow	343	81,988	5	1	2	49	10,284	114	27,329
	Dublin	375	176,012	24	..	..	15½	7,334	..	..
	Dublin City	13	204,155	4	1	..	4	51,039	13	204,155
	Drogheda Town	9	17,365	1	..	..	9	17,365	..	..
	Kildare	613	108,424	11	..	3	44	7,744	204	36,141
	Kilkenny	768	169,945	12	1	2	55	1,210	256	56,648
	Kilkenny City	35	23,741	1	1	..	35	23,741	35	23,741
	King's	825	144,225	11	1	..	75	13,111	825	144,225
	Longford	412	112,558	4	..	..	103	28,139	..	..
	Louth	313	107,481	8	1	..	39	13,435	313	107,481
	Meath	886	176,826	19	2	..	46½	9,306	443	88,413
	Queen's	620	145,851	11	..	1	51½	12,154	620	145,851
	Westmeath	603	136,872	14	1	..	43	9,062	603	136,872
	Wexford	882	182,713	17	1	6	38	7,944	126	26,102
	Wicklow	773	121,557	9	..	5	81½	13,506	154½	24,311
	Total	7,470	1,909,713	151	10	19	44	11,234	257½	65,852
MUNSTER	Clare	1,254	258,322	18	1	..	69⅔	14,351	1,254	258,322
	Cork	2,695	703,716	48	1	9	47⅓	12,345	269½	70,371
	Cork City	70	107,016	4	1	..	27½	26,754	70	107,016
	Kerry	1,795	263,126	10	1	1	163	23,920	897½	131,563
	Limerick	1,001	248,801	19	2	2	47⅓	11,848	250	62,200
	Limerick City	53	66,554	2	..	..	26½	33,277	..	..
	Tipperary	1,583	402,563	21	5	5	61	15,483	158	40,256
	Waterford	721	148,233	9	..	2	65½	13,475	360½	74,116
	Waterford City	15	28,821	1	1	..	15	28,821	15	28,821
	Total	9,187	2,227,152	132	12	19	61	14,749	296	71,843
ULSTER	Antrim	1,160	316,909	14	1	1	77	21,127	580	158,454
	Armagh	513	220,134	12	..	1	42½	18,344	513	220,134
	Cavan	740	227,933	18	1	..	41	12,663	740	227,933
	Carrickfergus	26	8,706	1	..	..	26	8,706	..	..
	Donegal	1,820	289,149	23	..	1	76	12,048	1,820	289,149
	Down	955	352,012	12	1	..	79½	29,334	955	352,012
	Fermanagh	736	149,763	7	..	..	105	21,395	..	..
	Londonderry	810	222,012	13	..	..	62	17,078	..	..
	Monaghan	511	195,536	5	..	..	102	39,107	..	..
	Tyrone	1,178	304,468	16	..	1	69	17,910	1,178	304,468
	Total	8,449	2,286,622	121	3	4	68	18,440	1,207	326,660

SUMMARY.

Connaught	6,793	1,343,914	50	3	..	136	26,878	2,264	447,971
Leinster	7,470	1,909,713	151	10	19	44	11,234	257½	65,852
Munster	9,187	2,227,152	132	12	19	61	14,749	296	71,843
Ulster	8,449	2,286,622	121	4	3	68	18,440	1,207	326,660

No. VI.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS established in IRELAND, under the Commissioners for General Control.

Name of the District Asylum.	Year Opened.	No. of Patients intended for.	Land Purchased (English.)	Price per Acre (English.)	Amount of Purchase Money.	Amount of Building.	Furniture, Bedding, and other Contingencies.	Total.
			A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Armagh . .	1825	104	*8 0 23	81 3 11	1,090 5 7	18,094 4 8½	1,715 14 2	20,900 4 5½
Limerick . .	1827	150	11 3 12	259 6 9	3,840 2 10¼	24,120 0 6	1,896 8 1	29,856 11 5¼
Belfast . .	1829	104	21 1 11	77 1 11	2,070 0 0	21,838 7 4	1,411 5 8	25,319 13 0
Derry . .	1829	104	12 5 2	76 4 9	752 18 5	23,507 9 10	1,417 14 1	25,678 2 4
Carlow . .	1831	104	15 0 39	152 2 6	2,289 0 3	18,474 5 9	1,789 4 4	22,552 10 4
Maryborough	1833	104	22 2 17	50 8 4	1,140 8 0	21,518 13 6	1,513 1 0	24,172 2 6
Connaught .	1833	150	22 2 28	69 16 2½	1,582 19 5	23,581 9 10	1,965 15 3	27,130 4 6
Waterford .	1835	100	14 2 12	85 15 0	1,262 14 10	14,313 1 10	1,311 15 11	16,887 12 7
Clonmel . .	1835	60	11 1 14	119 15 9	1,347 16 9	14,019 6 1	1,220 16 5	16,587 19 3
						Total Expenditure . . .		209,085 0 4¾

* Armagh rents five acres exclusive of the above.

WILLIAM ABBOT, Accountant, 1835.

District.	Counties attached to each District, with the Population as in 1831.	Total Population of each District.
Armagh . .	Armagh . . . 220,134 Fermanagh . . 149,763 Monaghan . . 195,536 Cavan . . . 227,933	793,336
Limerick . .	Limerick . . . 248,801 Limerick, City . 66,554 Clare . . . . 258,322 Kerry 263,126	836,803
Belfast . .	Down . . . . 352,012 Antrim . . . 316,909 Carrickfergus . 8,706	677,627
Derry . .	Londonderry, City 19,620 Derry . . . . 202,392 Tyrone . . . 304,468 Donegal . . . 289,149	815,629
Carlow . .	Carlow . . . 31,988 Kilkenny . . 169,945 Kilkenny, City . 23,741 Wexford . . . 182,713 Kildare . . . 108,424	566,811
	Carried forward .	3,690,206

District.	Counties attached to each District, with the Population as in 1831.	Total Population of each District.
	Brought forward .	3,690,206
Maryborough	Queen's County . 145,851 King's County . 144,225 Westmeath . . 136,872 Longford . . . 112,558	539,506
Connaught .	Galway . . . 381,564 Galway Town . 33,120 Mayo . . . . 366,328 Roscommon . . 249,613 Leitrim . . . 141,524 Sligo 171,765	1,343,914
Waterford .	Waterford . . . 148,233 Waterford, City . 28,821	177,054
Clonmel . .	Tipperary . . . 402,563	402,563
Dublin . .	Dublin . . . 114,851 Dublin, City . . 265,316 Meath . . . 176,826 Wicklow . . . 121,557 Louth . . . 107,481 Drogheda . . . 17,365	803,396
Cork* . .	Cork . . . . 703,716 Cork, City. . . 107,016	810,732
	Total . . .	7,767,401

* Cork provides an asylum for its own lunatics.

The Board having completed the erection of lunatic asylums for the whole of Ireland, was, at its own request, dissolved in March, 1835. Additional ground, however, is about being purchased, and additional buildings have been and are erecting in Limerick and Belfast contiguous to these asylums for the sole accommodation of incurable lunatics, and the Commissioners of the Board of Works have been appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to control this branch of Public Expenditure in time to come, assisted by the district local governors nominated by his Excellency and Council.

Office, 5, Dame-street, Dublin, 15th May, 1835.

No. VII.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

AMOUNT of INCOME for the Years 1832 and 1833.

Name of the District Asylum.	Counties.	1832. £. s. d.	1833. £. s. d.	Observations.
Connaught	Galway	. . .	. . .	No Returns; opened in 1833.
	Galway Town	. . .	. . .	
	Leitrim	. . .	. . .	
	Mayo	. . .	. . .	
	Roscommon	. . .	. . .	
	Sligo	. . .	. . .	
Carlow	Carlow	115 18 8	790 13 11½	
	Kilkenny	781 3 3	851 4 6	
	Kilkenny, City	67 9 7	336 15 2½	
	Wexford	200 0 0	200 0 0	
	Kildare	Nil.	576 13 4	
	Total for Asylum	1,164 11 6	2,755 7 0	
Dublin	Dublin	1,184 4 5	1,007 19 6	
	Dublin, City	1,911 13 0	3,946 19 4	
	Drogheda	56 7 2	*23 6 8	*For half a year only.
	Louth	10 18 6	62 4 10	
	Meath	327 0 6	320 15 4	
	Wicklow	236 10 0	87 10 0	
	Total for Asylum	3,726 13 7	5,448 15 8	
Maryborough	King's	. . .	. . .	No Returns; opened in 1833.
	Longford	. . .	. . .	
	Queen's	. . .	. . .	
	Westmeath	. . .	. . .	
Clonmel	Tipperary	. . .	. . .	Opened in 1835.
Cork	Cork,	3,096 11 4	2,489 18 4	
	Cork, City	1,806 5 4	1,682 9 7½	
	Total for Asylum	4,902 16 8	4,172 7 11½	
Limerick	Limerick	1,018 8 0	1,077 11 8	
	Limerick, City	505 2 7	571 3 10	
	Clare	982 12 3	1,108 7 4	
	Kerry	831 2 4	843 4 4	
	Total for Asylum	3,337 5 2	3,600 7 2	
Waterford	Waterford	. . .	. . .	Opened in 1835.
	Waterford, City	. . .	. . .	
Armagh	Armagh	1,739 19 6	1,784 9 0	
	Cavan	333 18 7	333 10 8	
	Fermanagh	420 2 11	381 5 10	
	Monaghan	1,268 14 5½	1,031 13 10½	
	Total for Asylum	3,662 15 5½	3,530 19 4½	
Belfast	Down	1,442 12 1½	1,541 13 0	
	Antrim	2,212 13 9	2,079 13 7	
	Carrickfergus	81 2 10½	112 19 2	
	Total for Asylum	3,736 8 9	3,734 5 9	
Londonderry	Derry	1,392 3 8	1,346 10 1	
	Derry, City			
	Tyrone	849 17 0	733 2 7	
	Donegal	889 19 4	925 7 4	
	Total for Asylum	3,132 0 0	3,005 0 0	

No. VIII.

HOUSES of INDUSTRY and FOUNDLING HOSPITALS in IRELAND, with the Amount of their respective Incomes for 1832 and 1833.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY.

Cities and Towns.	Grand Jury Presentments.		Subscriptions.		Parliamentary Grants.		Petty Session Fines.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Number on the Books.		Observations.
	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	183	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.			
Belfast	Nil.	Nil.	916 0 10	772 12 3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	243 17 7	326 0 5	1,159 18 5	1,098 12 8			
Clonmel	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	. .	. .	. .	. .	28 3 0	29 5 0	1,728 3 0	1,729 5 0	. .	203	£700 of this sum goes to the Lunatic Asylum attached to the house.
Cork	2,892 6 2	2,942 6 2	265 9 0	245 4 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,875 15 4	946 6 2	5,033 10 6	4,133 16 4	1,141	1,918	County presents £1,292. 6*s.* 2*d.* per annum. In 1832 City presented £1,600; in 1833, £1,650.
Dublin*	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	. .	20,000	. .	. .	. .	549 11 11	. .	20,549 11 11	. .	. .	These sums are for the year ending 31st March, 1835.
Ennis	600 0 0	600 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	600 0 0	600 0 0	. .	. .	No other returns.
Kilkenny	200 0 0	Nil.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	200 0 0	. .	. .	. .	No other returns.
Limerick	1,392 6 2	1,392 6 2	46 17 0	55 6 0	Nil.	Nil.	79 5 5	. .	. .	102 13 5	1,639 11 7	1,530 5 7	. .	460	County gives £1,000 per annum; City gives £392. 6*s.* 2*d.*
Waterford	2,400 0 0	2,300 0 0	271 18 9	270 6 5	. .	. .	Nil.	Nil.	121 3 0	255 6 0	2,904 9 3	2,825 12 5	124	151	Of the £1,100 presented by the City, £200 is allotted to the Lunatic portion.
Wexford	500 0 0	500 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	232 10 6	. .	500 0 0	500 0 0	. .	. .	No other returns.

* STATE OF INSTITUTION.

Aged and Infirm	973	
Lunatics	210	
Hardwick Fever Hospital	104	Total . 1,849
Whitworth Chronic	96	
Richmond Surgical	135	
Mendicant Cells	31	

Admitted and Discharged from 1st November, 1834 to 1st November, 1835.

Admitted . . 4,957
Discharged . 4,300

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS.

Cities and Towns.	Grand Jury Presentments.		Subscriptions.		Parliamentary Grants.		Petty Session Fines.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Number on the Books.		Observations.
	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	1832	1833	
									£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Cork	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	6,332 18 10	6,566 7 11	6,332 18 10	6,566 7 11	1,307	1,329	These sums are derived from a tax on coals.
Dublin*	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	† 8	
Galway	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	8	8	

* Estimate proposed by Commissioners of Poor Inquiry for year ending 31st March 1836.

For Establishment, &c.			£14,509 18 11
Retiring Allowances	Gratuities .	£164 9 4	
	Annuities .	1,076 3 4	1,240 12 8
			£15,750 11 7

† Externs . .
- 4,000 Apprentices.
- 2,500 Children.
- 293 Invalids.

6,793 Total.

505

FIFTEENTH

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1836:

WITH APPENDIXES.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *March* 1837.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT.

County Gaols - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 8
Bridewells - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 8
Lunatic Asylums - - - - - - - - - - - p. 9
Prisons of Dublin City - - - - - - - - - - p. 11

APPENDIX, No. 1.

Form of Report made to Grand Juries - - - - - - p. 13

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Kilmainham Gaol - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 15
Prisons of the city of Dublin: Newgate; Richmond bridewell; Smithfield penitentiary; Sheriffs' prison; City Marshalsea; Richmond Lunatic Asylum; Lunatic wards, House of Industry; St. Patrick's hospital for lunatics; Private lunatics; Four Courts Marshalsea; St. Sepulchre's Manor prison - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 16

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim gaol; Belfast house of correction; District Lunatic Asylum; Ballymoney, Ballymena, and Antrim bridewells - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 19
County of Armagh gaol; District lunatic asylum, near Armagh; Market-hill, Ballybot and Lurgan bridewells - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 20
County of Cavan gaol; Cootehill, Baileborough and Ballyconnell Bridewells - - - p. 21
County Donegal gaol; Donegal and Letterkenny bridewells - - - - - - p. 22
County of Down gaol; Newry bridewell - - - - - - - - - p. 23
County of Fermanagh gaol; Newtown Butler bridewell - - - - - - - p. 23
County of Kildare; Naas and Athy gaols - - - - - - - - - p. 23
County of Leitrim gaol; Manor Hamilton and Ballynamore bridewells - - - - p. 24
County of Londonderry gaol; Coleraine, Newtownlimavady and Magherafelt bridewells; Londonderry district lunatic asylum - - - - - - - - - - - p. 25
County of Longford gaol - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 26
County of Louth gaol; Ardee bridewell; Drogheda gaol - - - - - - p. 26
County of Meath gaol; Kells and Navan bridewells - - - - - - - p. 27
County of Monaghan gaol; Carrickmacross and Castleblayney bridewells - - - - p. 28
County of Roscommon gaol; Athlone, Castlerea, Strokestown and Boyle bridewells - - p. 28
County of Sligo gaol; Ballymote bridewell - - - - - - - - - p. 29
County of Tyrone gaol; Clogher, Strabane and Dungannon bridewells - - - - p. 30
County of Westmeath gaol; Moate bridewell - - - - - - - - - p. 31

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow gaol; District lunatic asylum - - - - - - - - - p. 31
County of Clare gaol; Tulla and Six-Mile Bridge, Ennistymon and Kilrush bridewells - p. 32
County of Cork gaol and house of correction; Cork bridewells - - - - - - p. 33
City of Cork gaol and bridewell; Lunatic asylum, House of industry; Lunatic asylum; Private asylum; Cork Convict Depôt; Hulk Surprise at Cove - - - - - - - p. 34

County of Galway gaol; Loughrea, Tuam, Clifden, Eyrecourt, Ballinasloe, Woodford and Gort bridewells; Town of Galway gaol; District lunatic asylum, Ballinasloe - - - - p. 35
County of Kerry gaol; Dingle, Castle Island, Tarbert, Miltown, Listowell, Cahirseveen, Killarney and Kenmare bridewells - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 38
County of Kilkenny gaol; House of correction; Lunatic asylum; Thomastown bridewell - p. 38
City of Kilkenny gaol - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 39
King's County gaol; Parsonstown bridewell - - - - - - - - - - p. 40
County of Limerick gaol; Kilfinnan, Bruff, Croome, Rathkeale, Newcastle and Glynn bridewells; District lunatic asylum - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 40
City of Limerick gaol - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 41
County of Mayo gaol; Ballinrobe bridewell - - - - - - - - - - p. 42
Queen's County gaol; Stradbally, Abbeyleix, and Borris-in-Ossory bridewells; District lunatic asylum at Maryborough - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 42
County of Tipperary gaol and house of correction; Sheriffs' Gaol; Thurles, Cashel, Nenagh, Roscrea, Templemore, Tipperary, Cahir, Newport, Clogheen, Borrisokane and New Birmingham bridewells; District lunatic asylum; Lunatic Wards, House of Industry - - - p. 43
County of Waterford gaol; Dungarvan and Lismore bridewells; District lunatic asylum - p. 45
City of Waterford gaol; House of correction; Lunatic wards, House of industry - - p. 46
County of Wexford gaol; New Ross, Gorey and Enniscorthy bridewells; Lunatic wards, House of industry - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 47
County of Wicklow gaol; Baltinglass district bridewell - - - - - - - p. 48

(A.) LIST OF PRISONS - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 49
(B.) EXPENDITURE OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS - - - - - - - p. 50
(C.) RETURN OF WORKS - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 51
(D.) ACCOMMODATION OF GAOLS - - - - - - - - - p. 52
(E.) EXPENDITURE OF COUNTY GAOLS - - - - - - - - p. 53
(F.) EXPENDITURE OF BRIDEWELLS - - - - - - - - p. 55
(G.) SCHEDULE OF TRADES, APPLICABLE TO GAOLS - - - - - p. 56

APPENDIX, No. 2.

CRIMINAL RETURNS for 1836 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 57

MY LORD,

WE have the honour to present to your Lordship our Fifteenth Annual Report upon the state of Prison Discipline in Ireland, which we trust will be found satisfactory.

We feel grateful for the support and encouragement afforded by His Majesty's Government in effecting the important change which has taken place in the Prisons of Dublin; and we are confident, from the progress which has been made within the last year in providing profitable employment for Prisoners, that a short period will exhibit a sound Penitentiary System in all of our County Gaols.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

James Palmer,
B. B. Woodward, } Inspectors General of Prisons.

The Viscount Morpeth,
&c. &c. &c.

609

FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS GENERAL OF THE PRISONS OF IRELAND.

GENERAL STATE OF THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1836.

SINCE the period of our last Report, the progress of Prison Discipline has been satisfactory; and the prospect of substantial improvement has very much brightened. We now entertain most sanguine expectations that our County Gaols will very generally, though gradually, assume the character of *Penitentiaries*, in which provision will be found for carrying into effect the moral objects contemplated by the Legislature: that a County Gaol will present a scene of general industry of that description which not only affords present employment, but supplies the means of earning future livelihood. The attainment of this object, even to its present extent, has been a slow and difficult task. Suggestions alone can come from public officers; the power of adopting or rejecting these suggestions, and of appointing Governors of Gaols competent to carry them into effect, rests with Grand Juries and High Sheriffs; consequently, improvement can proceed at no more rapid a pace than so far as the concurrence and co-operation of these authorities can be obtained. In this respect a decided advance has lately been and is now being made. The discussion which the subject of Prison Discipline has undergone before Committees of both Houses of Parliament, and the regulations which have in consequence been made in England, have added the weight of the highest authorities in support of the cause, and in favour of the introduction of the *Penitentiary system* into the government of County Gaols, of which we have already experienced the beneficial effects. Certain first principles are now universally acknowledged to be indispensable to produce any thing but evil from the sentence of imprisonment; viz., *separate sleeping cells*; distinct classification, with a separate officer to each class; *general employment*, and (as appears from the Act to be required) *instruction in trades*; and, if it can be effected, solitude at work and meals. Where these principles are admitted, Grand Juries cannot consider that the law has been carried into effect in a prison in which there are not separate cells; where an officer is not attached to each class; where there is no *general* employment (perhaps little or none); and in which tools, materials and teachers to instruct the prisoners in trades (sect. 106), are not provided. High Sheriffs must clearly see, that to carry these admitted principles into effect, qualifications in the Governor and Officers are indispensable, which are too rarely looked for when vacancies occur; nay, we have experienced, in several instances, that the Governors, who, by the Prison Act (104), are charged with keeping *all poor prisoners* at work, have, whether from old prejudices or indolence, thrown every difficulty in the way of introducing general industry.

In every instance (and we are happy to say the instances are now numerous) in which a qualified Governor has been appointed, these difficulties have not occurred; and in such cases, we have every reason to be satisfied with the advance of beneficial employment. We see under such Governors all the ordinary trades in operation in these counties, not only in the case of artisans who

may be confined, but through the *instruction of prisoners*, as the Act directs and requires. Several Boards of Superintendence have recently taken up this subject with zeal and energy; and, within the last two years, we can point out two Prisons which prior to that period ranked amongst the worst description of County Gaols, and which exhibit now a scene of active general industry, and *that* of the most profitable description.

Our Report upon the Prisons of Dublin will come under its proper head. It is, however, necessary, in connexion with a subject so important to the cause of Prison Discipline in Ireland, to observe, that, instead of suffering from the evil effects of which we have so often to complain, arising from the state of Prison Discipline in the Metropolis, we have every prospect of speedily showing the Prisons of Dublin as a model for the imitation of those belonging to every other county. The liberal encouragement afforded by Government, by the transfer of the general Penitentiary to the City, and by the advance of money at an unusually low rate of instalments, has enabled the Grand Jury to carry into effect their extensive and truly public-spirited plan for the effectual classification and accommodation of the numerous prisoners committed to their Gaols. The City will now contain, exclusive of the Prison of Newgate, *two great Penitentiaries*, one for male, and the other for female prisoners, which will include all convicted cases. Such an extensive Penitentiary for the exclusive reception of females, and governed by female officers, is a *new experiment*. The principle, although never before carried into effect, has been long recommended by the Prison Association and Ladies' Committee for the Improvement of Female Prisons in England, and has been approved and supported by the opinion of all those who have studied the subject. The Penitentiary contains eighteen classes, exclusive of the female convicts under sentence of transportation, and who are to be received therein in transitu from all parts of Ireland previous to embarkation. We feel that this great change in the condition of the Prisons of Dublin will place us in comparatively advantageous circumstances in our endeavours to extend sound principles throughout our districts. Much benefit will also arise from the recent extension to the City of Dublin of that provision of the Prison Act under which Boards of Superintendence are established in the several counties.

We have observed that a want of fitness in some Governors to promote the advantageous employment of prisoners has much impeded that object, and is still keeping it back in some Counties. To remedy this difficulty, so likely to occur with respect to a duty which obviously requires a peculiar talent, we have, in more instances than one, suggested an arrangement which has succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectation; viz., the appointment of an officer *specially charged with the furtherance of Works*. The appointment of a *Conductor or Teacher of Trades* is authorized by the 106th section of the Act. In the selection of that officer the Grand Jury very naturally looks for that skill which is peculiarly called for. This officer is intended to conduct the operations of the workshops, and is wholly responsible for them; he is to devise suitable modes of employment, to provide materials, to keep all store and other accounts, and not only to superintend the instruction of prisoners, but to see that all regulations for the conduct of the turnkeys and prisoners during the hours of work are carried into effect. The Conductor of Works is not distracted by any other duty. The management of the manufactures is not, as in the case of a Governor, an additional duty thrown on him, from which the failure of the undertaking would release him; on the contrary, his *interest* is identified with its success, and he has therefore every motive to devote his attention to his duty.

Under this system, in the House of Correction at Clonmel, opened in 1834, on an outlay of 56 *l.*, furniture was made by the prisoners for the new building, and such a system has been established, that in the year 1835 a sum of 171 *l.* was credited to the Gaol account for manufacture sold over and above the sum of 800 *l.* expended for work materials purchased in the County Town. In the Report which the Conductor of Works conveyed these particulars to our Office, he speaks in gratifying terms of the moral effect produced on the inmates of the Prison, representing them as rescued from a state of degradation and

and a life of mischief, as rendered "contented and happy, as far as can be expected from men under restraint." It has been found an important aid in the promotion of prison manufacture, to appoint turnkeys who are tradesmen. We have in Appendix, Schedule (G.), given a Table of different descriptions of Trades and other works which may be advantageously introduced in County Gaols, with probable profit on each.

We conclude this subject with an extract from an account of the Prison at Ghent, translated from the French of a work published in 1830, and which exhibits a strong practical instance of the success of the system we recommend.

From the formation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands until the year 1823, the manufactures in this Prison were carried on at the public expense, a stated salary being paid to a Director, and it appeared that there had always been a loss on the works until that time.

The Government seeing the want of reform in the whole system, had formed, towards the end of 1820, a Council for the regulation of Civil and Military Prisons; after three years of continued labour, this Council completed the new system of organization which was introduced into all the Prisons.

Under the present system the condition of the prisoners is greatly ameliorated, and at a very moderate expense to the State. The Prisons at Ghent produce annually a clear income of more than 50,000 florins.

In this prison the inmates are principally occupied in weaving linen, and in making shirts, pantaloons and gaiters for the army and colonies.

Hitherto all the prisoners were totally deprived of any share in the fruits of their labours; but now, on a truly philanthropic principle, there is assigned a proportion of the profit to the prisoners, and a proportion to the Government, who maintains them.

The prisoners are divided into three classes; the proportion of profit allowed to each class differs according to the nature of their crime and punishment; part of this allowance is paid to the prisoners for present expenses, part is placed in the Savings Bank, bearing an interest of 4 per cent., and is given to each prisoner at the time of dismissal; the deposits have been so considerable, that the Savings Bank of the prisoners now contains a large capital.

The house is divided into eight parts; the first building is inhabited by the *Governor* and the *Conductor of Works.*

On entering the Prison there is heard a noise of looms and tools, which would make a visitor imagine himself in a great and active manufactory rather than a Gaol. There are in all about 350 weaving looms in full work, which give employment to 700 individuals; the other prisoners are employed as spinners, winders, &c.; the work is conducted under a strict rule of silence. The appearance of the prisoners indicates good health; they have an air of cleanliness; their clothing, which has no dishonourable mark, is composed of jacket and trowsers of grey linen in summer, and grey cloth in winter; their caps are made of felt.

The women are lodged in a separate division, and generally occupied in sewing and spinning, some in weaving linen. There is in the middle of this court a fine basin supplied by the canal, which furnishes them with the water necessary to wash all the linen of the house. They are clothed with decency and cleanliness, are seldom under punishment, and are now under the immediate direction of a Matron, whom it would be difficult to replace; no sentinel guards them; no man (with the exception of the Governor when on duty) can have any communication with them. Their cells contain four common beds, sometimes more; they are kept in a state of cleanliness that would do honour to any house in the city. The Infirmary, in particular, deserves the greatest credit in that respect.

COUNTY GAOLS.

THERE are 40 County and City Gaols within our inspection, of which we make the following classification:

1st. Gaols in which the Penitentiary system is in operation, trades taught, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	11
2d. Gaols in the same good regulation, but in which work has advanced but little beyond the tread-wheel and stone-breaking - - - - - - - - - -	14
3d. In an inferior state of advancement, improving - - - -	10
4th. In a lower state of progress, not advancing - - - -	5
	40

The number of the latter class are reduced by two since the Report of last year; and it is but justice to state that nothing like abuses, maltreatment of prisoners, or withholding their legal rights is to be found in any one of the above classes, and that cleanliness is to be met with in all; still, however, in some of even our best conducted Prisons there is still a want of the essential accommodation of *separate sleeping cells*, particularly in those which are built of the *semicircular plan*. Three of the most distinguished County Gaols in Ireland (those of the Counties of Donegal, Limerick and Clare), labour under this very serious disadvantage, as do those of Galway and Sligo, which are in other respects in high order.

We should strongly recommend to the Grand Juries of these Counties to consider of the best mode of remedying the evil. In the semicircular Gaols, which have but two ranges of cells, the addition of another floor would be an obviously simple plan, provided that the additional number of cells thereby to be gained should be sufficient to secure separate sleeping cells for all prisoners; but this addition would not in all cases suffice. The erection of a separate female Prison is a most eligible plan, and this, in addition to a third story, would in most cases give ample room. It is, however, to be observed, that in some of the semicircular Prisons, cells have been taken off the day-rooms (as in Galway), and that in order to render the Prison complete, these day-rooms ought to be restored to their original dimensions, by which the present number of cells would be diminished.

The Gaols of the County of Kilkenny and Wexford, which are not built on a panoptic plan, require extensive additions: the Counties of *Antrim* and *Armagh* indispensably require new County Gaols. In the Prisons of these two counties collectively, the average number of prisoners in the last year were 300, the number of cells 93, making an average of three, and sometimes four persons to each cell; besides which, the existing Prisons are built on the worst construction. The only way in which provision can therefore be made for the effectual introduction of a Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline is by the erection of new Gaols.

BRIDEWELLS.

THE Bridewells in the several Counties are on the whole improving; but we are concerned to find in how small a proportion of the districts the Prisons are regulated on any thing like a systematic plan, or virtually included in the charge of the Boards of Superintendence. These Prisons contain almost universally the accommodation which the law requires, and the prisoners confined therein are supplied with the regulated food, bedding and fuel; there is, however, a striking inequality in the appearance and state of the Bridewells in those Counties in which they are brought under general regulations and in which they are not.

The

The County of Cork has exhibited a splendid example on a great scale of the perfection to which the Bridewell system can be brought. It has been followed in *Clare*, *Queen's County* and *Limerick*. In these Counties the Board have taken the Bridewells into their own care, and the result has proved very satisfactory. In the latter County the bedding of the prisoners has been manufactured in the County Gaol. There are several detached Bridewells throughout the North Districts, the state of which (dependent, however, upon the keeper) is very creditable; but in some of the larger Southern Counties, in which there are a great number of Prisons of that class, the want of system produces very bad consequences, particularly in Tipperary, Galway and Kerry. In these three Counties there are nearly thirty Bridewells, and we have most strongly pressed upon the Grand Juries and Boards of Superintendence to establish rules, and to see them carried into effect. Exclusive of other good effects of such a movement, a considerable saving may be thereby effected. This can be quickly proved, by stating that the cost of provisions in the Bridewells of those three Counties in the last year amounted to nearly 1,000 *l.*, the cost per head of each prisoner per day being generally 6*d.*, and in no case lower than 5*d.*; while in the County of Cork, the highest charge (in 15 Bridewells) is $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ Further, a considerable reduction would be made by proper attention to the ability or inability of prisoners (generally within reach of their homes) to procure subsistence for themselves; attention to this point has in many Bridewells reduced the expense to comparatively nothing.

With respect to accommodation in Bridewells, they, being almost universally new buildings, amply provide for the separation of male and female prisoners, with distinct day-rooms and yards. The only towns in which the law is imperative on Grand Juries to provide proper Gaols, and in which new buildings are still wanted, are *Gort*, *Ballynasloe*, *Newry*, *Ballibot*, *Antrim* and *Magherafelt*.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

We have in our Appendix, Schedule (B.), added such information respecting the state, expenditure, &c., of the Asylums of this class, as to show the success of the system of treatment. The number which we found sick, or under personal restraint, on the days of our inspection, were very small indeed, not exceeding the average of two or three patients in each Asylum. A number of males and females are kept to work in each Asylum; the former principally in garden labour, the females spinning, knitting, and the laundry. There is not, however, a sufficient quantity of land to give general employment, and we conceive that it is a point well deserving the consideration of local Commissioners, whether a great deal more might not be effected than has yet been attempted in employing the male prisoners in trades, and instructing them in useful minor arts, a system which has been much recommended in the County Gaols, and is making decided progress in them. Men of ingenuity are often found among the insane, and nothing can more conduce to calm the mind, than occupation requiring talent and close attention. To conduct a well-regulated system of employment with success, we should think that a salary would be judiciously allowed to a skilful *Conductor of Male Works*, and that the expense of such an officer would be more than repaid. The Managers and Medical Officers whom we have consulted have expressed their warmest approbation of such suggestion.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

STATE of DISTRICT ASYLUMS in *Ireland* on 1st January 1837.

ASYLUM.	COUNTIES.	Number from each.	Idiots.	Epileptic.	MANIA. Curable.	MANIA. Incurable.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Armagh	Armagh	46	14	4	23	74	115	
	Cavan	22						
	Monaghan	33						
	Fermanagh	14						
		115						
Limerick	Limerick, City and County	139	41	16	77	156	290	
	Clare	88						
	Kerry	63						
		290						
Belfast	Down	82	3	4	51	109	167	
	Antrim	85						
		167						
Londonderry	Londonderry	58	22	13	43	102	180	
	Donegal	73						
	Tyrone	49						
		180						
Dublin	County and City	219	17	4	122	141	284	
	Meath	30						
	Louth	12						
	Wicklow	23						
		284						
Maryborough	Queen's	35	11	5	81	34	131	
	King's	48						
	Westmeath	28						
	Longford	20						
		131						
Carlow	Carlow	31	4	- -	37	88	129	
	Kilkenny, County and City	30						
	Wexford	43						
	Kildare	25						
		129						
Ballinasloe	Galway, County and Town	53	11	22	28	84	145	
	Mayo	48						
	Sligo	3						
	Roscommon	28						
	Leitrim	13						
		145						
Waterford	County	52	7	- -	21	58	86	
	City	34						
		86						
Clonmel	Tipperary	83	6	- -	42	35	83	
	TOTALS	1,610	136	68	525	881	1,610	

RETURN of Persons Insane, not in District Asylums, on 1st January 1837.

COUNTY.	SITE of ASYLUM	NATURE of ASYLUM.	Idiots.	Epileptic.	MANIA.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
					Curable.	Incurable.		
Dublin	House of Industry	Public Asylum	131	90	-	253	474	
	St. Patrick's hospital	- ditto	17	-	23	108	148	
	Bloomfield	Society of Friends	6	2	1	10	19	
	Hampstead	Private	-	2	5	18	25	
	Finglas	- ditto	-	2	10	41	53	2 Establishments.
Armagh	Retreat	- ditto	3	2	9	9	23	
Cavan	Cavan	Gaol	-	-	1	-	1	
Clare	Ennis	Infirmary	3	4	-	-	7	
Cork	Cork	House of Industry	112	27	102	127	368	
	Suburbs	Private	10	23	5	7	45	2 Establishments.
Down	Downpatrick	- ditto	-	-	3	3	6	
Donegal	Donegal	Lifford	12	2	-	-	14	
Galway	Galway Town	Gaol	2	-	-	-	2	
	,, County	- ditto	-	-	2	-	2	
Kerry	Tralee	- ditto	-	-	-	1	1	
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	County Asylum	13	5	-	12	30	
Leitrim	C. on Shannon	Gaol	-	2	3	3	8	
Limerick	City	House of Industry	22	20	-	23	65	
Londonderry	City	Infirmary	4	-	-	6	10	
Louth	Dundalk	Gaol	-	-	5	-	5	
Meath	Trim	- ditto	-	-	1	1	2	
Monaghan	Monaghan	- ditto	1	-	-	2	3	
Sligo	Sligo	- ditto	6	3	22	8	39	
Tipperary	Clonmel	House of Industry	16	6	1	-	23	
Tyrone	Omagh	Gaol	2	-	7	4	13	
Waterford	Waterford	House of Industry	19	16	1	12	48	
Westmeath	Mullingar	Gaol	-	-	1	1	2	
Wexford	Wexford	House of Industry	13	5	-	12	30	
Wicklow	Wicklow	Gaol	-	-	-	1	1	
		Totals	392	211	202	662	1,467	

We see by the foregoing Tables that the number confined in District Asylums on 1st January was 1,610, the number reported last year being 1,449 patients.

Of those confined, and not in District Asylums, the following is an Abstract; viz.

Total number, as appears by the Table		1,467
Deduct,		
House of Industry, Dublin	474	
Ditto Cork	368	
St. Patrick's Hospital	148	
Private for payment	171	
		1,161
Remain		306

This remaining number are scattered through the Gaols and small institutions for incurable cases, for whom better provision is wanted. As, however, the Tables only include the patients actually under care, it is obvious that there must remain a great number of cases through the several counties wholly unprovided for, of the amount of which we have no means of forming an opinion.

PRISONS OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

(Extract from the Fourteenth Report.)

It is with sincere satisfaction we announce that the prisons of this City, which have so long been the subject of regret and anxiety to us, are about to be placed on such a footing as we trust will render them (as the Gaols of the

Metropolis ought to be) a model for provincial prisons. The proposed arrangements are as follows :—

The *Richmond Bridewell* to receive all convicted males under rule of hard labour or imprisonment.

Grange Gorman-lane to receive all convicted females sentenced to hard labour or imprisonment.

Newgate to contain all male and female prisoners of the following classes :—

1st. Prisoners for trial.
2d. Prisoners under sentence of death.
3d. Prisoners under rule of transportation until removed from the City.

Since the period of our Report, from which the foregoing is an extract, this plan for improving the prison department in Dublin has made satisfactory progress. An Act of Parliament has passed, under which the advantage of a regular system of control, in the hands of a Board of Superintendence, has been extended to the City of Dublin (Will. 4). The Board were appointed in Michaelmas Term, and have entered upon their important duties with a zeal and ability which promises every good effect to follow from this salutary change in the Law.

The Grand Jury have in the same term presented money for adding 114 cells to the Richmond Bridewell (exclusive of the additional building now in progress), as well as for the rebuilding of Newgate upon such a scale as to afford 250 sleeping cells.

It is to be regretted that the execution of these works is postponed in consequence of an informality in the presentment, but it is to be hoped that the work will proceed after Easter term.

The preparations in Grange Gorman Penitentiary are in such forwardness, that it will in all probability be in operation before this Report is published.

It is truly satisfactory thus to be enabled to report the complete success of so extensive and important a plan ; and we are peculiarly gratified in adding that we have strictly redeemed our pledge given to the Grand Jury on the first discussion of this subject, with respect to the salaries of officers, and that we have recommended (as required by the Act) a completely effective scale of officers and salaries, without any addition to the gross amount, as now paid : we have also observed in our statement, that had we not felt ourselves restrained by a reasonable consideration of vested interests, we could have provided for the public service, and at the same time effected a saving of at least 1,000 *l.* a year, which ought to fall in in due course of time.

617

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

FORM OF REPORT MADE TO GRAND JURIES.

COUNTY OF GAOL.

REPORT of the Inspector General, made on his Inspection of the Gaol prior to 1st February 18 .

7th Geo. IV. Chap. 74, Sect. 55.

ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV. CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.	Form of Report.
Sect.		
2.—GRAND Jury to appoint a Board of Superintendence, of not less than eight and not more than twelve persons, one-half of whom to be Justices of the Peace, three of whom (one being a Justice of the Peace) to form a quorum. Grand Jury empowered to present to the Board of Superintendence the monies to be raised under this Act, and to advance any reasonable sums to defray the expenses of the gaol.		
3.—Powers of Board of Superintendence to visit all gaols, to examine into their state, and into the conduct of the officers.		
4.—The Board to make bye-laws for the gaol, to be carried into effect by the local inspector, and to be binding upon all magistrates and upon sheriffs.		
5.—Limits and defines the powers of Justices of the Peace, not being members of the Board of Superintendence; abuses to be reported by them to the Board.		
6.—Accommodation of a county gaol. Males and females to be completely separated.		
Class 1.—Debtors and contempts on civil process. 2.—Felons convicted. 3.—Misdemeanants ditto. 4.—Felons untried. 5.—Misdemeanants ditto, and want of sureties. 6.—King's Evidence.		
Separate infirmaries for two sexes.		
Baths or bathing-tubs in places best adapted for the use of the different classes.		
Separate common halls, yards and privies for the different classes, with a supply of good water.		
6.—Separate cells for prisoners, and some cells to be provided with three beds or more.		
Two male prisoners only, never to be lodged together.		
Rooms for labour and industry.		
Cells for solitary confinement.		
One or more chapels, with separate divisions for males and females, and for different classes.		
57.—Gaolers to transmit yearly returns according to the Schedule (E.)		
59.—Inspectors General empowered to examine persons on oath respecting the discipline of gaols, and to report to the Lord Lieutenant, &c.		
62.—Book of observations and visits of officers to be kept in the gaol.		
65 & 66.—Duties of local inspector, &c.		
67.—Returns to be made by Clerks of the Peace and Crown to the local inspector, and annual returns of that officer to the Inspectors General.		

68.—Grand

Form of Report.	ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV. CHAP. 47.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.
	Sect. 68.—Grand Jury to appoint a chaplain of the Established Church, and, if required by the Court, a Protestant dissenting minister, and a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, as chaplains to the gaol, to be approved by the Court of Assize, and preference to be given to parochial clergy. 69.—Duty of Chaplains: To read prayers on Sundays, To visit the prison twice in every week, and to exhort every prisoner. To attend malefactors condemned to death. To inspect provisions by alternate weeks on the days appointed. To keep a journal, to be produced when required to the Board of Superintendence. 70 & 71.—Regulates salaries of chaplains, which are to be equal in amount. 72.—Regulates the qualifications and appointment of physician or surgeon. To visit each prison twice in every week, or oftener, if necessary. To keep a journal, &c. Sustenance ordered by physician to be procured under order of the Board of Superintendence. 72 & 74.—Apothecaries to supply medicines and other articles necessary for the sick. No apothecary providing medicines shall be physician or surgeon to the gaol. 76.—Regulates presentments for fuel, prison dresses, and beds, &c. Money presented for these purposes to be paid to contractors. 78.—Articles of bedding and prison dresses. 79.—Contractors to account on oath. 80.—Contracts to be made with the Clerk of the Peace. 81.—Penalty on grand juror or inspector being concerned in contracts. 82.—Poor prisoners not to receive any provisions in addition to the allowance of the gaol. 83.—Debtors confined for a sum under 10 *l.* to receive an allowance from their creditors of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per week, by order of the Court. 84.—Inspectors General to prepare dietary tables, to be approved by the Court of King's Bench, to be hung up in a conspicuous part of the common hall. 85.—Form of dietary account, Schedule (A.) 87.—Inspectors General to supply deficient bedding, dresses, &c. for the fixed establishment of each gaol, according to the forms in Schedule (B.) and (C.) Collectors of excise to advance the cost of purchasing the same. 88.—Grand Juries to appoint matrons. Matrons to receive a salary approved by the Court of Assize. 89.—Authorizes the appropriation of part of the gaol as an house of correction. Exempt from the responsibility of the Sheriff. A Governor to be appointed by the Grand Jury. 96.—Persons committed by local jurisdictions, to be confined in county gaol. 99.—Regulates the payment of expense of male prisoners by the local jurisdiction. 100.—Persons committed within a county of a city or town, to be confined in the county gaol, by order of the Lord Lieutenant.	

ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV. CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.	Form of Report.
Sect.		
104.—Poor prisoners to be kept to such work as shall be appointed by the Grand Jury or Board of Superintendence.		
105.—Prisoners before trial, and not being poor prisoners, may be employed, with their own consent, and to receive such allowance as the Board of Superintendence may appoint. Such employment not to interfere with classification.		
106.—Regulates the providing teachers, books, materials, tools, &c.		
107.—Poor prisoners to receive one-third of their profit, if any arise.—This clause does not extend to persons sentenced to hard labour.		
108.—Keeper's return of hard labour, according to Schedule (F.), to be made at every Assizes.		
109.—Twenty-four rules for the regulation of county gaols. Local inspector to report, on oath, on the state of the prison, to the Judge at every Assizes, inserting a copy of these rules, and his special report on the execution of each, (Rules 14 & 24.)		
110.—Penalty on conveying spirituous liquors into prisons.		
111.—Allowance made to defray the expenses to their places of abode, or of honest employment of discharged prisoners, not having the means to pay for the same.		
112.—Court of King's Bench empowered to makes rules and regulations, whether temporary or permanent. Also by a summary order to dismiss officers guilty of misconduct or disobedience to the same. Officers so dismissed, not re-eligible to other offices.		
113.—Officers to attend and answer all inquiries of the Board of Superintendence.		
117.—Regulates the issue of clothing to convicts sentenced to transportation.		
137.—Notice of abolition of fees to be posted in every gaol.		

Here follow the *General Observations*, which are a copy of the Report to Parliament.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham.

Dublin District.

HAVING for many years past inspected this county gaol, and reported its defects, and not having seen any advance in the system, or prospect of emerging from a very low rank in the comparative scale of improvement which has taken place in the prisons of Ireland, I submitted to the Grand Jury assembled at Easter term a proposition, of which the following is a copy, and which has met with their approbation, and I trust that a short time will exhibit a change of a very important character in the internal regulations of the prison. It must be obvious to any person who reads the statement, that nothing like a system of industry and reformatory discipline could be carried on from want of available officers.

(Extract.)

"To introduce penitentiary principles, and to carry into effect provisions of the Prison Act, the following ground-work is indispensable:—

"1. That every prisoner, who is a pauper within the meaning of the Act, should be kept to work, and as much as possible instructed and employed in useful trades. 7 Geo. 4, c. 74, s. 82–104.

"2. That there should be placed at the head of the work department a skilful officer to conduct and to be *exclusively* connected with the department, his interest being identified with its success. s. 106.

"3. That the operation of each class should be carried on under constant inspection, consequently that there should be over each class a turnkey to act under the direction of the governor and master of the works, exclusively attached to and responsible for his own class, each of the classes being thus a separate and unconnected prison.

Dublin District.

"The gaol may now be considered as being without any class officers or system of discipline. There are *three* turnkeys; and by the Governor's account the *extern duties* so break in upon the time and attention of these officers, as to render them wholly ineffective for interior duty.

"I have ascertained the extent of these *extern duties.*

"1. *Commission Court,* six times a year for about a week.
"2. *Quarter Sessions Court,* eight times for about five days.
"3. *Insolvent Court,* three times a week for 10 months in the year.
"4. *Transmits,* about 20 in the year, two days each.

"It is proposed to confine one *experienced officer* exclusively to *extern duty;* when he requires aid, this aid to be furnished from the turnkeys by turns, a roster of duty being kept, according to a prescribed form, and inspected.

"It is further proposed, that as the gaol does not admit of separate sleeping cells for each prisoner, certain portions of the accommodation should be allotted to the penitentiary system, with all its accompaniments, solitude by night, silence, and profitable work by day, &c. &c.; and that whatever crowding of more than one prisoner in a cell may be unavoidable from want of room, should be confined to particular parts of the prison.

"To give effect to these principles, it is proposed to add five turnkeys and one assistant matron, to abolish the office of schoolmaster, and to throw upon the turnkeys the duty of instructing their respective classes."

The system thus introduced ought to produce a very considerable profit on work; but even supposing (which never could be admitted) that no profit was to arise, the arrangement will be effected by an expense of about 40*l.* a year. In order to prove to the Grand Jury the good effect likely to result from so important an experiment, it is not necessary to point out to them the example of other county gaols, as the system of manufacture has been already tried at Kilmainham, at an early period in the improvement of the Irish prisons, and the success of the undertaking was most encouraging. This undertaking was conducted by the same officers who remain in the establishment of the gaol, and it is to be hoped that they have not declined either in ability or zeal. The details of the proposed change, being in the possession of the Board of Superintendence, need not be repeated in this Report.

The want of glass windows in the cells is a great defect, and it is submitted to the consideration of the Board. I found the prison, as usual, clean and well ventilated, a tread-wheel, school, &c. in operation, and certain classes employed in breaking stones.

CITY OF DUBLIN.

Newgate.

This prison is now on the point of undergoing a great change in its whole system. The over-crowded state of the prison will be immediately much relieved, and ultimately completely remedied, as appears by our General Report. The state of the gaol on the day of inspection was such as to prove how necessary it is to procure the additional accommodation which is included in the plan submitted at the last presenting term, for which a presentment was made, but which presentment was not fiated by the Judge, in consequence of an informality in the proceedings. There were confined on that day 160 *males, untried,* and who would consequently, under the new arrangements, still remain as inmates of this prison, for whom there are but 42 *cells.* The prison certainly contained on that day a proportion of untried prisoners much above the average of that class, the inspection having taken place near to the time of the sitting of the Recorder's Court; however, the gaol is subject to the same proportion of untried prisoners frequently during each year. On the female side were 61 untried, for whom there are but 16 cells.

Since the last term, in consequence of an order from one of their Lordships, the Judges of the King's Bench, some improvements have been made, a different distribution of the dietary, the occupation of a portion of the state yard by criminal cases, the issue of articles of clothing to a limited extent, &c. The defects, however, of the prison are of such magnitude, that to see any thing but a distressing and offensive scene of disorder and mischief must be hopeless expectation until the general arrangements shall be completed. The foundations of all prison discipline are employment and separation, at neither of which objects can any attempt be made.

The building is continually whitewashed, cleansed and ventilated, and rendered as comfortable as circumstances admit.

Richmond Bridewell.

Having in our General Report described in detail the changes which have taken place under an Act of the last sessions in the prisons and system of prison discipline, in Dublin, we have only to observe, in reference to this distinguished prison, that so far as the means are afforded to the Governor, matron and officers of the institution, we have in our different visits found the prison in extremely good order: the various parts of the house are kept clean

clean, and the routine of duty, keeping books and whole of the interior economy steadily carried on. The numbers in the house on the day of inspection were, 196 males and 134 females, employed as follows: Dublin District.

Males.		Females.	
At trades	71	Plainwork	70
Gardening	14	Laundry	24
Tread-wheel	16	Children at School	7
Stone breaking	50	Approvers	2
House duties	33	House duties	18
Eleven sick and approver	12	Unemployed (with children)	2
		Sick	11
	196		134

It was gratifying to see the extent of weaving increased since the last inspection, and the Governor expresses the hope of still further adding to the number thus employed.

There are two turnkeys, on the highest scale of salary (52 *l.* a year each) employed as taskmasters; a class of officer without which profitable work, which requires skill, and tends to better the future situation of the prisoner, can, in few instances, be satisfactorily conducted.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the pernicious effects of association by night, which must counteract all the moral good that a well-spent day is supposed to afford, as the evil is to be considered as a temporary one. The females are to be removed to Grange Gorman Penitentiary, probably before this report is printed. At present the prison contains but 100 cells; in addition to which, 100 cells, on the large scale of 10 feet by 9 (to admit solitary labour), are in progress of building: a presentment has also been made, which has been delayed on account of an informality, but by which a further addition will be made of 114 cells, making in all 314 (100 being on a large scale), which will amply provide separate night cells for the class of prisoners proposed to be allotted to Richmond Bridewell under the regulations of the new proclamation.

We recommend the discontinuance of a party coloured dress for the male prisoners. The feelings likely to be excited by so degrading a distinction in the clothing, are not by any means in accordance with the principles of reformatory government which mark the provisions of the present Act; party coloured dresses are absolutely forbidden by the English Prison Act, except to convicted felons, and is universally disapproved and discontinued in this country.

Smithfield Penitentiary.

This prison now contains 58 females and 98 juvenile male offenders. It is well attended to, but the establishment is immediately to be abolished; the women to be transferred to the female, and the boys to the male penitentiary. It is unnecessary to enter further into details. I found 9 lunatic females who are very unfit inmates for this prison.

Sheriffs' Prison.

No change has taken place since last year; there were 41 persons confined. We propose submitting to the next presenting Grand Jury an estimate for the repair and painting of the house, and for placing iron bedsteads in some classes; and also submitting some suggestions to the Judges of the Court of King's Bench for the better arrangement of accommodation and rents. A new keeper has been appointed, who appears to be a respectable man and likely to prove a valuable officer.

City Marshalsea.

A decided change for the better has taken place in this prison; by the provisions of the Act of last Session, relative to the prisons of Dublin, by which the allowances to pauper prisoners are supplied by Grand Jury presentment, 20 sets of bedding were furnished, and on the day of inspection there were but 10 pauper debtors on the male side, and one on the female. It is to be regretted that the repair of the building was not transferred also to the Grand Jury, as it is in a state of shameful dilapidation. I found the prison much improved in cleanliness.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.

This extensive asylum is conducted with the same care and good results which has distinguished it since the appointment of the present manager and matron, who have deservedly gained the confidence of the local commissioners, to whose regulations they give full effect.

The statement of the House; viz.

City of Dublin	151	Idiots	17
County of Dublin	68	Epilepsy	4
„ Louth	12	Mania, Curable	122
„ Meath	30	„ Incurable	141
„ Wicklow	19		
„ Extra	4		
	284		284

Dublin District.

The male patients are employed in weaving, tailoring, and other trades, and also in stone-breaking; the extern work, so profitable and salutary for lunatic patients, has been much restricted by want of ground, but the late purchase of 16 additional acres will enable the Board much to extend this mode of employment.

The females were carefully employed in spinning, knitting stockings, needle work and laundry, and, on the whole, industry is carried on as far as the means are afforded.

Lunatic Wards, House of Industry.

This very well conducted department of the House of Industry still does much credit to the Governor and the Superintendent of lunatics. Nothing can exceed the order and extremely cleanly state of the wards; notwithstanding unavoidable crowding, and the deportment and improvement of the patients, all received as incurable cases, proves the judicious mode of treatment.

The state of the wards is,

Idiots	131
Epilepsy	90
Mania, Curable	—
„ Incurable	253
Total	474

Saint Patrick's Hospital for Lunatics.

(Founded by Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's.)

The great improvement which was reported in the last year in this institution goes on in the most satisfactory and gratifying manner; very considerable alterations have been made in the building, and the accommodation of every class has been much improved.

In the higher class of patients, the manager (under the direction of the Governors) has fitted up spacious rooms for the reception during the day of gentlemen and ladies, whose comfort and rational occupation has been provided for with much skill and good effect, and it is truly pleasing to witness the change that these humane and judicious measures have produced in their deportment and apparent happiness.

In the pauper classes, spinning wheels have been supplied, and airing yards divided, also sheds erected for exercise in bad weather. This work of improvement is progressive, and there can be no reason to doubt that this asylum will rank amongst the best conducted and most useful establishments in this or any other country.

Return of the number of Patients in St. Patrick's Hospital, 15th December 1836.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Class	5	3	8
Second Class	17	10	27
Third Class	6	9	15
Free Patients	48	51	99
	76	73	149

Private Lunatics.

These asylums remain as before reported, conducted with care and attention to the comforts of the patients; viz., those of Dr. Harty, Dr. Duncan, and Gregory at Finglas, Dr. Eustace at Hampstead, the Bloomfield Asylum near Donnybrook, supported by the Society of Friends, to which has been added a private asylum at Ballyboden, near to Rathfarnham, which has recently been opened, and now contains but three patients. The number and classes of prisoners are stated in the Schedule contained in our general report.

Four Courts Marshalsea.

There is no particular change to be noticed in the state and condition of the Four Courts Marshalsea since the Report of last year. The good order of the prison (evidenced by a total absence of complaints) has been preserved, notwithstanding the unavoidable absence of the Marshal, for the recovery of health, and it is to be observed how much the state of the building has been improved since it has been placed under the charge of the Board of Public Works, through their engineer, Mr. Owen, to whom the institution and officers are much indebted for his uniform kind attention.

In the medical department, the combining of the duties of physician and surgeon has been attended with every expected advantage, as well from the care and attention of the medical officer as from the saving of expense under the present system of compounding the medicines. New hospital apartments are just now in progress, under the superintendence of the Board of Works (on the suggestions of Dr. Benson), which will be conducive to health and cleanliness.

We should suggest the expediency of appointing some person to keep the stairs and lobbies in order, which important object is not to be attained by any other means; no rule that can be

be devised will accomplish it. To show the improved and orderly state of the Marshalsea in comparison with past years, it is only necessary to refer to the fact of the almost entire cessation of those complaints which under the former system were daily calling the attention of the Inspectors General and of the Court of King's Bench. Dublin District.

The number in the Four Courts Marshalsea at present is,

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Occupants of rooms - - -	34	1	35
" " - - -	29	1	30
" " - - -	27	4	31
	90	6	96

St. Sepulchre's Manor Prison.

This prison is now conducted by a newly appointed Marshal, with good order and regularity. It contains at present eight master debtors, and no pauper debtors.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus.

This county gaol remains still without the additional accommodation we have so often submitted for consideration, and without which no real system of discipline can be carried on, calculated to amend the habits of the criminals, or make confinement a rational punishment. There are but 50 cells for an average of 120 prisoners, and there were confined, on the day of inspection, 168 prisoners; there are but three male criminal classes, consequently the tried and untried are together, contrary to law; there are frequently from 40 to 50 men in one small day-room, and three or four in a cell at night. I mention these things again to prove the absolute necessity of some arrangement being made by the Grand Jury to accommodate the criminals of this large county. North District.

After mature consideration, it appears to me the most economical and best plan would be to add 100 cells to the house of correction at Belfast, at a cost of 6,000 *l.*, and to let all *untried* prisoners and debtors remain at the gaol in Carrickfergus for trial; and that every tried prisoner, male and female, should at once be removed to Belfast house of correction, where they could be placed under a sound discipline, including *industry, school instruction, silence,* with a *single cell* at night, and such regulations as would certainly make a prison a well-organized place of confinement: it is unnecessary I should repeat the many advantages Belfast holds out to be chosen as the site for additional buildings; and I trust the next Assizes will not pass over without a decisive step being taken on this important subject, and thus prevent the necessity of a new gaol, which would cost the county 30,000 *l.*

It remains only for me to report the present state of this gaol; and it is gratifying to state, that so far as the officers are concerned, every duty is attended to; cleanliness, economy, regularity at meals, school instruction, work at stone-breaking, and as much good order as is practicable in the absence of classification and single cells at night: the arrangements made by the Local Inspector and Governor are very creditable to them; a boy class has been established, which promises well; and the female classes are enlarged and attended to by a qualified matron and assistant.

There is no tread-mill, and no regular prison dress.

The books are regularly kept, and the sick carefully attended to by the medical officer.

House of Correction at Belfast.

This place of confinement for tried prisoners has always been reported by Major Woodward and me very favourably, on account of the constant work provided for every prisoner, and the zealous attention of the local inspector, chaplain, surgeon and resident officers to their duty, though we were quite sensible of the difficulties they laboured under from the insecurity of the building and the total want of accommodation for the purposes of moral government, viz. minute classification, separate work with silence, and a single cell for each criminal at night; the want of means to enforce this system would be a reasonable excuse for many defects; but no excuse is attempted, and it is quite gratifying to notice the zeal and anxiety of every officer to forward the interests of the prison. There are but 36 cells for an average of 73 prisoners. There are but two yards and five small day-rooms, and the entire structure planned without any view to inspection or discipline.

In my report on Carrickfergus gaol, I have submitted, for the consideration of the Grand Jury, that 100 cells, with other suitable buildings, should be added to Belfast house of correction, and for this purpose, that half-an-acre of ground, now unoccupied, should be purchased in the rear of the building, and when completed, the *untried* prisoners should alone be confined at Carrickfergus, and all tried criminals at Assizes or Quarter Sessions should be sent to Belfast, and undergo their sentence there, where discipline and industry would secure at least punishment and moral conduct, if not reformation of habits. If the Board of Superintendence would order a plan and estimate to be prepared for the next Assizes, I think it probable the expense would not exceed 6,000 *l.*, and thus put an end to future demands for a new gaol, which would cost at least 30,000 *l.*

North District.

There is a good school established in this prison; the prisoners are all clothed; some trades are taught, exclusive of stone-breaking; the females are carefully superintended by a qualified matron; the books are kept with much regularity; the food economically provided and cooked, and the general cleanliness and good order is highly creditable. The Board of Superintendence meet regularly, and the kind interest they take in the institution is obvious: there is no tread-mill.

The new Governor, Mr. Forbes, appears to be a qualified and intelligent officer.

District Lunatic Asylum.

A LARGE addition is making to this asylum for incurable cases, which will remedy the evils arising from want of accommodation for the constant demands of admission from this large district. This institution continues to be well managed, and successful in the treatment of this disease.

The Board of Directors persevere in the benevolent interest they take in the management of it. The medical officer is equally zealous in his important duty; and Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, the new manager and matron, appear to possess all the qualifications necessary to conduct the institution with benefit to the inmates; all of them capable of employment were at work; no unnecessary restraint used, and the usual benevolent and kind treatment experienced towards the patients.

The following was the state of the asylum on the day of inspection, November 1836:—

Idiots	3
Epilepsy	4
Mania, curable	51
Ditto, incurable	109
Total	167

There were 55 patients discharged (recovered) within the last year, and the average cost per head is 18*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

Bridewells of the County of Antrim.

Ballymoney.

THIS bridewell is kept in good order by the new keeper; there are two day-rooms, six cells, and two yards, which is sufficient accommodation for its temporary objects; the paupers are fed, and the registry correctly kept.

Ballymena.

THIS small prison is also kept in good order, and has similar accommodation to Ballymoney to separate the sexes and keep criminals for a few days, previous to forwarding them to the County Gaol. The registry is attended to.

Antrim.

THIS temporary place of confinement has been annually reported by us as illegal, having no yards, day-rooms, or pump; it consists of two cells in the Market-house, and, being a sessions town, it is imperative by the Act that there should be a legal prison. I beg again to submit, for the consideration of the Grand Jury, that money should be presented for a new Bridewell.

County of Armagh Gaol.

FOR many years we have in our annual Reports urged on the consideration of the Grand Jury the necessity of additional cells and accommodation to this prison, without which no material alteration in the discipline can be effected, and my report for the current year can only be a repetition of former statements, viz., that the Prison Act cannot be enforced in its leading features, viz., classification, single cells at night for each criminal, silence, and separate employment, without a considerable increase of accommodation.

My colleague, Major Woodward, in last year's Report, recommends additions on grounds that are unanswerable, viz., to enable the officers to establish such a system of legal, reformatory discipline, as would necessarily produce moral government, and render imprisonment a salutary and effective mode of secondary punishment, and in the end prove economical, by lessening crime and improving the habits of the people; every county gaol in Ireland, except this, has been provided with some additional cells, though not in all sufficient to meet the views of the Legislature as to correct prison discipline; and it only remains for me again to submit, for the consideration of the Grand Jury, the necessity of erecting 60 cells in the large yard now unoccupied.

The present state of Armagh gaol is as follows:—

There are only 18 cells, and a few rooms with beds, for an average of 85 prisoners; consequently several sleep in one cell, subject to all the evil intercourse from such a system.

There are only three criminal classes; consequently the tried and untried are together, contrary to law, and the entire of the male prisoners are collected together at meals.

There

North District.

There is a male school before breakfast, and a good tread-wheel to execute hard labour sentences. The other prisoners are at work together at stone-breaking, from which there is no profit at present, and there is no general prison dress.

The females are attended to under a matron, and the sick are carefully provided for by the medical officer.

The officers are attentive to their various duties, the gaol is kept remarkably clean, and no blame can attach to them for the deficiencies I have reported, which arise almost entirely from want of accommodation. To the local inspector, Doctor Kidd, we are all much indebted for the zeal and intelligence he has evinced in preserving good order under very adverse circumstances, and the economy which is obvious in the diet and other expenditure of the establishment.

District Lunatic Asylum.

The district lunatic asylums in Ireland have attracted much public attention within these few years, and I have every reason to believe they have met with marked approbation from those best qualified to judge, from the interest they have taken in such institutions; the Armagh Asylum was the first established in Ireland, and with it originated the rules and system which, with few alterations, now regulate the whole. In my opinion it continues to merit the praise we always give it on inspection, and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson continue with unabated zeal to give their time, energy and judgment to the well-being of the establishment; their kind treatment of the inmates, the cleanliness and good order of each department, and, above all, the comparative cures and alleviation of the disease, as appears by the following statement, proves their efficiency; the accounts and books are kept with much regularity; the patients are mostly employed at the garden and useful works; there were none under restraint, and each class appeared comfortable and as tranquil and happy as their case admits of.

The medical officer, Dr. Kidd, continues his careful control over this institution, as well as the Board of Directors, and under such management, I should say no real abuse or error can exist.

The following was the state of the Asylum on the 1st November 1836:—

In the Asylum 1st November 1835	114
Admitted in year 1st November 1836	87
	201
Discharged recovered in same year	48
Relieved	17
Unrelieved	6
Died	13
Remaining in Asylum 1st November 1836	117
	201

Of the above, 94 are considered incurable cases.

There are 13 acres of ground worked for the benefit of the institution; and sufficient linen and checks are manufactured for the use of the Asylum.

The last year's expenditure amounted to 2,183*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; the average number of patients daily, 117; the average cost per head, 18*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; the average cost for diet, 6*l.* 18*s* 5*d.*, and the average cost for clothing, 1*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

Bridewell at Markethill.

This place of confinement can only be denominated a lock-up house for a few hours, and should be discontinued, unless a new one is erected; it is kept in tolerable order by the keeper, but there is no legal accommodation.

Ballybot.

This bridewell is found very useful, and is carefully kept by Mr. Grey; it is in much better order than usual; and if six cells were added to it, all the objects for a few days' confinement would be provided for.

Lurgan.

This new bridewell is kept in good order; it contains the room required by law for male and female prisoners on their way to the county gaol, and the keeper is attentive to his duty.

County of Cavan Gaol.

When I revert to the state of this gaol some years back, from want of accommodation and other causes, it is with peculiar gratification I find myself able now to report it amongst our first class prisons for good order, discipline and accommodation; and this is much to be attributed to the support the Grand Jury have so liberally given, by granting additional buildings and cells, and the kind and active zeal of the Board of Superintendence, whose control over the details of duty, and countenance to the officers, necessarily produces emulation

North District.

and zeal amongst them. I know of no instance where these effects are more obvious than in Cavan Gaol, and its present state is highly creditable to the Local Inspector, Governor, and all the resident officers, who appear all united in an anxious desire for the general good of the establishment.

There is sufficient accommodation for classification in this prison, and a single cell for each criminal at night, when not much crowded. The prisoners are kept at work (chiefly stone-breaking) when the weather permits. Some attempts have been made to instruct young persons in trades; and there is a tread-wheel to execute the sentence to hard labour. A good school is established, and a considerable degree of silence is preserved: the females, in two classes, are attended to by a well-qualified matron, who instructs them, and work is provided. All the prisoners, males and females, are clothed in a prison dress. The sick are carefully attended to, in separate hospitals, by the infirmary surgeon. The chaplains attend to their important duties, and the food is economically provided, and served with order.

The books and registries are kept with great regularity, and the cleanliness and good order of the whole calls for a very favourable report.

I would submit, for the favourable consideration of the Grand Jury, the necessity of erecting a straw and fuel store, and that additional encouragement should be given to instruct young persons in trades and useful works. I would also recommend some sheds in a few yards for work in bad weather. Some of the turnkeys, understanding a trade, have been found most useful in other gaols.

Bridewells.

There are three small bridewells in this county, at Cootehill, Bailieborough and Ballyconnell; they are all lately erected, and furnished as the law directs, and under the authority and direction of the Board of Superintendence, who have taken them under their care: these minor sessions town prisons are only used for a few days as places of confinement previous to transmission to the county gaol; there is sufficient accommodation in each for this purpose. The registry is attended to, the pauper prisoners are fed, and the keepers attentive to their duty, especially the keeper at Cootehill.

The salaries are unusually small.

County of Donegal Gaol at Lifford.

It is always gratifying to inspect this county gaol; it has for many years been held up for example in our reports, and much benefit has arisen from the visits paid by the officers of other gaols to this prison to obtain information: nothing can exceed the regularity, discipline, and cleanliness of every department, the vigilance of the officers, and the minute attention paid to all the details of prison management: a sound practical system must always be attributed to the working officers of any establishment, and it is but justice to the local inspector, the Rev. E. Clarke, and the Governor, to state, that it is owing to their zeal and intelligence that this prison has reached its highest state of discipline; supported as they are by a regularly attending Board of Superintendence, and the approbation of the county Grand Jury.

I formerly reported a deficiency of accommodation for classification; but since that period the silent system has been adopted, and so fully acted upon, that it is unnecessary to increase the classes, especially as there appears to be a diminution of crime and re-committals in this county. Perfect silence has been obtained through the medium of well-informed turnkeys and wardsmen, without severity, or any act of unkindness to the criminals.

A single cell is provided for every prisoner at night, which completes the system of silence; employment is found for all the inmates, chiefly at stone-breaking and pounding bones for manure, and, as opportunities occur, tradesmen are employed. Wherever practicable, it would be desirable to instruct boys and young men in trades, as having a tendency to improve the habits and moral feeling of criminals on leaving gaol. A good school is established; the female classes are attended to under a qualified matron; the food is provided with economy, and served with regularity; the sick are carefully attended to in separate hospitals, and the books and registry of the gaol kept with accuracy.

There is no tread-wheel to execute the sentence to hard labour, and no general system of allowing a prison dress to all; however, any prisoner requiring to be clothed from deficiency, is provided accordingly.

The incurable lunatics, who cannot at present be received into the Derry Asylum, are humanely provided for in the old gaol, and attended to by the local inspector; they receive food and clothing, but it would be desirable to remove them, when practicable, to Derry.

Bridewells.

Donegal.

This small prison, for temporary confinement, is carefully kept and provided with furniture, and separate apartments for the sexes. The keeper attends to his duty, and the pauper prisoners are fed.

Letterkenny.

This sessions town Bridewell has the accommodation required by law for such minor prisons; the keeper is attentive, and the pauper prisoners are fed and removed to the county gaol as soon as practicable.

County

County of Down Gaol.

North District.

Our annual reports on this county prison for a number of years bears testimony how highly Major Woodward and I think of the entire system of discipline pursued by Mr. Rowan, the Governor, and supported by his resident under officers. Independent of a strict conformity to the Prison Act in all its details, there exists obviously a moral feeling which no law can enforce, and which, from the power of example, and the tact and energy of good officers to enforce it, must be of great use in the general good order and reformatory character of a prison; it requires considerable judgment to carry on discipline, which has all the proper features of rational punishment to the criminal, united with a benevolent feeling for the best interests of each individual. I think Mr. Rowan possesses this qualification, and the result has been fewer re-committals, and some instances of steady reformation.

The accommodation of this gaol is ample for all the wants of the county; the classification is legal; each prisoner has a single cell at night; every prisoner is employed, and chiefly at some profitable and useful work, calculated to earn bread hereafter. A considerable degree of silence and non-intercourse amongst the prisoners is established, perhaps nearly as much as can well be enforced without solitary work, or some further legal enactment on the subject; a valuable school has been established, and carried on with much benefit to the inmates.

The prisoners are all clothed in a county gaol dress; an economical diet is provided. The sick are carefully attended to in separate hospitals, and the accounts of the gaol kept with much accuracy.

The female classes are employed and instructed under the care of two matrons. The officers and turnkeys are attentive to their various duties, and a tread-wheel is in operation for those sentenced to hard labour.

The bye-laws are now completed, and the Board of Superintendence have always given every requisite support to the system established in this gaol.

Bridewell at Newry.

This small minor prison is the only bridewell in the county; it was the old Custom House, and has not as yet been altered so as to render it efficient for a district bridewell, where work and short confinements could be executed; I found it clean and regular, and in much better order than usual.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

This county establishment is kept remarkably clean, and the regulations attended to by the Local Inspector and Governor, so far as the accommodation will admit; but the structure of the gaol does not provide for minute classification, and there being only 36 single cells for an average of 84 prisoners, it would be impracticable to obtain that freedom from communication amongst the prisoners by day and night, and that discipline in all its details so necessary to the moral government and improvement of a prison. Much credit is due to the Governor for the order that does exist, and the general improvement which has gradually taken place in this establishment; and should the Grand Jury provide the accommodation to be found in most of the northern gaols, I have no doubt but the zeal of the officers would follow up any sound system recommended to their attention.

The Board of Superintendence were kind enough to meet me on the day of my inspection, and I submitted for their consideration some improvements, which were at once adopted; but the great deficiencies in this gaol can only be supplied by the Grand Jury presenting for 30 additional cells, with a chapel, some solitary cells and work-rooms, all which the Act of Parliament requires, and are necessary in this gaol to secure a good system.

The prisoners are generally employed at stone-breaking; but no profitable work has as yet been procured, and the females have no employment at present, though otherwise carefully attended to; there is a good tread-wheel to execute the sentence to hard labour, and a school is established, which the chaplains report as having effected much good. The sick are carefully attended to by the infirmary surgeon; the chaplains are regular in their visits and duty; the books and registries are correctly kept, and the diet economically provided for.

Bridewell at Newtown Butler.

This small prison has sufficient legal accommodation as a temporary place for a few prisoners previous to the removal to the county gaol. The keeper is attentive to his duty, and the pauper prisoners are fed.

County of Kildare Gaol (Naas).

The inspection of this gaol is very satisfactory. The grand jury have liberally done their part by providing accommodation sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of the Prison Act, and the officer who has been appointed as Governor of the new gaol, is quite competent

North District.

to the effective discharge of his important duty, and is most anxious for and alive to the importance of introducing *true penitentiary principles*, which have already made considerable advance. It is very important that the prisoners who belong to each *different trade*, should be brought together during working hours; and it has been found much to promote the effect of this system, that *turnkeys* should be found who have been bred to trades, and who are capable of acting as teachers in the several work-rooms. Any objection to mixing prisoners from the different classes for the purposes of work, is removed by *a strict rule of silence* in the workshops. To effect the appointment of tradesmen as turnkeys, it might be necessary to act upon the 89*th section of the Prison Act*, which empowers a Grand Jury to appoint a certain portion of the prison as a *house of correction*, and appoint a Governor (who may also be the sheriff's gaoler), and turnkeys thereto; if these arrangements were carried into effect, it would be in the power of the Board of Superintendence to extend the learning of useful trades in the prison. We have transmitted to the Local Inspector a schedule of such arts as may be introduced, according to circumstances; and we refer to Prison Act (section 106), to show that our recommendations on this subject are in *strict accordance with the law*.

7 Geo. 4, c. 74, s. 106.

We do not complain of the want of progress in this all important part of prison discipline; on the contrary, we think that praise is due to the Governor for the advance which he can show. The females are all employed, and of the male prisoners a considerable proportion are carrying on, or learning useful trades. The remainder being employed at breaking stones, which latter mode of employment, although perhaps of all others the least desirable, with a view to bettering the condition of the prisoners, is carried on with advantage in this establishment, on account of the ready supply of materials.

The profit on work has been satisfactory. The return from August to December 1836, shows a clear gain of 27*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The sum of 40*l.* having between that short period been expended in materials.

This establishment is in a state of perfect cleanliness and good order. The prisoners are clothed throughout all the classes. Each man has a separate sleeping cell. The turnkeys are allotted to distinct classes: they assist in the instruction of their own, and attend with them at the general school which, under the superintendence of a schoolmaster, is held in the chapel every morning for two hours, classification being preserved. After school hours, the prisoners are uninterrupted in their works for the remainder of the day.

Athy.

I FOUND this small gaol in very good order. The prisoners all employed, either at their trades or in breaking stones. There being so few prisoners, there is not a good field for carrying on an active system of prison discipline; and there not being more than two turnkeys available for class duties, I have recommended to the Governor to reduce his number of classes to *two* for all purposes of employment.

The Governor and matron are zealous officers, and very competent to conduct a prison establishment on a more extended scale.

The apartments and yards are very clean, the provisions good, and served with order and neatness, and on the whole the establishment is deserving of a favourable report.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

MAJOR WOODWARD'S report for last year is very unfavourable to this gaol, arising chiefly from want of union amongst the officers, and that zeal which sacrifices all private feelings for the general good of an establishment. I am glad to be able to state, that it is the only instance in Ireland a sense of duty has been in some cases lost sight of. The Board of Superintendence are fully aware of the details of all these difficulties, and will deal with them as they deserve, and insist on their authority being respected and their orders obeyed. Without this, all the advantages derived from an official inspection and report are lost, and that emulation which is created in other prisons will cease. It is unnecessary that I should state here the private feuds that exist in this gaol, and their causes, which are known to the local authorities; but should the Board of Superintendence direct me to do so, I shall feel it my duty to lay the whole before the Court of King's Bench. I trust, however, this will be unnecessary, and that the Board and Grand Jury will, by their authority, put an end to such discreditable disputes as have been witnessed the last year. The Board of Superintendence have always given their kind attention to the interests and control of this new gaol, and on several occasions I believe had fully succeeded in establishing a sound system, assisted by the local inspector, the Rev. M. Percy, who, it is my duty to state, is a zealous and good officer; but jealousy and internal discord amongst the resident officers producing an unwillingness to co-operate with the Board and Local Inspector, I do not hesitate to say, that no real moral government will exist till harmony and good feeling are restored.

The accommodation in this gaol is sufficient for the average number of prisoners, as to classification and single cells for each. The criminals are kept at work breaking stones in fine weather: there is a tread-wheel for hard labour, and a good school is established. The female prisoners are attended to by a qualified matron; but there is not sufficient work for them, and the sick are carefully attended to by the medical officers.

No effectual attempt at general silence has yet been made, as in other gaols of this district, where the effect of no communication whatever amongst the prisoners has been very useful in various points of view.

There

029

North District.

There is no general prison dress for criminals. The pump is out of order, and the kitchen boilers should be replaced by a small steam apparatus, the expense of which (about 30*l.*) would be soon saved in coals, and the diet would be served quicker and hotter than at present. I submit these things for the favourable consideration of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence.

Bridewell at Manor Hamilton.

This small bridewell is kept very clean and regular, the pauper prisoners fed, and the registry attended to. It is only used for a short period for criminals who are transmitted to the county gaol. The large yard should be divided.

Ballynamore Bridewell.

This temporary prison has been very lately occupied, though not finished; and it is to be regretted it was taken off the hands of the contractor till completed, as the securities were bound to finish it. Two of the cells are filled with building materials. The privies have no roof, seats, doors or sewers; the yards want gravel; the walls are insecure; some plastering is wanted, and a second iron gate for safety. Notwithstanding this unfinished state, the keeper is reported to me by the Local Inspector as an attentive and careful officer. Until the Grand Jury enforces the finishing of this bridewell, it is not a subject for inspection, as the keeper cannot fully do his duty.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

On my visit this year to the gaol of Derry, I found it, as usual, in the highest order in every particular. It ranks with our best prisons in Ireland, amongst which it would now be difficult to select one superior to the rest. The officers are all united in an anxious wish for the good of the establishment, and in pursuing a discipline and moral government calculated to benefit the individuals under their care. The Board of Superintendence continue their vigilant control over the whole department, which creates an emulation and zeal amongst the officers seldom to be secured by other means; and it would be unjust not to report the steady and persevering zeal of the Local Inspector, Mr. Skipton, to whom is greatly to be attributed for many years the improvement in this institution.

Under these circumstances, it only remains for me to state the general arrangements and discipline pursued for the information of the Grand Jury.

The accommodation is on a large scale, and quite sufficient to secure minute classification and the important point of a cell for every prisoner at night.

Every prisoner is kept steadily at work, chiefly at stone and bone breaking; there is no tread-wheel. Perfect silence is preserved at all times, which completes the system proposed to prevent a gaol having any attraction for criminals, yet providing for all the legal rights of prisoners.

A good school is established, and the female classes are carefully attended to under a competent matron.

There is a general and uniform prison dress; the diet is economical, and messing regular; the sick carefully attended to, in separate hospitals, by the infirmary surgeon; the chaplain's duty zealously performed; and the accounts and books of the gaol kept with regularity.

It is right I should also state, that the Governor, Mr. Kitchen, is a valuable officer, attentive to all his various duties, and the cleanliness and good order of his gaol is highly creditable to him.

I consider it questionable whether it is advisable for large bodies of prisoners to be assembled for work and at meals, as is the practice in this prison. The rule of silence certainly removes much of the evil of it; but perhaps it would be better that the grades of crime should not see each other.

I would also submit, for the consideration of the Board, the advantage that would arise from instructing more of the boys and young men in trades, with a view to their improvement and usefulness in after-life.

Bridewells of Londonderry.

Coleraine.

The new bridewell in this town has been just occupied, and a good turnkey from the county gaol sent as keeper; it is now carefully attended to, and has sufficient accommodation for a temporary sessions town prison.

Newtownlimavady.

This very small bridewell is kept clean and regular. The pauper prisoners are fed, and the registry attended to. The accommodation is merely sufficient to separate the sexes; but it is so near the county gaol, that persons are seldom kept more than three days in it.

Magherafelt.

This small prison has annually been reported by us as inefficient and illegal in accommodation. However, the Grand Jury has taken up the subject, and has, I understand, presented money for a new bridewell, which will complete the system in this county. The

North District.

keeper is attentive to his duty; but cannot reside, not having apartments attached to the cells.

District Lunatic Asylum, Londonderry.

This provincial asylum for lunatics is conducted on the best principles, and its state in every particular is highly creditable to the county. The Board of Governors are unremitting in their benevolent attention to its interests; the medical officer, Surgeon Rogan, attends to all his duties; and I cannot speak too highly of the qualifications of the manager and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Cluff, whose humane attention to the patients, and the general order and cleanliness of the entire institution, is manifest in all the details, as well as the successful moral treatment of the patients.

An addition has been made for 40 incurable cases since last inspection, which cost 342*l.*, which I hope will relieve some of the gaols in the district; and if a few acres more land were purchased, which has been done in some other asylums, to give more work to the inmates, it would complete this national establishment.

The asylum is now lighted with gas, and the sleeping cells are heated by Messrs. Turner & Walker's apparatus of heated air; the inmates are almost all employed at various works, and on the ground, and the expense per head, including all charges, is only 15*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; the heated air apparatus cost 353 *l.*, and saves in fuel 35 *l.* annually.

The following was the annual state:

	Patients.		State of Cases.
In Asylum 1st. Jan. 1836 - -	158		
Admitted from ditto to 1st Jan. 1837 -	86		
Re-admitted relapsed cases - -	19	Idiots - - - -	22
	263	Epilepsy - - -	13
Recovered and discharged within the year - - - - - -	47	Curable Mania - -	43
Ditto - relieved - - - -	10	Incurable - - -	102
Dismissed Incurable - - -	8		
Died - - - - - -	18		
Remaining in asylum 1st Jan. 1837 -	180		
	263		180

County Longford Gaol.

This county gaol is in a highly creditable state, and has for two years been gradually improving under the management of the Local Inspector and Governor who were then appointed, and have proved themselves zealous and efficient officers; and when they are provided with the means of establishing a good system of employment in useful trades, which would benefit the criminals in after life, and amply repay the county by profits, as in many other prisons, I see no reason to doubt that Longford Gaol would rank amongst the first in Ireland: moral improvement, and the absence of all intercourse amongst the prisoners, would necessarily follow constant and useful employment, when the system is conducted by such intelligent officers.

There is sufficient accommodation in classes and cells for the average number of prisoners; a good moral school is kept up; there is a tread-wheel to execute the sentence to hard labour; and the prisoners have been much employed during the last year in breaking stones, but occasionally interrupted by want of material and sale: two looms are at work, and some profit has arisen from this partial experiment.

The females are attended to by the matron; but there is but one class for tried and untried; there is very little employment for them, and no laundry; I would submit, for the favourable consideration of the Board and Grand Jury, this important department, and that some immediate steps be taken to place it on a better system.

There is no general prison dress, which is a great defect; the diet is carefully and economically provided for; the sick are attended to in separate hospitals by the surgeon; bye-laws are established, and the Board of Superintendence meet when required to direct and control the establishment: the books and accounts are regularly kept.

The turnkeys are not paid as much salary as is usual in other county gaols: if the Governor visited some county gaols where various works are carried on with profit, it might be of use in future arrangements on this important point.

County of Louth Gaol.

This prison has always been remarkable for cleanliness and regularity, so far as the accommodation afforded, and the funds allowed for employment admits of; the officers resident and non-resident are zealous and intelligent in the performance of the duties pointed out by the

North District.

the Prison Act, the prisoners' rights are attended to, and the food economically and fairly provided for; but in the advance that many of our gaols are making in profitable work and trades, and in that restriction on any communication amongst prisoners day or night, this prison is very deficient, and will probably continue so till more cells are erected, and a qualified and instructed officer is appointed over the work, and encouraged to introduce various trades, which have invariably, when followed up with energy, returned profit to the county and improvement to the inmates: in Clonmel and Waterford gaols these results have followed within the last year, where no work had ever been attempted before, and several of the northern gaols hold out the same example.

There is no work in this gaol of any account except stone-breaking for two classes; the tried only are clothed; there is a good school established, and there is a tread-wheel to execute hard labour sentences.

Each class cooks its own provisions, which are divided into three meals, instead of two, as is usual; the diet is economically and carefully provided, but I would recommend one cooking kitchen for the entire prison, as practised now universally.

The female prisoners are carefully attended to under a qualified matron; there are but three male classes at present kept up.

The books are carefully attended to, and the hospital department well provided for by the medical officer.

Additional cells are required if strict discipline and silence are to be observed, and the chapel should be divided into more classes.

Bridewell at Ardee.

This small prison for temporary purposes is admirably well kept, always clean and orderly; the registry is attended to, the pauper prisoners are fed, and the keeper an attentive and zealous officer.

Town of Drogheda Gaol.

This small town gaol is kept clean and regular, so far as the officers are concerned, and the deficiencies that exist arise chiefly from the want of funds from the Grand Jury to supply clothing, materials, school instruction, &c. &c.

There is sufficient accommodation for the average number of prisoners; but from the want of blankets, some cells are unoccupied, and at work hours the tried and untried are employed in the same yard breaking stones, which is the only work: there were 33 prisoners confined.

There is no school, and no employment for females; there is no paid matron, no clothing from the county, and no tread-mill or profitable work; the food is cooked by steam, and this department is conducted with economy and justice to the prisoners; the sick are carefully attended to by the medical officer, and the books correctly kept; the allowance of coals is rather small compared to other gaols, and the wood-work of the prison requires painting.

From the above report it will appear obvious that this gaol cannot be expected to exhibit a scene of industry, discipline and classification, till the county of the town Grand Jury and the Board of Superintendence shall take up the subject, and provide the funds, and all that is necessary to secure a sound discipline.

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.

On reading Major Woodward's Report of last year, I had every reason to expect that this new gaol would have exhibited a sound system of discipline, and have adopted all the improvements in our best prisons, and I regret to say that no such thing has occurred; I found the gaol clean, the prisoners, generally speaking, classified, and nothing approaching to noise or tumult; but to persons acquainted with the subject of prison discipline, and in the habit of seeing our well-regulated gaols, nothing in the Trim establishment could be discovered of that *silence, constant* employment of time at trades, or other work, and *moral* government, which should be exhibited in all institutions of this kind; the officers resident in the gaol were obviously ill informed, if not totally ignorant, of such a system; and I would submit for favourable consideration of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, that the Governor and first turnkey should visit for a few days the prisons of Lifford, Derry, or Down, and obtain information on all the details of good government, otherwise little will be gained by the erecting of this new gaol beyond increased accommodation, while other gaols, even not possessing this advantage, are gradually improving, and vieing with each other as to system and moral discipline. On all these points I have fully explained my views to the resident officers; and I am happy to say the Local Inspector, and such of the Board as I have conversed with, agree with me as to the necessity of a change, and the practicability of a better system being carried on with the means possessed to do so by the resident officers.

I have submitted to the Board some minor defects for their consideration, unnecessary here to detail, which I have no doubt will at once be decided upon; and I would submit to the Grand Jury the following matters for their interference, should they approve of them:—

The chimnies of the Governor's entire house should be raised.

The butter-milk issued to the prisoners is of a bad quality, and the law requires that a pint of sweet milk should be given daily to each.

North District.

There is no prison dress for the males or females.
The matron should be superannuated, and an efficient person appointed.
A Roman Catholic chaplain should be appointed, which office is now vacant.

Bridewells of the County of Meath.

Kells.

I FOUND this prison in good order and clean; it contains 16 cells, two day-rooms, and two yards; the registry is kept correctly, the pauper prisoners fed, and the keeper attentive to his duty; the prisoners are transferred to the county gaol in a few days after committal.

Navan.

THIS bridewell is similar in extent to that at Kells; but I regret to say I found it very dirty and disorderly: should the Local Inspector and neighbouring magistrates not find an alteration in this respect, I would submit that a turnkey should be sent to take charge of it from the county gaol: the registry is kept, and the pauper prisoners fed.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

THE general good order, economy, and regularity of this prison is highly creditable to the county as a public establishment; there is sufficient accommodation, in cells and day-rooms, for all the purposes of classification and discipline; the Local Inspector, Governor, and other officers, are attentive and zealous in the performance of their duties; a resident Board of Superintendence constantly meet to direct the whole, and nothing under such circumstances could occur to call for one unfavourable observation.

I met the board on the day of my inspection, and submitted for their consideration the want of a supply of blankets, and some prison dresses, which were at once ordered.

The prisoners are all employed, chiefly at stone-breaking; an excellent school is established; the females are attended to under a qualified matron; there is a tread-wheel to execute the sentence to hard labour; the books and accounts regularly kept, and the sick are in separate hospitals carefully attended to.

Having thus performed a pleasing duty in reporting the very creditable state of this county establishment, it is right I should submit, for the consideration of the Grand Jury and Board, improvements that have taken place in some other gaols as to discipline, calculated, I think, to benefit the county, and improve the habits of criminals in after life; I allude to profitable employment, and a system of silence, so as to prevent the possibility of any evil intercourse amongst the prisoners. A profit to the county is practically proved to be possible by employing a qualified officer over the works, whose duty would be to provide such work and keep the accounts; it has been effected last year in Clonmel and Waterford to a great extent, and has been for some years carried on in Derry, Lifford, and Down gaols; it is worth serious consideration, not only as a payment to the county, but as bettering the condition of criminals on leaving prison.

The proposed system of silence will recommend itself, and its tendency must be to make a gaol what it ought to be, odious and irksome to its inmates.

Bridewells.

THE small prisons at Carrickmacross and Castle Blaney continue to deserve a very favourable report. I found them, as usual, clean and orderly, the keepers attentive to their duty, the registry correctly kept, and no deficiency existing.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

I FOUND this county prison clean and orderly, the Governor and his assistants attentive to their duty, and no abuse existing, so far as they are concerned; the medical officer and chaplains are zealous and careful in the discharge of the duty the law points out for them, and every exertion is made to preserve regularity and good conduct amongst the prisoners.

Having made this report, in justice to the working officers of this establishment I must also state, for the information of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, that the great objects of prison discipline are wholly lost sight of, viz., the rational punishment due to crime, and the hope of reformation through the medium of a severe moral system, calculated to make a prison odious to the evil disposed, and an encouragement to any criminals willing to abandon their bad habits; the modes of obtaining these ends are minute classification, a single cell for every prisoner at night, constant employment by day, efficient school instruction, and a system of silence, at all times preserved by the constant inspection of the turnkeys, so that no prisoner shall communicate with another. Surely it will be admitted by every one, that if such regulations are enforced much good would follow; the prisoners would at least dislike the discipline, and could not leave gaol worse than they came into it.

None of these things are enforced to any extent, and, generally speaking, cannot be, without the aid of the Grand Jury and Board, to provide what is necessary, and order it to be practised.

There are not single cells sufficient for the average number of prisoners, consequently they sleep and freely communicate together.

There

North District.

There is no work but occasional stone-breaking, and that for a few, outside the walls of the gaol, instead of their yards. Various trades should be taught, as in many other gaols, proving profitable to the county and to the future habits of the criminals; a well-qualified and trained officer should be appointed to procure and carry on the works, and give the system a fair trial.

The school is not sufficiently attended to, as some classes are two or three days without seeing the master; want of time is stated as the excuse; but the turnkeys should instruct their own classes, and never leave them, as the county has been so liberal in giving a sufficient number, and this system would preserve considerable silence.

The diet is cooked in each class, a thing almost unknown in other gaols: a cooking kitchen is now erecting for this purpose, which I hope may answer, but, by the Prison Act, the plan should have been sent to the Government for approval.

I would beg to call the attention of the Board to the late hours the turf and potatoes are brought to the gaol, which causes much complaint, and deranges every attempt at regularity; I believe the contractor is exerting himself to remedy the evil, but it is my duty to report the fact.

There are no books kept, as the law directs, in this prison, except the general registry and visiting record; there is no legal account of provisions, no punishment or hard labour-book, no convict-book, and no regular account of work, yet the Act of Parliament requires all these. The officers stated the Board did not order them.

The females are all in one class, from want of accommodation; there is no employment now for them, and no laundry to enable them to wash for the prisoners; the matron is attentive, and anxious to procure these things.

There are no prison dresses, so that many are in great want; there is a good tread-wheel to execute the sentence to hard labour.

I would again respectfully submit, for the favourable consideration of the Grand Jury, the necessity of making some arrangements to secure a better system of discipline in this prison.

Bridewells.

Athlone.

This small prison is now kept in good order, and contains separate cells and day-rooms for a few male and female prisoners, till forwarded to the county gaol.

Castlerea and Strokestown.

These two minor bridewells are attended to by the keepers; there is legal accommodation for a few prisoners *in transitu*; the pauper prisoners are fed, and the registry correctly kept.

Boyle Bridewell.

This bridewell is kept very clean; it has sufficient accommodation for the prisoners of this sessions town, who are kept longer on account of the distance to the county gaol; the registry is attended to, the males and females separated, and the paupers are fed according to law.

County of Sligo Gaol.

This county gaol improves on every inspection, adopting whatever is found useful in the practice of the other prisons, and steadily pursuing a system of good order and moral discipline. The Governor and resident officers are zealous and attentive to all the internal details, and united in anxiety for the welfare of the establishment; the local inspector, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, continues his watchful care over the whole, and, as he possesses the entire confidence of the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury, I need only add my testimony to his exertions.

On the day of my inspection, I found the steam apparatus out of order, from some accident, which made it necessary to dress the food in the day-rooms, and, notwithstanding this difficulty, good order and cleanliness was obvious every where.

There is sufficient accommodation in cells and day-rooms for the average number of prisoners, and they are employed at stone-breaking, and a few tradesmen are engaged in their own work, and the hard-labour class are placed on the tread-wheel; silence to a considerable degree is preserved.

An excellent school is established, and found beneficial; and the female classes are attended to by a matron, who is attentive to her duty; but her time is so much occupied with a number of female lunatics, that she cannot devote sufficient to the instruction and work of criminals, which should be her sole occupation.

The books and registry are carefully kept, the diet is economical and regularly served, and the sick attended to by the medical officer, Doctor Carter, with his usual zeal.

I beg to submit, for the consideration of the Board and Grand Jury, the following matters:—

The male and female lunatics (40 in number), are still confined in this gaol to the inconvenience and injury to the discipline of the prison; I would again submit that they should be sent to the provincial Asylum. They are, however, carefully and kindly treated.

North District.

Bedsteads are much wanted for the hospital and house of correction.
A general prison dress has been frequently suggested by our office for consideration.
A second boiler should be provided, to prevent the confusion arising from accidents.
I would also recommend an increase of the rule of silence, so as to preclude any communication amongst criminals; and, if possible, some further instruction in trades to the boys and very young men confined.

Bridewell at Ballymote.

This small prison is the only one in the county, and is only used for a few days confinement previous to transmission to the county gaol; it is kept clean and regular, the registry attended to, and the pauper prisoners are fed; the keeper is a steady and correct officer.

County of Tyrone Gaol at Omagh.

On my inspection this year, I hoped to find this prison equally eminent for discipline and system as Lifford and Londonderry, especially as they are so very near, that advice on every difficulty could be procured at once. I should be neglecting my duty were I not to report that in point of minute discipline and moral government, Omagh gaol is far inferior to either of these prisons; the Board of Superintendence were kind enough to hold a meeting on one of the days I remained, and I submitted for their consideration such things as appeared to me calculated to promote good order, and also suggested that the Governor and local inspector should officially visit the gaol at Lifford, and obtain information on all the details of duty and employment of prisoners practised there; the Governor was confined to his bed, and there being only two turnkeys to attend to the criminal classes, may account in some degree for that want of silence and the disorder which prevailed, though, generally speaking, I cannot admit that a sound system of discipline could be greatly deranged by any accident from sickness or otherwise.

I have stated these facts rather with a view to create emulation and improvement than to find fault with the officers, as I have reason to believe the Governor is zealous and anxious about the good order of the gaol, and whatever deficiency exists is to be attributed more to want of information on the best mode of regulating a public establishment; the local inspector is very attentive to his several duties, and I cannot see any reason why this county gaol (supported as it is by the watchful control and the advantage of an attending Board of Superintendence) should not exhibit an equal degree of system with our best prisons, and which I trust will soon be the case.

There is sufficient room for classification, but there being only 67 single cells for an average of 80 criminals, the important point of a single cell at night for each is not obtained, and should crime not decrease some additional cells should be erected.

There is not at all times sufficient employment for all the prisoners, and with the exception of two looms, there is no instruction for boys or young men at trades; there is however a good school, and a tread-wheel to execute the sentence to hard labour; the female prisoners are divided into two classes, under a well qualified matron, and the sick of both sexes are provided for in separate hospitals, under the care of the infirmary surgeon.

The general cooking kitchen is too small, and the food is consequently often cold, from the length of time in serving; I have submitted to the Board the plan of removing it to the turf store; the potatoes are not of a good quality, and the milk should be issued at each meal.

The important point of preventing any conversation amongst prisoners is not as yet attended to, but it is in progress; it has succeeded in Lifford and Derry, protects the well disposed, acts as a punishment to the bad, and prevents re-committals; the addition of a third meal should have been delayed till this rule was in full force.

The books and registry are correctly kept, cleanliness is attended to, and the prisoners are all clothed by the Grand Jury, which has a creditable and regular appearance.

There are not sufficient turnkeys for the criminal classes; but if a better division of their duty were made, I believe constant inspection might be obtained without the expense of another officer. Major Woodward recommended this in last year's report, and I regret to find no arrangements made to regulate it. A better system of internal detail is absolutely necessary to make this prison equal our best class.

Bridewell at Clogher.

I found this small prison in very good order, clean and regular; the accommodation is sufficient for its temporary objects, the furniture complete, and the registry correctly kept: the pauper prisoners are fed.

Strabane.

This Sessions town Bridewell is kept in excellent order, and all the duty attended to by the present keeper; some repairs are required on the doors and outside gate: the returns are correctly kept.

Dungannon.

This prison has been inspected by Major Woodward within the present year, and he reports that it is well attended to, and conducted with regularity: the pauper prisoners are fed, and all removed monthly to the county gaol at Omagh.

County

County of Westmeath Gaol.

North District.

This new county gaol has been occupied for three years, and has every accommodation necessary for classification and employment, with a single cell for the average number of prisoners; it is kept remarkably clean and regular; the local inspector, Governor and subordinate officers are zealous and attentive to their several duties; a minute classification is preserved, and the male prisoners are all employed at stone-breaking, so long as stones are supplied by the road contractors, which, however, occasionally fails, and as no other work, to any extent, exists, the prisoners are not unfrequently idle. This is much to be lamented, as constant employment is a necessary in the moral government of prisons, equally tending to reform the habits, and act as a punishment on the inmates. I would submit, for the consideration of the Board, the importance of introducing profitable labour, which has been done in many gaols, and it appears to me quite as practicable in Mullingar as any where else. We lately sent to the local inspector a list of trades that may be profitably carried on in prisons; and under the superintendence of an experienced task-master, the work ought to refund the county the expense of feeding every prisoner.

A good school is established, and much benefit has been derived from it; the female class is attended to by a qualified matron, and an assistant; but the tried and untried are together, from want of a second day-room, and there is not sufficient employment for them at all times. There is not a single sleeping cell for each. A laundry has been fitted up, which has been found useful.

There is a good tread-wheel to execute the sentence to hard labour; the diet is economical and according to law; the sick are carefully attended to by the infirmary surgeon. Bye-laws are established, and the Board meet frequently to regulate the system.

No regular gaol dress is supplied by the county; a few tables and forms are required for the debtors, and 30 pair of blankets are wanted to replace those worn out; the local inspector undertook to provide them.

Bridewell at Moate.

This small prison is kept clean and regular; the pauper prisoners are fed, and the accounts and registry attended to; it has the legal accommodation for minor prisons, where persons confined are only detained a few days previous to forwarding them to the county gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

South District.

I found the county gaol in good order, and decidedly on the advance towards a useful and reformatory system of prison discipline. The interior regulation, cleanliness and routine of duty are regular and creditable, and progress has been made in the great essential of introducing trades into the gaol.

In the Report of 1835 is stated that but seven male prisoners were so employed, viz., as tailors and shoemakers, the principal employment being that of stone-breaking; whereas on my late inspection I found, out of 43 male prisoners liable to work—

Weavers and winders	8
Other trades	10
Tread-wheel	15
Stone-breakers	3

The remainder being employed as cooks and in other domestic duties, no individual being unemployed. It is most desirable to urge forward this object, and, as vacancies may occur, to appoint turnkeys who have been bred to a trade, and are thereby qualified to promote it; as well as to take every advantage of the imprisonment of tradesmen, who may from time to time be committed, and who may be remunerated for giving instruction to the younger prisoners. Many tradesmen have been formed wholly during their imprisonment in the different county gaols.

I did not find a rule of silence established. Even should evil communication not be wholly cut off, by a strict enforcement of such a rule, it is of great importance that a check should be given to the conversation of the prisoners in their classes. Wardmen may be appointed to assist the turnkeys in preventing it, and reporting every breach of this rule.

The female class are well attended to, under a competent matron, and employed in spinning and in the laundry. A good school is established. The tread-wheel is in operation; and the books kept with regularly.

District Lunatic Asylum.

I found this asylum in the same good order in which it was reported to be in the last year. It is now full, although there are some patients still to be sent from the county and city of Kilkenny. On the day of my inspection there was but one male patient under any degree of restraint, and but five under medical treatment. The institution has sustained a

South District.

loss in the death of Dr. Stone, the medical attendant; the duties of that department are, however, well discharged by his successor. The female side of the establishment is well attended to; the cleanliness of the rooms and tranquil deportment of the patients, prove the competency of the matron and her assistants, and the mildness of their system of treatment.

The quantity of ground attached to this asylum is very small, there being but six acres of profitable land, the rest under buildings and airing-yards. This small quantity has within the last year produced a clear profit of more than 120 *l.* above all expenses of culture. This fact gives an encouragement to the purchase of a more extensive farm, which is much wanted for the full employment of the patients, as well as desirable with a view to economy.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the house 31st March 1836	63	57	120
Admitted to 1st September 1836	12	7	19
	75	64	139
Discharged cured	6	10	16
Died	1	—	1
Remaining in the house	68	54	122
	75	64	139
Distribution of these in house:			
County of Carlow	17	16	33
„ Kildare	12	9	21
„ Wexford	26	17	43
„ Kilkenny	13	12	25
	68	54	122
Employed gardening	31	—	31
Other works	21	41	62
	52	41	93

County of Clare Gaol.

I FOUND this gaol in the same high state of order and cleanliness, and conducted (so far as accommodation admits of) on the same sound principles of prison discipline which we have for so many years reported. The zeal of the Governor to improve the system in every way within his power is unabated, and produces the best results. The advance year by year is steady and considerable; this particularly appears in the increased numbers employed at useful trades. A good sale has been found for starch manufactured in the prison, made from potatoes, and the progress being simple and materials cheap, it becomes a favourable description of work to be introduced in other counties.

There remains, however, a great difficulty in this well-conducted establishment, the correction of which must sooner or later involve the county in additional buildings. I am not prepared to propose any plan for procuring the necessary accommodation of a separate cell for each prisoner, of which the present building falls so very short. It is a subject which, when the principle shall be approved, will require much consideration. To raise another story on the semicircular prison is an obvious plan for gaining an additional number of cells; but it is very doubtful whether it would be the most desirable arrangement. There may be differences of opinion whether to congregate or separate prisoners during the day at their work and meals; also, whether or not to enforce a strict rule of silence; but on this point all persons conversant with the subject agree, that no penitentiary system *can be attempted* if the course of discipline by day is not supported by complete separation in cells, and if the cutting off of all communication is not provided for by night.

The only step which we can venture to recommend to the Grand Jury at the next Assizes is, to order that plans may be submitted to them at the summer Assizes, which we shall be very happy to procure, if authorized to do so.

There being a sufficient number of yards for legal classification, that object is carried into effect. The prisoners are clothed, tread-wheel labour steadily conducted, and a good school in operation, in which the desirable object of instruction in the Irish language is effected, and produces much good. The diet is economical, and the books of the gaol correct; every thing, in short, that a careful Board of Superintendence, supported by a Governor of distinguished merit, can do, with the means at their disposal, is done to render Ennis gaol a credit to the county.

There is a separate female prison which provides for classification. The women are employed and instructed under a competent matron. The medical department is well attended to.

Bridewells

BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY CLARE.

Tulla and Six-Mile Bridge.

I FOUND these small prisons in extremely good order, as clean as possible, and in every respect well attended to; much benefit has arisen to the bridewells of this county by the superintendence of the Governor of the county gaol. South District.

Ennistymon.

THIS prison I found in tolerably good order; there is much attention paid in this small prison to require prisoners, who are able so to do, to provide for themselves. Was this regulation generally attended to, a great saving would accrue in many counties.

Kilrush.

THIS is the largest bridewell in the county of Clare; but I found it in a very inferior state of order to the other small prisons of the county. There is a good deal to be done (which cannot be done by the keepers) to put the prison and ground into order. I have pointed out the particulars to Mr. Darcy; although I found a great deal to censure in the state of the prison, I believe the keeper to be a respectable man, and have no doubt of improvement.

County of Cork Gaol and House of Correction.

THIS establishment continues to be conducted on the same principles which have for so many years distinguished it among the best-regulated prisons in the department. The extreme neatness and order and precision in the routine of duty are most striking. They afford a proof of the unremitting attention of the Board of Superintendence, and of the effective manner on which their bye-laws are carried into effect by the local inspector, whose valuable services it is but justice to notice.

I was gratified to find the Board much interested on the subject of introducing profitable trades and other works for the whole of the prisoners who receive the county allowance, and with respect to the employment of whom the Prison Act is quite imperative. In the 106th section, there is no discretionary powers given; no question undecided as to the expediency of introducing manufacture. The enactment is peremptory, that "all teachers necessary for the learning of any trade *shall be provided*, and the expense thereof raised by presentment." At present, there is little more than tread-wheel labour and stone-breaking in the House of Correction, and a total want of employment in the Sheriff's Gaol.

I attended some members of the Board in ascertaining the numbers of artificers confined on the day of inspection, of whom we found 40, out of about 200 prisoners. This appears to be an encouraging proportion with which to commence, and it may still further encourage a spirited attempt to state, that a great number of the tradesmen whom I found at work in other counties, on my last tour, were taught in the gaols. In a prison of this extent, I should most strongly recommend the appointment of an officer (under the section before recited) as *conductor of works*, who should have no connexion of any other description with the discipline of the prison, who would feel that his situation depended upon the *success of the works*. In the selection of such an officer, the Board would look for peculiar qualifications. Such an officer must be a man of ingenuity, acquainted with mechanical subjects in a general way, and of an active, zealous disposition. It has been one of the great impediments to the spread of works in gaols, that the labour of the prisoners added only trouble to officers, whose interest was not identified with it. It was with great pleasure I received the directions of the Board of Superintendence to procure such an officer. The instruction in reading and writing proceeds in a satisfactory manner. The plan of requiring each turnkey to teach the prisoners of his own class, has been found to answer extremely well. The school-books being regularly laid before and compared by the Board, the comparative progress of the classes is exposed to view, and distinct responsibility is attached.

The female class is important in respect to numbers, and is separated in six divisions, under a competent matron, with two assistants. A valuable matron has resigned since my last inspection (Miss Manifold); but the state of the female prison and work does not appear to have suffered by the change.

Bridewells of the County of Cork.

THE bridewells of this great county have always been held up by us as presenting a most important example to other counties of the complete success which may be expected, if the same excellent regulations are made and enforced by the Board of Superintendence of any other county for the government of prisons of this class, however numerous, or however remote from the county gaol.

We have often in our Reports described the system of this county, and stated that the keepers of bridewells are required periodically to undergo examination before the Board. In pursuance of this regulation, I found, on the day of inspection, the officers of the 15 bridewells assembled in the county gaol, where I was called upon in their presence to make a particular statement of the condition in which I found each prison on my tour of inspection. The store accounts were examined, deficiencies replaced from the county gaol, salaries

South District.

paid, and every detail connected with each completely arranged. The result of this system is, that every bridewell in the county is at all times substantially in good order. On my last tour, I found the prisons situated on the Youghal and Bantry roads in a state of perfect order; viz., *Middleton, Bandon, Clonakilty, Skibbereen, Roscarberry, Bantry, Dunmanway.* The other prisons were in less good order, although in general unexceptionable; viz., *Cove, Fermoy, Mallow, Mill-street, Kanturk, Macroom, Charleville, Mitchelstown.* The four last-named I was under the necessity of pointing out to the Board as requiring attention.

In this county are situated the only corporation or local gaols (those in Dublin excepted) which have been exempted from the total abolition of such prisons, which took place on the passing of the present Prison Act, and which are retained under the 97th section of the Act. These are the gaols of *Kinsale* and *Youghal.* The former town has complied with the terms of the Act; but the town of Youghal has never erected a legal prison, which was the condition on which the exemption was acceded to. We have from year to year reported this circumstance; but are now obliged to report that, unless effectual steps are taken for the proper arrangement of this important matter, the prison of the corporation should be discontinued, and committals made to the gaols of the county of Cork; the steps necessary for which will be recommended.

City of Cork Gaol.

I FOUND this extensive prison in very good order, and decidedly improved since the period of my last report. The Board of Superintendence are regular in their attention to the internal regulation, and have established a comprehensive system of bye-laws. Although there is a want of profitable and general employment, and of room for complete classification on the male side, and of good work-rooms, the system is carried into effect as well as means admit, under the valuable direction of Dr. Quarry, whose services have been long a great advantage to the discipline and economy of the city of Cork gaol.

The building is divided into two equal parts; one for the male, the other for the female prisoners; a division very disproportioned to the numbers of each sex who are committed. I consequently found a considerable portion of the female side unoccupied. I communicated to the local inspector my opinion on this point, and suggested some alteration in the arrangement, particularly in the female side of the prison.

There is an ample supply of turnkeys, whose duties are judiciously distributed. This sufficiency of officers would enable the Board to carry on with effect any more active system which may be hereafter introduced, formed on true penitentiary principles, and of course embracing general employment of the prisoners, instruction in trades, and a rule of silence; every part of which system must imply unremitting care and superintendence. It is hoped, in the general advance of prison discipline and intelligence upon the subject, the introduction and establishment of these principles cannot be distant in a gaol possessing the advantages which this city affords; and truly, until this object is attained, no prison, however clean and orderly, can be said to fulfil the intentions of the Legislature, or can claim the character of a place prepared and effective for the reformation of prisoners. Difficulties present themselves in providing profitable employment; but they have been effectually overcome by the exertions of the Boards of Superintendence in many of our counties, who had the advantage of resident officers, possessed of that activity, talent and anxiety for the success of the undertaking to which alone such difficulties will yield. This subject cannot be too strongly urged on the consideration of Grand Juries.

City of Cork Bridewell.

I WENT through the several parts of this Bridewell, which is more in the nature of a watch-house than a prison, and only intended for that description of imprisonment which precedes a regular committal to the City Goal. The support of prisoners is provided for according to law, and the house and yards were clean and regular.

Lunatic Asylum of Cork House of Industry.

ALTHOUGH houses of industry do not come within the class of public institutions subject to the inspection and report of the Inspectors General of Prisons, I have received so much pleasure from passing through the wards of the house, that I cannot refrain from recording my opinion, that this very extensive, and unavoidably crowded place of reception for the poor is conducted in a manner most creditable to the Governors and officers, and is one of the best establishments of the kind that I have seen. The work-rooms, schools, infant-school, and other departments, are regulated on the best principles. I did venture to recommend that the seats of those employed in the work-rooms should be placed with more regularity than at present; if placed in rows across the rooms, with space sufficient between each of the ranges to admit spinning wheels, the persons at work could only see the backs of others, while an officer in front would command the whole at one view.

The

The Lunatic Asylum,

South District.

WHICH I found in extremely good order, contained on the day of inspection, 373 patients, viz.—

Reported curable	105
„ Incurables	132
„ Idiots	109
„ Epileptic	27
TOTAL	373
Males	181
Females	192
	373

The accommodation consists of

Ground cells	109
Boarded cells	89
Small cells	8
Beds in four large rooms	58
Beds in six smaller ditto	49
	313

In a Report presented to the Board by Dr. Osborne, the intelligent Superintendent of this asylum, within the present year, he calls the particular attention of the Governors to the alarming increase of idiots lodged in the asylum, and adds, most justly, that the spectacle of degradation presented by idiotism ought never to be exposed to the observation of the other classes of the insane. The increase of incurables is an evil which presses on all the asylums for lunatics, and it is a prudent measure, as much as possible, to keep vacancies in those parts of an institution which are allotted to that class, as a drain to receive those patients who were admitted into the asylum on the prospect of cure, but whose cases have become incurable.

This institution is managed with economy, the cost per head being 12*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* for the last year.

Private Asylum.

I VISITED the Private Asylum of Dr. Osborne and Dr. Ball, and was quite satisfied with the care and attention to the respectable class of persons under their care.

Cork Convict Depôt.

THIS prison I found on the same state of regularity and cleanliness in which I have always reported it. The number in custody were,—

Males	1
Females	31
Free settlers	8
TOTAL	40

The whole were employed. The dietary of the convict department has been very well and economically regulated; that of the depôt is but 2*s.* 4*d.* per head.

The Hulk Surprise, at Cove.

ON the day prior to my inspection, a vessel had sailed, and there remained but 93 in the hulk. I found the ship healthy and clean, and the convicts well conducted.

County of Galway Gaol.

THIS prison is progressive every year, and we are particularly gratified by the attention uniformly paid to our suggestions. So far as the means are afforded to the officers, the state and arrangements of the whole establishment do to them infinite credit.

The services of the Local Inspector cannot be too highly estimated, and the Governor must be considered as a very effective and valuable officer.

I am not prepared to propose any plan for the extension of the prison; it is a subject which, when the principle is approved, will require much consideration; whatever system may be adopted (which embraces penitentiary objects) it must be admitted that no beneficial results can be supposed without the accommodation of *separate sleeping cells for all.*

Of this accommodation the gaol of Galway falls so very short, that prison discipline cannot advance beyond its present state without building.

South District.

To build another story in the semicircle is an obvious plan of addition; but when the deficiency of work-rooms is taken into consideration, perhaps one much more advantageous might be suggested.

The comparatively most expensive and least wholesome of the tables of diet (the bread diet) is not yet abandoned; a presentment is however made for erecting a general kitchen, and the Board of Superintendence have determined to alter the dietary, by which a considerable saving will be effected.

The solitary cells cannot be considered sufficient until some system of warming them is contrived; it would add to security if rail-roofing was adopted over these small yards.

In the female prison it would be an improvement to build a shed, and to place washing troughs in it, also to erect drying frames in the yard; the females to wash for the whole prison.

The valuable time of the Governor is much broken in upon by his having no gaol clerk; such an officer is quite necessary in so large an establishment. The books are numerous, and the returns to be made are complicated, and lately much increased.

I have explained my opinion to the Local Inspector, as to the introducing trades into the system, and have furnished him with some statements to show the success which has attended a spirited commencement.

In a house of correction lately opened, *one sum* of 50 *l.* was advanced to purchase tools and materials, in obedience to the law (7 Geo. 4, c. 74, s. 106). This was *never repeated*; on the contrary, it was paid back to the county; and in the year 1835, an outlay of upwards of 600 *l.* for materials was made by the Governor, whose sales were so extensive, that a clear profit of 171 *l.* was created to the county, while the greater proportion of the prisoners were laying the foundation of future industry and support; I recommended a presentment of 50 *l.* on this account.

I have given to the Governor a suggestion as to the distribution of the duties of the turnkeys.

On the whole, the inspection of this gaol has been extremely satisfactory. Should higher objects be attempted, the working of the system is in good hands.

Bridewells of the County of Galway.

This branch of the prison discipline of the county is much behind hand in the comparison with other counties. The bridewells cannot be brought to a good system, unless they are (as in some counties) taken entirely into the hands of the Board of Superintendence to direct all their details, making the keepers a part of the establishment of the county gaol, and removing officers from one duty to another, as the public service may require, or unless the Governor of the County Gaol is placed in charge of the *prisons of the county in general,*— an arrangement which has worked admirably in the Queen's County and Clare. I recommend the subject strongly to the Grand Jury. I left in the board room at Galway a memorandum respecting the *equal salaries* and *unequal duties* of the bridewell keepers.

The state of these prisons is as follows:—

The bridewells of *Loughrea, Tuam, Clifden* and *Eyrcourt* are sufficient buildings; they are in as good order as can be expected under existing circumstances, but bear no comparison with those of counties in which either of the systems before mentioned are adopted, either the direct management of the board, or the the responsibility of the Governor, he having a power to change (not to dismiss) the officers.

Ballinasloe Bridewell is wholly inadequate to the number of committals. This not being a quarter sessions town, or a town appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as the site of a bridewell, under the 100th section of the Prison Act, it is not compulsory on the Grand Jury to build a prison; it however is not legal to maintain any place of confinement which is not in conformity with the Act; and although in a very remote place as *Woodford* two rooms may suffice, Ballinasloe is too important a place for such a lock-up-house, and it may be expedient to apply for a warrant to establish it as a bridewell town.

Gort. This town requires a *new prison,* and should be the first object of the county in that respect. I found the house clean and well kept, but much in want of furniture, which I reported to Board at Galway.

Town of Galway Gaol.

This has been my first visit to the gaol of the town of Galway since the new building has been occupied. It affords ample accommodation for the wants of the town, and there is now nothing to prevent the Board of Superintendence from establishing an approved system of bye-laws according to law, and carrying them into complete effect. The Board are very desirous to render their superintendence effective, and the Governor is a competent and zealous officer. At present, however, the arrangements are by no means completed, even with respect to the occupation of the different parts of the gaol, and nothing like a system of well-organized discipline or industry is to be seen. The first step is, to establish good *bye-laws*; the next to act upon them, *not partially,* but through the whole system, every officer having them always before him. I very strongly recommend the trifling expense of *a dress for the turnkeys,* as not only usual, and creditable, but as having very important effects on the moral discipline of the prison.

7 Geo. 4. c. 74, s. 4.

I am much struck with the want of an improved appearance in the old gaol. It should form a part of every such extensive work as that in Galway town gaol, to put the whole of the

South District.

the building into complete order. I, however, found that no such object was embraced in the estimate, and no provision made for painting the old building.

The entrance is very awkwardly managed. The approach is in the front of the old building, passing through a room which is thereby rendered useless; the entrance-door being out of the way of the place where the Governor resides: it should be placed in the wall, between the old and new buildings.

I have submitted to the Board an alteration in the plan for disposing of the female prisoners and debtors. The women should be placed in the yard most remote from the new building, and should have the two rooms (one on the ground floor, and one up stairs), which now form part of the debtor's prison, but can be connected with the new proposed female yard, by opening a stair-case now closed up. The upper room would answer for the matron, the lower for a work-room. The sleeping-rooms of the females should be *the double upper range*, which communicates with the same yard by a stair-case. This plan would give a good retired female prison, while the remainder of the present Marshalsea, with the part of the gaol *now* designed for females, would lodge the debtors sufficiently, and in a more secure part of the prison.

I trust that the system of turnkeys sleeping out of the gaol has been discontinued, and it is my duty to observe upon the slovenly habits of the turnkeys, as appears in their families and rooms. An officer ought to be able to exhibit what is immediately his own as a pattern for the public portion of his department. For this the Governor is responsible, either to correct it, or to submit it to the Board.

District Lunatic Asylum, Ballinasloe.

I FOUND this extensive asylum in the same high state of cleanliness and good order in which it has been always reported by us.

The general appearance and deportment of the patients affording every proof of kind and judicious treatment.

The following was the state of the asylum on the day of inspection:

Galway County:	Males.	Females.	Total.
Proportion	30	17	47
Town of Galway	4	3	7
Mayo	28	17	45
Roscommon	21	13	34
Leitrim	7	6	13
Sligo	2	1	3
	92	57	149

The statement of 1835 was—

In the asylum, January 1st, 1835	125
Admitted in the year	87
Re-admitted, relapsed cases	7
	219
Discharged cured	50
Ditto - - unfit subjects	6
Died	14
In the house	149
	219

I have recommended to the Local Commissioners several very useful suggestions made by the manager, and am of opinion that it would be expedient to afford to him an officer to assist in conducting the routine of duty and superintendence of the keepers and servants.

A considerable proportion of the ground attached to the asylum is so wet, that it is not available for cultivation. This ground (4 ½ acres), deducted from 10 acres, together with the quantity covered by the buildings and airing yards, leaves but little to produce any return of value to the public. The produce, however, within the last year is calculated at above 110 *l.*, while the cultivation of the ground affords the most profitable and healthful description of labour to the patients. The purchase of additional ground is in every point of view most desirable.

The numbers employed on the day of inspection were as follow:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Employed	30	25	55
Under restraint	—	3	—
Under medical treatment	2	—	—

The manager of this Asylum, Mr. M'Kiernan, is an intelligent and zealous officer.

County of Kerry Gaol.

South District.

I FOUND this county gaol, as usual, in very good order; the whole establishment exhibits the most perfect cleanliness and good keeping. Turnkeys clothed in uniform and well distributed, and the routine of duty carried on with great precision. Much credit is due to the respectable local inspector (the Rev. Mr. Hurly) for his constant exertion to promote the best principles of moral government, so far as they can be brought into operation, and to establish strict discipline in the prison.

Notwithstanding the additions which have been built to this gaol, the amount of inmates renders the accommodation inadequate to the number committed. The penitentiary system has received such an impetus in consequence of the Reports of the American Inspection, the Reports of Committees of both Houses of Parliament, of Inspectors General in England, &c., that every county will find it ultimately expedient to increase their gaol, so as to afford the means of giving full effect to a system of varied employments with profitable trades, with the other features of reformatory discipline, the indispensable foundation of which must be a *separate sleeping cell for every prisoner*; of this Tralee gaol falls very short.

The prisoners are employed at stone-breaking. As means of judging how far *trades* could be attempted, Mr. Hurly and I ascertained that on the day of inspection there were 19 tradesmen in confinement, exclusive of four debtors. It is now much the practice to procure turnkeys who are tradesmen (which could always be done from Dublin), and to employ the prisoners under them, teaching trades to those whose term of imprisonment and disposition renders it expedient, and from such small degree of instruction, the foundations have been laid of future industry and support, particularly where a prisoner has determined to emigrate.

The female department has been long well spoken of by us. The matron is a valuable officer, and, considering the number of committals and want of room in the female prison, the condition and deportment of this class is quite surprising. The females are employed in useful trades and instructed by her; I have strongly recommended that an enclosure should be made, by which the kitchen and matters connected with it, the cleaning potatoes, &c., should be given into the care of the females.

I submit to the Board the great want of accommodation for master debtors. In general the removal to the Four Court Marshalsea is very desirable; but it is most important that suitable accommodation should be provided in the county gaols. It appears not impracticable to add length to the Marshalsea.

Bridewells of the County of Kerry.

I CANNOT too earnestly press on the consideration of the Grand Jury the committing these prisons to the special care of the Board of Superintendence. The county have incurred a very considerable expense in building *eight* new bridewells, and furnishing them in the most complete manner; the means are therefore provided for placing this branch of the prison system of Kerry upon the most satisfactory footing. All this will, however, not avail as long as the keepers are left to themselves, and that the success or failure of the system is dependent on the accidental conduct of such officers, wholly untrained in their duty, and having little apprehension of any unpleasant consequences from a bad report on their prisons. Under such circumstances the county is fortunate, as the bridewells in the following towns are in good order, and the keepers very competent:

Dingle, in which bridewell is the rare circumstance of the prisoners being usefully employed; *Castle Island*; *Tarbert*; and *Miltown*.

The prisons at *Listowel* and *Caherciveen* are not so well kept, and the keeper of the former ought to be trained in the county gaol; that of the latter does not appear to be qualified for such a situation.

The prisons at *Killarney* and *Kenmare* have been so long kept in the very worst style, that I, in the most unqualified manner, recommend the removal of the keepers; they are one degree more filthy and irregular every year, particularly the prison at Killarney.

After long experience, and having devoted much attention to this branch of the prison department, I am decidedly of opinion that bridewells cannot be conducted in the manner contemplated by the law, unless the keepers are trained in the county gaol, and obliged to attend the Board twice in each year; and on every occasion of neglect or deficiency in the discharge of duty, ordered again to the county gaol, and after a second failure dismissed.

The bridewells of several counties are in as high a state of order as the best county gaols, wholly to be attributed to the constant check which the regulations of the county hold over them, and the certainty of punishment.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

I FOUND this gaol in good order, very clean, and as my inspection was wholly unexpected, the regularity of the interior struck me more favourably.

There can be no doubt of the value of the services of the local inspector and of the attention of the Governor; and although the gaol of Kilkenny cannot be reported as adequate

to

to the wants of the county according to the provisions of the Prison Act, a great deal may be done to improve the arrangements in the present building, which can be done at once, without expense, and which ought to be done. At present, want of arrangement and advantageous use of the means *now at the disposal of the Board of Superintendence* are greater impediments than the architectural deficiencies of the prison. South District.

The accommodation is not only insufficient for numbers and due classification, but badly constructed, and of a very inconvenient description: the small day rooms unconnected with yards are placed at the extreme end of the corridors: it is necessary, then, either that the prisoners should be locked up in them, or should have access to their cells by day, unless these cells are closed, and not ventilated during that time. This evil could be remedied at a small expense, by putting iron rail-doors inside of the solid doors, the former to be locked up by day. The yards are detached from the building, and badly distributed; out of eight yards, I found but two allotted to male criminals or labour; the five others were accounted for as *debtors' yards, female* ditto, or *waste*. Their inconvenient situation renders it troublesome to allot them according to classification, as in a modern gaol; but it only requires system, and they ought to be allotted to the six classes which the gaol affords. There are but six turnkeys for the *gate hospital, tread-wheel, marshalsea*, and *criminal classes*; and of these six, *two* are *lost* in attending the portion of prisoners in the nominal house of correction, which on the day of inspection contained 17 prisoners wholly unemployed.

The female prison is confined to one corridor; there can be no classification; all characters mixed together; the matron has no female turnkey to assist her, but does every thing that zeal and intelligence can do to keep her charge in good order—it is painful that so good an officer should not be possessed of better means of doing the substantial good to the female prisoners, which she has both disposition and ability to do.

Without at present proposing any expense, I submit the following arrangements as indispensable, and very pressing for immediate adoption:

First.—To place the rail-doors to the cells.

Second.—To remove all females to the house of correction, where they have the protection of the police stationed there, and to appoint the wife of the turnkey, who is in the house, to act as assistant to the matron; a very small remuneration would repay her services.

Third.—To collect all the males and all the turnkeys in the county gaol. There are 50 cells, including two in the centre marshalsea. There were 68 male criminals in the gaol and house of correction on the day of my inspection; I have left a detailed recommendation as to the best mode of arranging the accommodation with the local inspector.

A certain number of the corridors ought to be kept specially for the penitentiary system, with the rule of separate cells at night, *never to be interrupted*; two corridors out of six are the utmost into which crowding ought to be introduced; no beds ought to be placed in the work rooms; one of them is used as a chapel and school room, and the three remaining are a very small number for the trades, which it is to be hoped will be soon established.

On the day of inspection there were six prisoners employed at trades, one of whom was taught in the gaol, which is an encouragement to proceed with energy. Every thing depends upon the officers.

House of Correction.

This building is very well calculated for the purpose for which it was built—*a poor house*; but it is totally unfit for a gaol. In the way in which it is used it completely breaks up every plan of discipline in the county gaol, by withdrawing one-third of the unusually small number of turnkeys. I have recommended that it should be allotted to the female prisoners, and in that case the whole of the male prisoners of the county gaol might be drawn together to establish a good system on the male side, while the condition of the females would be much improved. The house would afford ample room, and would answer tolerably well as a temporary female prison, until some better provision may be made for the gaol department of this county, which is now much behind others in their prison discipline.

Kilkenny Lunatic Asylum.

This asylum is the joint concern of the county and city of Kilkenny. I found in it 15 male and 14 female patients; they are kept very clean, and humanely attended to, but it is most desirable that the lunatics should be removed to the asylum of the district at Carlow.

Bridewell at Thomastown.

I found this very small prison in very good order, and made some arrangements for repairs and completion of bedding, under the 87th section of the Prison Act.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

The bad situation and plan of this prison are acknowledged, and I concur in the opinion of my colleague, expressed in his Report of last year, that we never can report the present building as sufficient to enable the officers to carry into effect the provisions of the Prison Act, or as a suitable city gaol for the city of Kilkenny. I found it very clean and in good

South District.

order, the prisoners diligently at work in stone-breaking; and as the produce of their labour is applied to keeping in repair the streets of the city, they may be said to be profitably employed. The diet of the prisoners was of a remarkably good quality. Some calculation should be made to remunerate prisoners for their work, who are not sentenced to hard labour, upon the principle of the 107th section of the Prison Act.

A great inconvenience arises from lodging disorderly persons at night, who are not proper subjects for a county gaol; a watch-house could be formed at a very trifling expense, by opening an entrance from the street into one of the lower rooms of the gaol, where such persons should remain under the care of the constables until fully committed, as in the cities of Dublin and Cork.

King's County Gaol.

I FOUND this distinguished county gaol in that state of good order and cleanliness, and exhibiting that scene of industry which has been gradually advancing since the establishment in Tullamore was first opened for the reception of prisoners. The Board of Superintendence afford that personal attendance and aid which must insure a good system. The bye-laws have been prepared with great care, and are well carried into effect by the local inspector, whose services we consider as being of great value to the county.

By the Report of the last year it appears that at that period but little progress had been made in establishing profitable trades; the principal employment consisted in stone-breaking. I am gratified in now reporting that I found 33 male prisoners employed as weavers, carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, &c. (there being but 42 stone-breakers), 20 of which tradesmen are learners of their respective trades, and that it appears from the work books that 26 have been discharged capable of earning their livelihood as tradesmen, whose instruction commenced in the prison. This is the great object to which it is now our desire to direct the attention of Boards of Superintendence, and I have no doubt that the profitable employment of prisoners will be brought to a great degree of perfection in the King's County Gaol; it only wants to insure success that support which the Board are well disposed and qualified to afford, and that zeal which has been at all times manifested by the local inspector.

The prisoners are clothed, a point most essential to good prison discipline, especially in a gaol in which active labour is established.

The female class are placed under a competent matron and well employed. I found 30 at work, and in the laundry on the day of my inspection.

A rule of silence is adopted, and to a great extent carried into effect. It is a matter of vital importance to cut off the means of evil communication; but even though the rule is not completely enforced, the check imposed in the gaol on conversation between the prisoners is of great importance.

There is an excellent school in operation; indeed every exertion is made to render the period of imprisonment beneficial to those who are discharged, who acquire habits of industry and instruction in trades, while the discipline is of that strict and laborious character which acts as a discouragement to run the risk of re-committal.

Parsonstown Bridewell.

THE Bridewell at Parsonstown being the only one in this county, is now confined to the temporary detention of persons prior to transmission to the county gaol. The accommodation and discipline at Tullamore having rendered it expedient to discontinue the use of this prison as a district bridewell.

County of Limerick Gaol.

THIS gaol not only maintains the high character it had early attained, but is, under the guidance of the Board of Superintendence, advancing yearly in the best principles of prison discipline. I found the prison, as I have always done, in a most cleanly state; the routine of duty is carried on with much precision and order.

The great object of providing profitable employment for the prisoners *not* sentenced to hard labour is diligently pursued. I found on the day of inspection 57 male prisoners at work at profitable trades, with 38 at the tread-wheel and stone-breaking, none being unemployed.

This is a very satisfactory return of work, and does great credit to the governor, whose exertions are most praiseworthy, and who possesses every qualification for the office.

The females are very few in number. They are very well provided with accommodation in the new female prison, in which I shall recommend a salary to the assistant. The females are well employed.

The tried prisoners are well clothed. The turnkeys are not clothed in uniform, a point which in so highly appointed an establishment must be considered a defect. This I submitted to the members present of the Board, observing to them that, exclusive of the creditable effect of turnkeys dressed in uniform, the system has a moral effect, by marking the officers of the gaol, and thus bringing their conduct and habits, when out of the prison, under public observation.

The books of the institution are remarkably well attended to; the dietary good and economical, and the whole interior conducted with great care and regularity.

Bridewells of the County of Limerick.

South District.

The bridewells of this county having been taken under the direct control of the Board of Superintendence, are in a progressive state of improvement. The first prisons of this class which I visited were those of *Kilfinnan* and *Bruff*, which I found in a very creditable state.

I recommended to the Board to increase the salary of the keeper of the latter, it being a Quarter Sessions town, with which they were pleased to comply. I found the prisons of *Croome*, *Rathkeale*, *Newcastle* and *Glynn*, clean and regular; in these some articles were deficient, which the Board have ordered to be supplied, manufactured in the county gaol.

The yards of the different bridewells, with the exception of Kilfinnan and Bruff, are much in need of being put in order. I have forwarded to Limerick an estimate for that of Croome.

District Lunatic Asylum.

This institution, the second of the kind opened in Ireland, has always maintained the highest character, and my inspection of it has never been more interesting than upon the late occasion. The additional buildings are in full operation, and the asylum contained, on the day on which I inspected it, the great number of 286 patients: 50 cases were discharged cured within the last year.

The distribution by counties were as follows:—

	Males.	Females	Total.
Limerick County	41	40	81
„ City	30	31	61
Clare County	51	32	83
Kerry ditto	29	32	61
	151	135	286

But three persons were under personal restraint,

The idiots and epileptic cases, which are not admitted into the District Asylum, are received in the lunatic wards of the house of industry, where they are well attended to, and kept in cleanliness and comfort.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, the manager and matron of the District Asylum, are most assiduous and effective in the discharge of their important duties, and possess deservedly the entire confidence of a most respectable and active Board of Local Commissioners.

City of Limerick Gaol.

I found this city gaol in very good order, the different parts in a state of extreme cleanliness, and the routine conducted in a very satisfactory manner. Some blankets were wanted to render the whole accommodation available, in the event of an increase of committals. The prison nearly affords a separate cell for each prisoner, but, as that is a point essential to any attempt at sound prison discipline, I have recommended that, to whatever extent it may be necessary to place more than one prisoner in a cell, it may be confined to particular classes, and that certain portions of the gaol should be guarded against any interruption to a complete penitentiary system, the essentials of which are, a day of labour followed by a night of solitude.

The female branch of the establishment requires much attention; the arrangement respecting the matron is by no means satisfactory; the number of females, in proportion to male prisoners, in this gaol, exceeds what I have found in any other prison. This numerous class were much confined in room at the time of my inspection, and have but one female officer, who, out of her own salary, pays 10*l.* a year to an assistant; it must be obvious that where such an arrangement exists, the nominal assistant is likely to be too much considered as a *substitute*; and I have pointed out to the Board of Superintendence to appoint a female turnkey. The number of females is very little below that of males in the gaol, and I have suggested the propriety, nay, the necessity of complying with the Prison Act, and proposed to them, that one turnkey on the male side should be dispensed with, and his salary transferred to an effective female assistant.

The managenent of this class is too much for any one officer. I have also recommended that the convict yard adjoining the female yards, and the prison to which it is attached, should be allotted to the women, so as to enable the matron to establish three classes, on a principle, the details of which I furnished to the Board. I have urged the issue of clothing, at least to the first class.

There is a tread-wheel for the execution of sentences to hard labour, and by which water is raised. Stone-breaking is carried on, and some persons employed in trades. It is to be wished that the Governor should exert every means to promote the latter object.

Dr. Gibson, the local inspector, has often been noticed in our Reports as the promoter of improvements in this prison. As mayor of Limerick (which office he now fills) he has, under the 89th section of the Prison Act, reduced petty litigation, and the number of pauper prisoners, which example we should wish to see followed in great cities; the adoption of the general bye-laws is very strongly recommended; no good system can go on without fixed

South District.

rules. As a profit virtually arises from stone-breaking, by delivery of the stones for the public use, there ought to be a fair valuation made, and one-third of actual gain should be allowed to the prisoners who are kept at work, under the 104th section of the Prison Act, and not sentenced to hard labour.

County of Mayo Gaol.

This has been my first inspection of this extensive new county gaol, and it afforded me much pleasure to see the prison system of the county of Mayo placed on so respectable a footing. The prison is on the radiating plan, containing every accommodation required by law, with the full advantage of inspection, and with a separate and commodious female prison, containing three classes; the number of cells are nearly equal to the number of prisoners, and by arrangement the indispensable object of solitary confinement can be secured in the most important classes.

Although the gaol has been but a short time occupied, it requires painting and cleansing. Cleanliness and order are to be seen, so far as they depend on the officers, and much credit is due to the Governor for the manner in which he has arranged and dressed the yards, and every part of the ground within the walls.

I quite concur with Major Palmer in his favourable opinion of the zeal and effective services of the local inspector and governor; the turnkeys are sufficient in number, and are now distributed advantageously, so as to render their respective duties, and consequently their responsibility, *distinct*. A turnkey, sleeping out of the prison, is wholly inadmissible; and in future appointments, no officer should be appointed who cannot read and write well; much difficulty is thrown in the way of the arrangements, which are now actively going on, by turnkeys being deficient in this essential qualification. The Inspectors General recommend most strongly the establishing an uniform dress for the turnkeys: the salaries of the greater number are only 30*l.* a year, without any allowances. The custom is now almost universal, and, exclusive of the creditable appearance, it has moral advantages; the turnkey being marked, and his conduct always under public observation: his services may be called for on important occasions, by his being known as a public officer.

In the school, the want of the assistance of the turnkeys, as *assistant teachers*, embarrasses the system, and I should recommend, that the prisoners who are unacquainted with the English language should not be debarred from instruction, but that an Irish teacher should be employed.

In this new gaol, the discipline and classification of the females, with accommodation sufficient for a most respectable matron and assistant, has been most amply provided for, and at a great expense to the county. How far the person to whom the charge of this part of the prison is committed, with the arrangement of the discipline, employment, and instruction of the inmates, is qualified for the task, is a serious question. It is evident, from Major Palmer's Report, that he entertains with me a *strong doubt* on the subject. I should respectfully recommend to the Grand Jury to order inquiry, and report to be made to them upon this subject, with which the future welfare of so many unfortunate women is so much connected. I have left with the local inspector some suggestions respecting the management of the class under present circumstances.

On the important point of employment of prisoners, on which the beneficial effect of the whole system depends, I have to report that it is at present confined to the comparatively unprofitable work of stone-breaking. The attention of the Governor has been necessarily much occupied by laying down the ground, and I have no doubt of his desire to overcome difficulties in the introduction of trades; some outlay must at first be necessary, and I am encouraged in proposing a presentment of 50*l.* (under the 106th section of the Prison Act) by being able to state, that on the opening of the new House of Correction in Clonmel, 56*l.* was presented for tools and materials under that section, which was repaid *by* the *Governor* to the county; that no *further expense* was incurred, and that in the last year the outlay for materials exceeded 600*l.*, notwithstanding which the trades produced a clear profit, within the year, of 171*l.*

The solitary cells are insufficient, being without means of warming them; one set might be converted into two large cells, by throwing the privy and cell into one, and placing a fire-place or stove, and by rail roofing the yards; there would then be two good secure places for solitary confinement.

Balinrobe Bridewell.

This bridewell is an old inconvenient prison, but would afford the accommodation required if kept in good order. I recommended to the Board of Superintendence to require the keeper to send his quarterly returns to our office in Dublin to be checked, and payment to be made as the Act directs; it would tend to better order in the mode of keeping the prison.

Queen's County Gaol.

I found this distinguished county gaol in extremely good order, and the whole system of instruction, industry and silence advanced since I last inspected it; for the promotion of these, and all true penitentiary principles, the separation of prisoners at night is so indispensable, that I pointed out to the local inspector and Governor an arrangement which I consider of great importance; viz., so to classify the prisoners, that any crowding which breaks in

South District.

in upon the system of affording a separate cell to each prisoner should be confined to particular parts of the gaol; thus, that all *treble cell* cases should be placed in the same day-rooms, and not mixed with the *single cell* prisoners.

The following trades I found in operation on the day of my visit, *tailors, shoemakers, weavers, smiths* (in a well-appointed forge), *tin-manufacturers*, &c.; each of these trades are not only useful in the gaol, but if taught, in however small a degree, to young prisoners, may place them in better circumstances during the remainder of their lives.

The attention of the Board of Superintendence and local inspector have done a great deal for the prisons of the Queen's County by good regulations, with a strict adherence to them; and in this establishment we have the advantage (of the want of which we have too often to complain) of a Governor who is disposed to pursue a moral and reformatory course of discipline, and who is conversant with the most approved means of carrying on such a system.

We should most strongly recommend to the Board to order an uniform dress to mark the turnkeys, a system which is adopted in all our best county gaols, and which in so good an institution is a striking want.

In this county there are an unusual number of prisoners who provide subsistence for themselves; this is a difficulty, as connected with improvement, as such persons cannot be required to work; nothing however is left undone to promote general industry.

The attention of the Board is extended to the bridewells which are situated in *Stradbally, Abbeyleix*, and *Borris-in-Ossory*. These small prisons are placed judiciously under the care of the Governor of the county, and exhibit miniatures of the system of the county gaol.

District Lunatic Asylum.

The state of this asylum continues to prove the efficiency of the system carried on by the medical officer, manager and matron, and I had the satisfaction, on the day of my inspection, not to find one instance of personal restraint, or confinement to room or cell.

The following was the state of the house:—

Number of beds in single cells or rooms	80
Ditto in rooms with four patients in each	48
Ditto in ditto 14 ditto	28
	156

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the house on 1st December 1835	55	52	107
Admitted since	23	18	41
Relapsed and re-admitted	4	5	9
Totals	82	75	157
Discharged up to December 1836	8	13	21
Died ditto ditto	6	1	7
Remaining ditto ditto	68	61	129
Totals	82	75	157

Male patients employed at trades	5
Ditto agricultural labour	25
Ditto domestic employment	15
	45

The female patients are employed in picking and dying wool, carding, spinning, knitting, making and repairing the clothing and bedding, laundry, &c. It is gratifying in the inspection of the district lunatic asylums throughout Ireland, to see that the results continue to be so encouraging. We have no instance of an establishment of this class which forms an exception, and when we compare them to any other institution for the reception of the lunatic poor, the contrast is most striking, and proves the value of the system.

County of Tipperary Gaol, and House of Correction at Clonmel.

Notwithstanding that a great loss has been sustained in the institution by the removal of the conductor of works, Mr. Ryan, to the government of the county gaol at Waterford, I was much gratified to find that the system of profitable labour is still in active operation.

South District.

The rapid success which attended the introduction of trades on the opening of the House of Correction has been the subject of former reports. By the last returns which have been made, viz., for the period from Summer Assizes 1835, to Summer Assizes 1836, the outlay for materials purchased in the town of Clonmel (and thereby benefiting the inhabitants of that town) appears to have

	£.	s.	d.
Amounted to - - - - - - -	630	9	8
The return of prisoners' work - - - -	692	14	5½
Balance of half year's credit - -	£. 62	4	9½

In the report of the Governor, which accompanied his account, he states that the profit has been lessened by the expense of outfit upon the introduction of some *new description of work* within the period. It is to be observed also that the account includes charges to the amount of above 12 *l.* for *laundry* and *school* requisites, which would appear as expenses in the account of any gaol.

Since the opening of the establishment, 60 persons have been instructed exclusively in the prison, and although it cannot be expected that they have been made masters of their respective trades, they have acquired skill sufficient to make them useful and industrious members of society at home, and almost to secure to them a comfortable livelihood in the event of their emigration. That much good has been done in a moral point of view must be obvious. A rule of silence is established, and, to a great extent, carried into effect.

I trust the Board of Superintendence may not deem it presumption in me to express my sense of the great service they have rendered to the county in the establishment of this house of correction, in the face of many difficulties, which must ever attend the introduction of a new system; and my most decided opinion that its future success depends upon their continuing to the Governor the aid of an experienced conductor of works, and not lowering that office by diminution of salary; the more it is sustained, the greater will be the profit of the work. In offering this opinion as to the future, I have the advantage of being supported by the experience of the past.

The state of employment on the day of inspection was as follows:—

Carpenters - - - - - - - -	9
Weavers - - - - - - - -	11
Smiths - - - - - - - -	4
Shoemakers - - - - - - - -	16
Tailors - - - - - - - -	6
Stone-breakers - - - - - - -	44
Wardsmen - - - - - - - -	10
Total in the house	100

It is to be hoped that another year may much reduce the number of stone-breakers. Prison dresses ought to be issued in a gaol in which the prisoners are so steadily kept to work. The female class are very well accommodated in a separate house, affording three distinct classes, and they are kept regularly at work. The matron is very attentive to her duty, but it is impossible she can do justice to those placed under her care without an assistant: the appointment of one I recommend as quite indispensable.

In this house of correction there is a want of school instruction. The prisoners ought to devote an hour or two in the morning to reading and writing, and each turnkey ought to instruct his own class.

The new house of correction, containing but 100 cells, the old house of correction is placed under the same governor and conductor of works. The prisoners employed in the tread-wheel are placed in this building, and the other inmates of it are removed for work during the day to the new building.

Sheriff's Gaol.

This part of the prison establishment of the county remains without any alteration. The construction of the building is most disadvantageous for any useful system of employment. The day rooms small, dark, and badly situated; the yards remote and unconnected with the day rooms; the cells too dark for solitary work, and too large to admit of separation of prisoners at night. As, however, every exertion is called for to overcome these difficulties, and to provide the means of work for the prisoners, I would suggest the erection of work-sheds in the yards. Stone-breaking might then be introduced, and trades, so far as the persons confined were qualified to carry them on. At present it is painful to see the contrast between the systems of two prisons contiguous to each other, and under the same Act of Parliament and bye-laws.

I found the gaol clean and regular, and every justice done to the prisoners, so far as circumstances and present means admit.

Bridewells of the County of Tipperary.

South District.

HAVING submitted to the Board of Superintendence a plan for the better government of these prisons, it is unnecessary to make any general observation upon them; they are situated and circumstanced as follows:—

Thurles Cashel Nenagh	Three large prisons in Quarter Sessions towns.
Roscrea Templemore Tipperary Cahir	Smaller prisons, but to which great numbers are committed.
Newport Clogheen Borrisokane New Birmingham	Smaller Bridewells.

Considering the prisons of this class as not being brought under any regular system of management, I found them, generally speaking, in tolerably good order.

I have recommended that, in pursuance of the proposed regulations, the bridewells at *Cahir* and *Tipperary* (as being the most in need of reform) should be immediately put in order. A great saving is proposed in the dietary, which is a matter of considerable importance, as the expense of the bridewells of this county amounted in the last year to one third of the total expense of all the bridewells in Ireland.

Lunatic Asylum, Clonmel.

I FOUND both the male and female side of this asylum in very good order, in a high state of cleanliness, and every thing apparently proceeding in a satisfactory manner. The building was intended for 60 patients. There are, however, but 20 cells, the remainder of the accommodation being laid out in large dormitories. This prevents classification, and is in every point of view a great disadvantage in the moral government of the institution, and must account for there being rather a great average proportion of patients under restraint than in other districts. The average reported by the manager is five.

The following was the state of the house:—

Admitted from commencement to September 1836	-	128
Discharged cured	38	128
Died	6	
Remaining in the house	84	

Of these 84, 38 were at work on the male side, 20 in cultivating the ground. The only tradesmen were 4 shoemakers, 1 tailor, 1 weaver, 1 mat-maker.

By arrangements made within the house, 96 patients can now be received; no expense having been incurred in providing for this addition to the original number beyond that of the additional supply of bedding.

The quantity of ground is too small to enable the Board to keep the number of patients which they could do at out of doors work, the most satisfactory kind of employment for lunatics, with a view to health and prospect of cure.

Lunatic Wards, House of Industry, Clonmel.

THIS asylum still contains a number of miserable cases, which are as well provided for and attended to as the nature of the cases admits.

I have always found this small place of refuge for idiots and epileptics in most clean and creditable order.

County of Waterford Gaol.

IN consequence of the inquiry which recently took place on the occasion of the escape of convicts and other prisoners of this gaol, the Governor (with other officers) has been removed; the sheriff, with true public spirit, transferred the appointment to the most important office of Governor to the Board of Superintendence; their choice has judiciously fallen on an individual from whose distinguished service in another situation every hope is to be entertained that the best system of prison discipline will be established in Waterford.

There being every prospect that a new county gaol is to be erected, it is needless to dwell on the defects of the old prison or system of management. The building in its present state is wholly inadequate to admit of the introduction of the penitentiary system in any form, exclusive of the want of work-rooms; there is no proportion of sleeping cells to the number of persons confined, a want which effectually precludes any attempt at reformatory discipline. However carefully the evils of contaminating intercourse may be guarded against by day, by work, silence or otherwise, the effect is lost by vile association at night. A plan was considered and executed by a resident architect, with considerable skill, for so altering the present gaol as to afford every means of classification and separation of prisoners, of which it could be made capable.

South District.

This plan was submitted to the Grand Jury at the last Assizes, who came to a resolution that the county required a new gaol.

The altered plan, although it might have remedied the defect of the building in the indispensable point of separate sleeping cells, would have left so many defects remaining, that the decision has been judicious.

The accommodation would have been of a crowded and inconvenient description; no inspection, no convenient accommodation for officers, indifferent working sheds, small and badly situated day rooms, board rooms, &c. It would on the whole have been a very inferior and comparatively bad county gaol.

My observations on the former system of discipline I left in a detailed report for the consideration of the Board of Superintendence, who have since established a code of bye-laws, and are actively engaged in turning present means to the best advantages; and although a considerable time must elapse before the plans of the county can be carried into complete effect, I have no doubt but the Grand Jury will at once see the most substantial benefits to arise from the recent change.

Bridewells of the County of Waterford.

Dungarvan.

This prison contains ample accommodation, and is kept with regularity; it cannot, however, bear comparison with the Bridewell in those counties in which the Board of Superintendence of the prisons have extended their care beyond the county gaol, and established county regulations for prisons of that class; and it is much recommended by us that this should be done in every county.

Lismore.

This prison does not contain the accommodation which the law requires; few prisoners are confined, and they remain but a few days. There are two cells with fire-places and beds, with two small yards.

District Lunatic Asylum.

I found this asylum, both on the male and female side, in extremely good order; it exhibited the same state of cleanliness and order, mild treatment (as shown by the small number under personal restraint) and health which has marked the establishments of this class.

The Waterford district is limited to the County and City of Waterford. The last statement of the asylum was as follows:

Admitted in the year ending July 1836			110
Cured or relieved	20		
Died	3		
		23	
County patients	51		
City ditto	37		
		87	
			110
Employed on the farm	20		
Pumping water, &c.	6		
Female works	17		
Laundry	3		
Domestic employment	5		
Employed	51		

In consequence of the scale on which the lunatic poor of Waterford were provided for in the House of Industry prior to the opening of this asylum, the house is much occupied by old and infirm persons transmitted from thence, who are unable to work. The manager asserts that he could, however, considerably increase the number employed at the farm, if an additional keeper should be afforded, which is a reasonable requisition; that I recommended to the Local Commissioners. The walls are, as reported by Mr. Rowan, not high enough for security; the patients therefore require a strict overseer. There is scarcely a tradesman among the patients, the great majority being labourers, with a few servants and sailors, who can only be employed at the spade.

The manager is anxious that additional ground should be procured.

Waterford City Gaol.

I found this small prison very clean and regular. It contains very few prisoners. Those of the males who require the most attention, together with the whole of the females, being placed in the House of Correction. The establishment affords no field for an improved system of prison discipline. The inmates are unemployed and uninstructed. The mixed dietary

dietary is adopted, and the prisoners receive every allowance which the law prescribes. The principal feature in the prison system of the city is the *House of Correction*. On the female side, a competent matron presides, and the women are instructed and usefully employed. On the male side is a tread-wheel, but a want of other employment. The prison is kept extremely clean, and in good order. South District.

The situation of this building is bad, and the building is insecure; and it is a principle unfavourable to discipline to divide so small a scale of prison accommodation and discipline as the city of Waterford requires. It may, therefore, be a matter for consideration, in the event of building a new gaol for the county, whether the city may avail themselves of the opportunity of joining the old county and city gaols (as in the city of Limerick), for the use of the city.

House of Industry.

The lunatic department in this institution is carried on, as we have always reported, as well as circumstances permit. There were in the house, on the day of inspection,

Lunatic males	4
Ditto females	8
Idiots, males	7
Ditto females	17
Total	36

There are 15 cells for lunatics. The other patients are mixed with the sane paupers, a system most objectionable in every point of view. It tends to excite the insane and degrade the sane.

County of Wexford Gaol.

I found the County of Wexford Gaol improved in its interior management. The male prisoners are employed at stone-breaking and at the tread-wheel. It was proposed by Major Palmer, to the last Grand Jury, that an additional building should be erected. The cost may be estimated at 4,000*l.*, to be presented by half yearly instalments of 100*l.* each, until the principal sum (without interest) shall be levied. There is also an advantage attending the *local expenditure* of a large sum advanced on such terms. This sum charged on a large county is small in comparison with the advantages which would result from affording such accommodation as would enable the county to introduce *penitentiary principles* into the discipline of their county gaol. There are at present no work-rooms, and a great deficiency of cells for separate confinement at night. Unless these two defects are remedied, as proposed in the plan which was prepared, it is vain to attempt to introduce any advantageous system. On the ultimate decision, therefore, of the Grand Jury, on the question of adding to the buildings, must rest the character of their future system. So far as means are now provided, the prison is creditably conducted. Some alterations in the disposal of both officers and prisoners were agreed upon, at the time of my inspection, as quite necessary for the better economy of present means of accommodation, as well as for the better government of the classes. By these arrangements, the vital principle of separate sleeping cells can be secured in *some* classes, though it cannot extend to all. It is a common error in gaols to allow a deficiency in the number of cells to break in upon the system of *every class*, and to preclude every part of the prison from reformatory discipline. Every cell ought to have an inmate, and the surplus of prisoners above the number of cells, who are congregated in treble cells by night, ought to be brought to the *same day-rooms*, leaving other day-rooms for the exclusive reception of those who have separate cells at night. Thus there is a proportion of the prisoners (of course selected as the most proper cases for the penitentiary system), who may be placed under the best regulations, their day of labour being followed by a night of solitude.

The individuals selected for these classes ought not to be *changed* on new committals or convictions, but to remain so long under beneficial influences, as to give a fair trial to the system of reform.

There cannot be a greater proof that there is no effective accommodation in the gaol, than the fact that there is not one prisoner employed at any work more profitable or instructive, with a view to future support, than *stone-breaking*. There were, on the day of inspection, out of 90 prisoners, 50 at the tread-wheel and stone-breaking, and 40 unemployed. Whereas, in Down gaol (to take a very leading case as a contrast), there were, of 100 prisoners, 17 at stone-breaking and tread-wheel, and 83 at useful trades, none being unemployed.

The female prison affords very good and ample accommodation, and the class is attended to. I did suggest the indispensable advantage of issuing uniform clothing to this class.

Bridewells of the County of Wexford.

New Ross.

This building is on an extensive scale as a Quarter Sessions prison. It is unequally divided, so as to afford a fair proportion of cells for male and female prisoners. It is kept in good order; but the bridewells of Wexford do not as yet feel the improving hand of the Board of Superintendence of the county, by which alone can these detached places of

South District.

confinement be raised to that state of perfection to which they have in some counties attained. The ground-work of a good system must be a code of county *rules* and *regulations*, carried into effect under the immediate check of the Board, with a system of training and half-yearly attendance on the Board required from the keepers.

Gorey and Enniscorthy.

These very small prisons are on the same scale and plan. There is no longer that superiority in respect to good keeping which Gorey so long maintained, the system having declined there as much as it has improved in Enniscorthy. There is no reason now to *complain* of the state of either of them; but it is to be lamented that the late keeper at Gorey was not replaced by a person equally qualified.

Lunatic Wards, House of Industry.

Notwithstanding the advantages of the District Asylum at Carlow, there were still in this house, on the day of inspection, 10 male and 16 female patients. It is most desirable that such places of confinement for the insane should cease, although the humanity of affording such a retreat, so long as it is needed, is most commendable. It is, however, painful to see the mixture of the sane and insane poor. The lunatic wards, as are all parts of the institution, are carefully attended to.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

This prison nearly remains in the same state we have reported it in for many years, clean, and free from any abuse as it respects the prisoners' claims and legal rights to food, accommodation and medical attendance; and the officers are attentive to their duties, so far as they know them. No steps, however, have been taken till very lately, to adopt any of those regulations which are calculated to improve the habits of the criminals in after life, or to establish that moral government which would lessen crime, make confinement a punishment, and give a well-grounded hope of reformation of character; these objects can only be obtained by qualified and well-instructed resident officers, zealously establishing a system in which they are interested, which consists chiefly in the following arrangements:—

1. A single cell for each prisoner at night, giving several hours of solitary reflection.
2. Perfect silence during the day, as it respects prisoners communicating with each other, which acts as a punishment, and prevents vicious contagion; it has succeeded in several gaols, and is to be secured by a well-chosen turnkey remaining with his class at all times, united with the inspection of a good Governor.
3. Constant employment at some useful work, calculated to improve the habits and raise the character of individuals; instruction in trades has been found practicable and profitable, especially if a tradesman is appointed a turnkey.
4. A good school, male and female, permanently attended to.
5. The frequent visits of chaplains, giving moral and religious instruction.

Should the Board of Superintendence order and control this system, aided by good officers, Wicklow gaol will become a valuable county institution; hitherto it has been an exception.

There are generally but few prisoners confined, but this is no excuse for a bad system; on the contrary, it makes it easier to establish a good one; and so long as there are any to reform, it is of consequence to the individual and the public.

Another yard and day-room, with 20 cells, are necessary to complete the accommodation in this prison, as the tried and untried of one class are together, contrary to law; and as there are only 32 cells, more than one sleep in a cell, which is a sad evil, and injurious to discipline.

There is scarcely any employment for the male prisoners, except the tread-wheel; and no steady permanent silence, as it respects prisoners conversing together.

A school is established; the turnkeys instruct their class, and the females are attended to by a matron, who however should obtain retirement from the Grand Jury after her long service, and a more active person be placed over them; a qualified assistant is employed at present.

The sick are carefully provided for by the medical officer, and the provisions and the interior expenditure of the gaol economically managed by the local inspector, who is a good public officer.

The Board of Superintendence were kind enough to meet me, and I submitted to them the additional cells, &c. required, and also the want of another turnkey.

Baltinglass Bridewell.

This district bridewell contains four day-rooms and 18 cells; it is kept clean, and the few prisoners confined are provided with food and legal accommodation; the keeper and matron are attentive, and the Board of Superintendence meet monthly.

There is no work for the prisoners, and the tread-wheel is out of order, and consequently there is no sound restraint and discipline; should this continue, it is a needless expense to keep sentenced prisoners here; the bridewell is in a state of great dilapidation, and the Board and Magistrates propose to have an estimate for general repair; it is defective in site and plan, and perhaps it would be more economical to erect a new sessions-town bridewell.

SCHEDULE

053

SCHEDULE (A.)

LIST OF PRISONS.

COUNTY.	SITE.	CLASS of PRISON.
DUBLIN DISTRICT:		
Dublin	Kilmainham	county gaol.
	Green-street	newgate.
	S. Circular-road	house of correction.
	Grange Gorman-lane	ditto (female.)
	Marshal-lane	four courts marshalsea.
	Green-street	sheriffs' prison.
	Green-street	city marshalsea.
	Saint Sepulchre's	manor prison.
NORTH DISTRICT:		
Antrim	Carrickfergus	county gaol.
	Belfast	house of correction.
	Antrim	bridewell.
	Ballymoney	bridewell.
	Ballymena	bridewell.
Armagh	Armagh	county gaol.
	Ballibot	bridewell.
	Lurgan	bridewell.
	Market-hill	bridewell.
Cavan	Cavan	county gaol.
	Bailieborough	bridewell.
	Ballyconnell	bridewell.
	Cootehill	bridewell.
Donegal	Lifford	county gaol.
	Donegal	bridewell.
	Letterkenny	bridewell.
Down	Downpatrick	county gaol.
	Newry	bridewell.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen	county gaol.
	Newtown Butler	bridewell.
Kildare	Naas	county gaol.
	Athy	county gaol.
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon	county gaol.
	Ballinamore	bridewell.
	Manor Hamilton	bridewell.
Londonderry	Londonderry	county gaol.
	Coleraine	bridewell.
	Magherafelt	bridewell.
	Newtownlimavady	bridewell.
Longford	Longford	county gaol.
Louth	Dundalk	county gaol.
	Drogheda	town gaol.
	Ardee	bridewell.
Meath	Trim	county gaol.
	Kells	bridewell.
	Navan	bridewell.
Monaghan	Monaghan	county gaol.
	Carrickmacross	bridewell.
	Castleblaney	bridewell.
Roscommon	Roscommon	county gaol.
	Athlone	bridewell.
	Boyle	bridewell.
	Castlerea	bridewell.
	Strokestown	bridewell.
Sligo	Sligo	county gaol.
	Ballymote	bridewell.
Tyrone	Omagh	county gaol.
	Clogher	bridewell.
	Dungannon	bridewell.
	Strabane	bridewell.
Westmeath	Mullingar	county gaol.
	Moate	bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT:		
Carlow	Carlow	county gaol.
Clare	Ennis	county gaol.
	Ennistymond	bridewell.
	Kilrush	bridewell.
	Six Mile Bridge	bridewell.
	Tulla	bridewell.
Cork	Cork	county gaol.
	Cork	city gaol.
	Cork	bridewell.
	Kinsale	corporation gaol.
Cork	Bandon	bridewell.
	Bantry	bridewell.
	Castletown	bridewell.
	Clonakilty	bridewell.
	Cove	bridewell.
	Dunmanway	bridewell.
	Fermoy	bridewell.
	Kanturk	bridewell.
	Macroom	bridewell.
	Mallow	bridewell.
	Middleton	bridewell.
	Mill-street	bridewell.
	Michelstown	bridewell.
	Roscarberry	bridewell.
	Skibbereen	bridewell.
Galway	Galway	county gaol.
	Galway	town gaol.
	Ballinasloe	bridewell.
	Clifden	bridewell.
	Eyrecourt	bridewell.
	Gort	bridewell.
	Loughrea	bridewell.
	Tuam	bridewell.
	Woodford	bridewell.
Kerry	Tralee	county gaol.
	Cahirciveen	bridewell.
	Castle Island	bridewell.
	Dingle	bridewell.
	Kenmare	bridewell.
	Killarney	bridewell.
	Listowel	bridewell.
	Miltown	bridewell.
	Tarbert	bridewell.
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	county gaol.
	Kilkenny	city gaol.
	Thomastown	bridewell.
King's County	Tullamore	county gaol.
	Parsonstown	bridewell.
Limerick	Limerick	county gaol.
	Limerick	city gaol.
	Bruff	bridewell.
	Croome	bridewell.
	Glyn	bridewell.
	Kilfinnan	bridewell.
	Newcastle	bridewell.
	Rathkeale	bridewell.
Mayo	Castlebar	county gaol.
	Balinrobe	bridewell.
Queen's Co.	Maryborough	county gaol.
	Abbeyleix	bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory	bridewell.
	Stradbally	bridewell.
Tipperary	Clonmel	county gaol.
	Borrisokane	bridewell.
	Caher	bridewell.
	Cashel	bridewell.
	Clogheen	bridewell.
	Nenagh	bridewell.
	New Birmingham	bridewell.
	Newport	bridewell.
	Roscrea	bridewell.
	Templemore	bridewell.
	Thurles	bridewell.
	Tipperary	bridewell.
Waterford	Waterford	county gaol.
	Waterford	city gaol.
	Waterford	house of correction
	Dungarvan	bridewell.
	Lismore	bridewell.
Wexford	Wexford	county gaol.
	Enniscorthy	bridewell.
	Gorey	bridewell.
	New Ross	bridewell.
Wicklow	Wicklow	county gaol.
	Baltinglass	bridewell.

(B.)

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—STATE DISTRICT ASYLUMS in *Ireland*, on 1st January 1837.

ASYLUMS.	1. Number for which the Asylum was first built.	2. Accommodation since added by New Building.	3. Accommodation added without Building.	4. Present Number of Single Cells.	5. Number of Patients in the Asylum on 1st January 1836.	6. Number since Discharged, Cured or Relieved.	7. Number of Patients Dismissed Incurable.	8. Number of Patients died.	9. Number of Patients in the Asylum, 1st day of January 1837. Males.	9. Females.	10. Distribution of Column No. 9, by Counties.	Number in each County.	11. Original Number of Acres of Land attached to the Asylum. English Measure. A. R. P.	12. Quantity of Land since Purchased. English Measure. A. R. P.	13. Portion of Land not yet Cultivated. English Measure. A. R. P.	14. Expenses of Land for the Year 1836, not to include the Gardeners' Salary. £. s. d.	15. Value of the Produce of Land sold or used in the Asylum, in the Year 1836. £. s. d.	16. TOTAL Expenditure of the Asylum, including Salaries, for the Year 1836. £. s. d.	17. Average Cost of Each Patient for the Year 1836. £. s. d.
Armagh	106	–	16	106	119	59	8	12	56	59	Armagh	46	13 – –	– – –	– – –	22 17 4	66 14 10	2,213 8 8	18 18 4
											Cavan	22							
											Fermanagh	14							
											Monaghan	33							
Belfast	104	100	46	96	161	60	1	30	78	89	Down	79	21 1 11	12 – –	12 – –	56 19 5	142 4 5	3,075 18 8	18 10 7
											Antrim	88							
Londonderry	104	–	86	88	158	56	8	18	95	85	Londonderry	58							
											Tyrone	49	10 2 –	– – –	– – –	9 13 4	75 4 8	3,277 8 5	15 3 9
											Donegal	73							
Richmond	236	–	50	198	277	48	6	27	135	149	Dublin	68	8 – 24	16 – –	– – –	– – –	used in house not valued	4,318 18 –	14 19 11
											Dublin City	155							
											Meath	30							
											Louth	12							
											Wicklow	19							
Carlow	104	–	20	86	122	32	–	4	77	52	Carlow	31	15 – 39	– – –	– – –	13 11 8	154 4 4	2,110 14 9	17 3 2
											Kilkenny Co. & City	30							
											Kildare	25							
											Wexford	43							
Maryborough	104	–	156	80	109	21	–	7	70	61	Queen's County	35	22 2 17	– – –	6 2 –	24 9 7	72 9 1	2,136 18 6	
											King's County	48							
											Westmeath	28							
											Longford	20							
Ballinasloe	152	–	45	124	148	39	8	23	88	57	Galway, Co. & Town	53	22 2 –	– – –	– – –	19 15 1	131 16 3	2,254 9 8½	15 11 3½
											Mayo	48							
											Sligo	3							
											Roscommon	28							
											Leitrim	13							
Limerick	150	148	–	156	247	64	–	20	150	140	Limerick	83	11 – –	18 – –	– – –	54 12 10	126 – –	4,000 1 1	14 10 –
											Limerick City	56							
											Clare	88							
											Kerry	63							
Clonmel	60	–	36	20	62	27	–	8	48	35	Tipperary	60	11 1 14	– – –	– – –	62 – 2	94 3 11	1,981 5 11	26 4 2
Waterford	100	–	–	24	49	35	3	3	43	43	Waterford	52	14 2 –	– – –	3 2 –	32 17 1	80 11 10	2,059 19 –	24 4 8
											Waterford City	34							

RETURN of TRADES WORK, HARD LABOUR and SCHOOLS in the several GAOLS in *Ireland*, on the 31st December 1836.

GAOLS.	MALES.														FEMALES.						AMOUNT of Cost of Work.						AMOUNT of Return of Work.				Number of Males who learned the Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: Number of Feet Ascent per Day.	Schools.		GAOLS.
	Masons or Stone-cutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoe-makers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Other Trades.	Total of Trades.	Stone-breakers.	Tread-wheel.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Needle-work.	Knitting and Spinning.	Washing.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.					
																					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.					
Antrim	1	1	–	2	–	–	1	5	10	78	none	14	64	166	23	12	–	3	9	47	98	13	11	17	19	6½	146	13	9	50	17	8	–	–	–	1	1	Antrim.
Belfast	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	7	33	–	6	3	49	5	–	1	4	5	15	24	10	8½	1	17	4	234	9	8	19	3	6½	–	–	–	1	1	Belfast.
Armagh	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	38	10	8	9	67	1	12	–	2	2	17	37	12	10	50	11	3½	54	15	10	66	4	6	–	7,632	1	1	Armagh.
Carlow	1	2	2	5	8	–	1	1	20	5	8	6	2	41	5	8	2	2	1	18	36	6	5	6	10	–	133	12	3	57	12	9	12	11,520	1	1	Carlow.
Cavan	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	6	24	8	14	6	58	2	4	3	4	2	15	52	13	7	33	12	9	160	3	9	60	9	3½	1	7,640	1	1	Cavan.
Clare	–	2	–	1	–	–	2	1	6	63	15	16	8	108	9	5	4	2	5	25	120	14	8	–	–	–	224	19	5	–	–	–	2	10,240	1	1	Clare.
Cork, County	–	1	2	4	4	–	1	–	12	9	27	15	11	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	9,600	1	1	Cork County.
Cork, City	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	43	6	32	83	20	–	–	3	4	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,240	1	1	Cork City.
Donegal	–	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	6	49	–	8	9	72	–	3	3	1	–	7	219	7	2	5	13	2	288	5	7	65	11	2	–	–	–	1	–	Donegal.
Down	2	1	2	3	7	–	–	20	35	34	12	10	10	101	4	13	2	5	15	39	140	3	2	82	16	11	312	9	5	138	3	4½	7	5,120	1	1	Down.
Dublin	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	8	18	13	11	64	114	8	–	13	3	13	37	45	7	5½	–	–	–	50	17	10	–	–	–	–	11,520	1	1	Dublin.
Fermanagh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	18	8	8	61	–	–	4	5	4	13	16	9	2½	–	–	–	65	17	6	26	17	8½	–	6,380	1	1	Fermanagh.
Galway	–	1	6	3	–	–	2	6	18	26	48	14	27	133	12	4	3	2	2	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	13	1½	8	7	8½	–	11,250	1	1	Galway.
Galway Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	5	1	1	23	2	2	2	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,200	–	–	Galway Town.
Kerry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86	86	1	11	1	1	1	15	13	1	–½	1	6	8½	17	16	9½	11	–	8	–	–	–	1	1	Kerry.
Kildare	–	2	2	2	–	–	2	–	8	21	–	6	–	35	2	2	2	1	–	7	36	11	5	3	5	8	47	8	8½	19	13	10¼	2	–	–	1	1	Kildare.
Athy	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	3	7	–	4	5	19	1	5	1	2	1	10	17	16	6	5	–	–	36	12	11½	25	2	4	–	–	–	1	1	Athy.
Kilkenny	1	2	2	2	3	1	–	1	12	30	3	8	44	97	6	3	2	1	1	13	51	9	8½	–	–	–	94	2	9½	25	4	9	2	11,250	1	1	Kilkenny.
Kilkenny City	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	22	–	1	–	23	1	4	2	–	–	7	3	15	6	2	12	8	stones used in the city						–	–	–	–	Kilkenny City.
King's County	4	1	2	2	12	–	7	1	29	31	18	8	6	92	–	12	4	2	–	18	93	3	2½	3	5	6½	140	5	5	33	16	7	19	–	–	1	1	King's County.
Leitrim	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	3	8	3	39	3	–	2	–	1	6	12	10	8½	6	15	2½	32	10	1½	4	8	1½	–	9,600	1	1	Leitrim.
Limerick	–	1	3	6	18	1	1	14	44	41	24	10	15	134	1	11	2	2	1	17	139	2	10	3	6	8	249	14	11	9	10	8	13	7,360	1	1	Limerick.
Limerick City	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	85	91	–	21	–	4	23	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Limerick City.
Londonderry	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	45	–	6	12	63	–	24	2	1	3	30	162	7	9	4	9	6½	324	15	7½	11	10	–½	–	–	–	1	1	Londonderry.
Longford	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	20	6	4	3	35	1	5	2	1	2	11	86	12	2½	2	7	6	135	11	6½	2	7	6	–	6,400	1	1	Longford.
Louth	–	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	6	9	8	6	2	31	2	2	3	1	1	9	27	7	11	–	–	–	103	8	4	–	–	–	6	12,960	1	1	Louth.
Drogheda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	2	1	17	–	–	5	1	1	7	2	7	3½	–	–	–	8	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Drogheda.
Mayo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	126	22	167	–	–	–	21	3	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,640	1	1	Mayo.
Meath	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	32	12	18	12	77	–	4	4	4	11	23	14	13	6	–	–	–	38	9	6	13	13	9½	–	5,120	1	1	Meath.
Monaghan	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	22	7	13	11	54	6	–	3	4	8	21	11	8	3	–	–	–	6	15	11	–	–	–	–	9,600	1	1	Monaghan.
Queen's County	–	1	2	3	12	1	–	1	20	12	17	41	12	102	6	–	4	4	2	16	139	9	9½	19	5	2½	184	16	4½	51	11	10½	3	6,240	1	1	Queen's County.
Roscommon	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	4	–	5	8	85	102	–	–	–	1	15	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	7,640	1	1	Roscommon.
Sligo	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	1	8	32	2	16	31	89	6	2	2	1	16	27	75	6	11	23	14	10	199	18	9	93	19	11½	6	8,160	1	1	Sligo.
Tipperary	–	9	2	14	14	2	–	2	43	40	–	10	1	94	5	11	14	6	21	57	1,303	3	3½	31	19	2	1,559	11	9½	56	3	6	26	–	–	–	–	Tipperary.
Tyrone	–	2	1	1	3	–	1	–	8	30	11	12	18	79	4	6	3	1	12	26	74	15	9	34	–	6½	127	10	1½	70	14	2	–	6,408	1	1	Tyrone.
Waterford	6	5	4	7	5	2	1	2	32	22	–	8	4	65	4	3	–	1	1	9	407	7	1½	6	1	8	501	12	–	13	1	10	17	–	–	1	1	Waterford.
Waterford City	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	9	8	5	27	6	4	3	2	–	15	–	–	–	20	12	6	–	–	–	93	6	9	–	7,640	1	1	Waterford City.
Westmeath	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	37	8	6	3	56	–	–	5	4	16	25	17	4	8	2	–	4	27	1	1	3	17	4	–	7,640	1	1	Westmeath.
Wexford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	4	30	45	2	–	2	2	2	8	–	–	–	13	4	5	–	–	–	26	8	10	–	5,120	1	1	Wexford.
Wicklow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,760	1	1	Wicklow.

(D.)

RETURN of Accommodation in the several County Gaols 1836.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Average Number Confined.	Highest Number.	Number of Cells.	Other Rooms with Beds.	Number of Beds in the Rooms.	Total Confined in the Year, Debtors included.	Number of Re-committals.	OBSERVATIONS.
Antrim - - -	148	231	50	11	32	890	151	
Belfast - - -	67	92	36	1	3	914	284	
Armagh - -	96	177	7	29	73	719	10	
Carlow - - -	73	117	62	10	8	858	141	
Cavan - - -	95	133	70	19	43	429	26	
Clare - - -	140	171	73	12	35	965	43	
Cork - - -	285	426	171	84	270	1,603	130	
— City - -	169	217	108	12	39	1,191	358	
Donegal - -	93	132	8	16	21	549	52	
Dublin - - -	125	180	68	19	26	936	116	
Down - - -	140	185	200	16	32	641	70	
Fermanagh - -	84	118	36	10	30	481	9	
Galway - - -	160	244	83	15	41	908	66	
— Town - -	33	45	35	13	6	489	112	- - Rooms, column 4, not furnished.
Kerry - - -	154	236	79	5	- -	950	135	
Kildare - - -	82	140	93	14	26	640	67	Includes Naas and Athy.
Kilkenny - -	112	160	48	12	61	480	68	
— City - -	30	44	- -	16	42	202	19	
King's County -	139	184	124	- -	- -	888	153	
Leitrim - -	76	113	81	18	54	456	11	
Limerick - -	160	215	117	17	51	803	42	
— City - -	128	169	86	6	18	1,272	219	
Londonderry - -	77	102	168	10	26	412	23	
Longford - -	76	126	73	13	31	607	19	
Louth - - -	56	74	31	10	26	397	15	
Drogheda - -	26	39	16	3	10	233	19	
Mayo - - -	180	258	128	33	99	1,053	17	
Meath - - -	107	140	88	24	60	600	13	
Monaghan - -	75	97	75	11	37	376	46	
Queen's County -	110	174	75	36	121	736	68	
Roscommon - -	122	135	64	19	46	597	13	
Sligo - - -	145	194	84	17	34	743	84	
Tipperary - -	359	524	219	10	30	2,203	198	
Tyrone - - -	105	160	67	24	46	506	25	
Waterford - -	60	84	52	4	14	358	14	
— City - -	21	44	14	6	18	191	22	
Westmeath - -	108	171	100	15	19	726	110	
Wexford - -	63	125	37	9	20	538	93	
Wicklow - -	45	70	36	1	3	316	5	

(E.)—ACCOUNT of Expenditure in the several Gaols in Ireland for the Year 1836.

1. Gaols.	2. Nature of Fuel.	3. Number of Fires in the Gaol.	4. Nature of Dietary.	5. Average Number of Prisoners.	6. Rate of Diet per Head.	7. Total Cost of Diet in the Year.	SALARY OF 8. Local Inspector.	9. Medical Officers.	10. Chaplains.	11. Governors.	12. Turnkeys.	13. Other Officers.	14. Schoolmasters.	15. Matron.	16. Clerk.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antrim	coal	24	mixed	148	358	89 5 2¾	92 6 2	73 17 –	110 18 6	276 18 6	250 – –	36 – 2	27 13 10	35 – –	40 – –
Belfast	coal	15	mixed	67	4	329 10 4	55 7 8	36 18 6	110 15 6	120 – –	150 7 1	– – –	30 – –	– – –	– – –
Armagh	turf	17	mixed	113	2	333 4 11	80 – –	66 10 –	90 – –	144 – –	65 – –	106 6 –	30 – –	30 – –	– – –
Carlow	turf	22	mixed	73	3	282 1 7	36 18 5½	92 6 1¾	55 7 8½	200 – –	120 – –	– – –	– – –	50 – –	20 – –
Cavan	turf	25	mixed	95	2 ¼	337 1 3	80 – –	– – –	90 – –	138 9 2	230 15 6	10 – –	18 9 2	30 – –	– – –
Clare	coal	30	mixed	140	2¾	595 13 3	– – –	78 17 –	92 6 2	300 – –	287 6 8	44 – –	30 – –	40 – –	50 – –
Cork	coal	57	bread	285	2⅞	1,107 12 10½	150 – –	93 16 –	92 6 2	468 – –	550 4 3	136 10 6	– – –	50 – –	30 – –
— City	coal	36	bread	169	5	748 19 8	100 – –	60 – –	92 6 2	300 – –	438 12 –	48 2 –	– – –	40 – –	40 – –
Donegal	coal	38	mixed	93	3	398 11 9	80 – –	15 – –	90 – –	120 – –	130 – –	8 – –	20 – –	20 – –	40 – –
Down	coal	54	mixed	140	3	472 14 7	– – –	27 13 10	90 – –	300 – –	415 – –	10 8 2	40 – –	50 – –	18 9 3
Dublin	coal	36	bread	125	4⅛	773 19 –	187 12 2	110 15 4	110 15 4	276 18 4	236 6 2	143 10 –	44 – –	32 10 –	73 17 –
Fermanagh	turf	34	potato	84	2¼	317 19 3	100 – –	– – –	90 – –	111 – –	115 7 9	39 6 –	13 16 11	30 – –	– – –
Galway	turf	34	bread	160	4½	1,182 6 6	73 16 11	73 16 11	92 6 2	375 7 8	270 – –	69 – 5	– – –	30 – –	– – –
— Town	turf	22	bread	33	4¾	201 10 –	36 18 5	55 7 8	55 7 8	138 9 2	98 – –	– – –	– – –	20 – –	– – –
Kerry	turf	21	potato	154	3⅕	690 5 3¾	100 – –	73 16 10	92 6 2	200 – –	365 – –	110 – –	– – –	50 – –	– – –
Kildare	turf	32	mixed	56	3½	276 15 10	36 18 5	71 3 –	55 7 8	200 – –	200 – –	– – –	20 – –	20 – –	– – –
Athy	turf	14	mixed	26	3½	162 – 2½	27 13 8	18 9 2	55 7 8	100 – –	60 – –	6 – –	– – –	20 – –	– – –
Kilkenny	turf	32	bread	112	4	651 12 –	80 – –	64 8 2	92 6 –	240 – –	174 – –	2 – –	28 – –	30 – –	– – –
— City	coal	9	bread	30	4½	201 6 3	30 – –	30 – –	60 – –	85 – –	58 – –	– – –	– – –	15 – –	– – –
King's County	turf	65	potatoes	139	2⅞	607 11 3	100 – –	64 12 3½	80 – –	184 12 3½	237 – –	17 11 –	20 – –	30 – –	– – –
Leitrim	turf	16	mixed	79	2	251 11 8½	100 – –	65 9 –	60 – –	215 – –	120 – –	57 10 –	30 – –	30 – –	– – –
Limerick	coal	28	mixed	160	3¼	852 4 –½	– – –	80 – –	100 – –	300 – –	245 – –	43 9 8	40 – –	40 – –	15 – –
— City	coal	14	mixed	128	2⅞	563 14 2	150 – –	55 7 8	60 – –	130 – –	215 9 6	34 12 –	– – –	30 – –	20 – –
Londonderry															
Longford	turf	24	mixed	76	2 1/10	240 11 10½	46 3 1	– – –	110 – –	150 – –	200 – –	15 – –	25 – –	40 – –	– – –
Louth	coal	27	mixed	56	3½	220 3 9	73 16 10	92 6 2	110 15 6	176 15 6	131 14 6	– – –	25 – –	25 – –	– – –
Drogheda	coal	11	mixed	26	3⅛	121 19 –	27 13 10	– – –	60 – –	73 16 11	20 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
Mayo	turf	66	mixed	196	3¼	794 5 –	75 – –	– – –	102 13 10	266 – –	380 – –	46 – –	23 1 10	30 – –	30 – –
Meath	turf	17	potato	107	3¼	533 6 10½	60 – –	73 16 –	100 – –	276 18 6	350 – –	12 – –	25 – –	55 – –	25 – –
Monaghan	coal	28	mixed	75	2¼	311 8 1	92 6 1	73 16 11	90 – –	138 9 3	156 11 8	– – –	25 – –	24 16 –	– – –
Queen's County	coal	36	mixed	128	2	302 18 9	40 – –	20 – –	80 – –	250 – –	333 10 –	10 8 6	– – –	35 – –	60 – –
Roscommon	turf	34	mixed	122	4½	829 4 4	92 6 2	73 16 10	92 6 2	200 – –	265 – –	28 – –	20 – –	32 13 10	– – –
Sligo	coal	40	mixed	145	2¾	518 17 5¼	92 6 2	85 12 2	90 – –	200 – –	180 – –	44 16 –	15 – –	10 – –	30 – –
Tipperary	coal	52	bread	359	2¾	1,648 1 10	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	300 – –	400 – –	290 – –	25 – –	40 – –	20 – –
Tyrone	turf	54	mixed	105	2¾	422 12 8½	60 – –	73 17 –	90 – –	150 – –	164 10 –	– – –	18 – –	25 – –	– – –
Waterford	coal	31	mixed	66	3¾	377 6 5	80 – –	64 12 3	80 – –	60 – –	60 – –	12 5 3	– – –	20 – –	2 – –
— City	coal	12	mixed	21	3¼	110 7 7	60 – –	27 13 10	80 – –	120 – –	50 – –	50 – –	– – –	40 – –	– – –
Westmeath	turf and coal.	47	mixed	108	3	507 7 2¼	50 – –	42 – –	138 9 2	276 18 4	227 18 –	– – –	20 – –	15 – –	35 – –
Wexford	coal	31	bread	88	3½	450 18 6	50 – –	– – –	100 – –	160 – –	180 – –	12 – –	30 – –	35 – –	– – –
Wicklow	coal	10	bread	45	3¼	204 14 9	46 3 1	70 – –	73 16 8	100 – –	65 – –	26 – –	35 – –	30 – –	– – –

Account continued on p. 54.

H

The *preceding* Account of Expenditure—*continued.*

continued from p. 53.

| COST OF | | |

(F.)

COST of SUBSISTENCE, FUEL and INCIDENTS in BRIDEWELLS within the Year 1836.

COUNTY.	BRIDEWELL.	Charge for each Bridewell. £. s. d.	TOTAL Charge to COUNTY. £. s. d.
Antrim	Antrim	7 18 5	
	Ballymena	37 6 9	
	Ballymoney	19 2 8½	
			64 7 10½
Armagh	Ballybot	38 3 2½	
	Lurgan	26 12 2	
	Market Hill	12 5 7½	
			77 1 –
Cavan	Bailieborough	13 18 11	
	Ballyconnell	10 4 –	
	Cootehill	15 7 –½	
			39 9 11½
Clare	Ennistymond	8 12 2½	
	Kilrush	11 18 7	
	Six-mile-Bridge	9 1 –½	
	Tulla	14 5 11	
			43 17 9
Cork	Bandon	14 13 6½	
	Bantry	28 4 –	
	Castletown	8 4 10½	
	Charleville	14 19 11½	
	Clonakilty	13 16 10	
	Cove	19 5 7½	
	Dunmanway	9 1 3½	
	Fermoy	42 8 9½	
	Kanturk	27 9 4½	
	Macroom	19 6 –	
	Mallow	38 10 6½	
	Middleton	13 17 2½	
	Millstreet	9 17 11	
	Mitchelstown	22 2 5	
	Roscarberry	12 15 5	
	Skibbereen	25 9 9	
			320 3 6½
Donegal	Donegal	9 14 6	
	Letterkenny	22 17 3½	
			32 11 9½
Down	Newry	68 17 1	
			68 17 1
Galway	Ballinasloe	17 10 6½	
	Clifden	50 2 11½	
	Eyrecourt	25 15 3	
	Gort	32 10 1½	
	Loughrea	82 18 6	
	Tuam	21 4 6	
	Woodford	8 12 2	
			238 14 –½
Kerry	Cahirciveen	22 14 3	
	Castle Island	17 13 1½	
	Dingle	22 16 8	
	Kenmare	26 2 4	
	Killarney	23 1 5	
	Listowel	24 – 9	
	Milltown	16 4 11½	
	Tarbert	19 5 3	
			171 18 9
Kilkenny	Thomastown	5 13 11	
			5 13 11
Leitrim	Ballinamore	4 14 10½	
	Manor Hamilton	6 13 –	
			11 7 10
Limerick	Bruff	21 8 11	
	Croome	19 11 –	
	Glynn	8 16 11½	
	Kilfinnan	14 1 7	
	Newcastle	16 12 8	
	Rathkeale	44 14 9	
			125 5 10½
Londonderry	Coleraine	29 13 4	
	Magherafelt	11 3 3	
	Newtonlimavady	10 5 4	
			51 1 11
Louth	Ardee	10 2 2	
			10 2
Mayo	Ballinrobe	– – –	
Monaghan	Carrickmacross	20 1 4½	
	Castleblayney	25 5 7½	
			45 7
Queen's Co.	Abbeyleix	11 17 5	
	Borris-in-Ossory	9 2 6	
	Stradbally	9 – 5	
			30 –
Roscommon	Athlone	21 14 6	
	Boyle	19 9 10	
	Castlerea	18 5 1	
	Strokestown	18 7 6	
			77 16 11
Sligo	Ballymote	14 7 7½	
			14 7 7½
Tipperary	Borrisokane	43 5 1	
	Cahir	58 13 3	
	Cashel	108 19 6	
	Clogheen	14 18 3	
	Nenagh	215 5 9	
	New Birmingham	22 1 3	
	Newport	13 7 7½	
	Roscrea	57 17 6	
	Templemore	60 13 6	
	Thurles	97 5 10	
	Tipperary	57 8 6	
			749 16 –½
Tyrone	Clogher	17 1 11	
	Strabane	12 – 8½	
			29 2 7½
Waterford	Dungarvan	65 4 9½	
	Lismore	19 1 6	
			84 6 3½
Westmeath	Moate	33 6 –	
			33 6 –
Wexford	Enniscorthy	13 16 3	
	Gorey	18 3 11	
	New Ross	10 3 1½	
			42 3 3½

(G.)

A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, SMALL TRADES and other Works which could be introduced with advantage into all GAOLS in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline; pointing out the Works most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different Periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the length of time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest livelihood for himself thereby, when the term of his Imprisonment expires; also the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, so soon as he learns his Trade.

One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day	Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day	Six, and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day	Nine, and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day	One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.
Ink-making	–	–	1	– 6	Wire-lettice making	1	–	–	1 6	Coopering	2	–	–	1 6	Collar-maker	3	–	–	1 6	Cabinet-maker	12	–	–	3 –
Blacking-making	–	–	1	1 –	Sack-cloth-weaving	1	–	–	1 6	Bellows-making	2	–	–	1 –	Tackling-maker for Farmers.	3	–	–	1 –	Carpenter	12	–	–	3 –
Lath-splitting	–	1	–	1 –	Nail-making	1	–	–	1 –	Horse-shoeing	3	–	–	1 6						Stone-cutter	12	–	–	3 –
Putty-making for glazing.	–	–	1	1 –	Turner's Work for Kitchen use.	1	–	–	1 –	Trunk-making	1	–	–	1 –	Shoemaker	3	–	–	2 –	White-smith	12	–	–	3 –
										Cap-making	–	–	–	—	Straddle-maker	2	–	–	1 –	Harness-maker (Coach).	12	–	–	3 –
Putty-making for plastering	–	–	1	1 –	Glue-boiling	1	–	–	1 –	Flesher of Hides	1	–	–	1 –	Candle-maker	2	–	–	1 6					
Pegwood for Shoemakers.	–	–	1	1 –	Varnish-making	1	–	–	1 6	Brush-maker	1	–	–	1 –	Sail-cloth-maker	1	–	–	1 –	Tailoring	6	–	–	3 –
					Baking (Bread)	1	–	–	1 –	Brogue-maker	2	–	–	1 –	Currier	2	–	–	1 6	Hatting	6	–	–	1 6
					Flax-dresser	1	–	–	1 –	Glazier	–	3	–	1 6	Comb-maker	1	–	–	1 –	Cutler	3	–	–	2 –
Fleshing Skins	–	1	–	1 –	Last-maker (Shoes)	1	–	–	1 –	Glue-boiler	1	–	–	1 –	Cart, Plough and Harrow-maker.	3	–	–	1 6	Cart and Waggon-making.	6	–	–	1 6
Basil Skin-straining	–	–	3	1 6	Sieve making	1	–	–	1 –	Pump-borer	1	–	–	1 –										
Cord-making (Twine)	1	–	–	1 6	Spinner of Cotton	1	–	–	1 –	Reed-maker	1	–	–	1 –	Brazier	3	–	–	1 –	Plough ditto	3	–	–	1 6
Size-making	–	1	–	1 –	Straw Plat for Bonnets.	1	–	–	1 –	Sail-cloth-maker	1	–	–	1 6	Whitesmith (Housesmith).	3	–	–	1 6	Block-maker for Ships.	2	–	–	1 –
Mop-making	–	1	–	– 6						Stone-cutter	1	–	–	1 6										
Oakum-cording	–	1	–	– 6	Whip-making	1	–	–	1 –	Turner	2	–	–	1 –	Glass-cutter	3	–	–	1 –	Engraving	12	–	–	3 –
Paint-grinding	–	1	–	1 6	Toy-making	1	–	–	– 6	Whip-maker	1	–	–	1 –	Harness-maker (Car)	3	–	–	1 6	Printing	12	–	–	2 –
Paint-mixing	1	–	–	1 6	Bird-cage-making	1	–	–	1 –	Rope-maker	1	–	–	1 –	Saddler	3	–	–	1 6	Turning	2	–	–	1 6
Lime-burning	–	1	–	1 –	Blacking-making for Shoes.	–	–	1	1 –	Patten and Clog-maker.	1	–	–	1 6	Shuttle-maker	3	–	–	1 6	Waggon-wheel-making.	6	–	–	1 –
Wire-drawing	–	2	–	1 6											Upholsterer	3	–	–	1 –					
Mat-weaving	1	–	–	1 –	Paper-staining	1	–	–	1 6	Wheelwright	2	–	–	1 –	Weaver of Cloth	6	–	–	1 6	Wire-worker	6	–	–	1 6
Wool-scouring	–	2	–	1 –	Lint-making	1	–	–	1 –	Block-maker for Ships.	2	–	–	1 –	Weaver of Cord	3	–	–	1 –	Hair-cloth-maker	6	–	–	1 6
Painting in Oil	1	–	–	1 6	Starch-making from Bran or Potatoes.	–	2	–	1 6						Weaver of Cotton	3	–	–	1 –	Pocket-book-maker	6	–	–	1 –
Hair-twisting (curled)	1	–	–	1 –						Dyer	1	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Damask	6	–	–	1 –	Saddle-tree-maker	6	–	–	2 –
Flax-scutching	–	2	–	1 –	Sail-cloth-making	1	–	–	1 –	Stocking Hosier	2	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Linen	6	–	–	1 –	Pin-maker	6	–	–	2 –
Slate-squaring	–	1	–	– 6	Tape-weaving	1	–	–	1 –	Racket-maker	–	2	–	1 –	Weaver of Muslin	4	–	–	1 –	Weaver of Broad Cloth.	6	–	–	1 6
Light Shoe-making (List, Canvas).	1	–	–	1 –	Cork-cutting	1	–	–	1 6	Thread-maker	1	–	–	1 –	Weaver of Flannel	2	–	–	1 –					
Tape-weaving	1	–	–	1 –	Trunk-making	1	–	–	1 –	Cutler	2	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Serge or Stuff.	3	–	–	1 –	Weaver of Cotton Cord.	3	–	–	1 –
Wax-making (Shoemakers).	–	–	2	– 6	Wool-carding	–	2	–	1 6	Wool-scourer	–	2	–	1 –						Weaver of Calico	3	–	–	1 –
										Wool-comber	1	–	–	1 6						Weaver of Damask	6	–	–	1 –
Down-napping (Hatters).	–	1	–	1 –																Weaver of Linen	6	–	–	1 –
																				Weaver of Muslin	4	–	–	1 –
Wick-cutter (Chandlers).	–	1	–	1 –																Weaver of Flannel	2	–	–	1 –
																				Weaver of Serge or Stuff.	3	–	–	1 –
Box-making (for Hatters).	–	2	–	1 –																				
Sack-making	–	1	–	1 –																				
Basket-making	–	2	–	1 6																				
Net-making	–	2	–	1 –																				
Besom-making	–	–	3	– 6																				
Bruising Oats	–	–	1	1 –																				
Cork-cutting	1	–	–	1 6																				
Trunk-covering	–	2	–	1 6																				
Pulverizing Bones	–	1	–	1 6																				

Appendix, No. 2,

CONTAINING

THE CRIMINAL RETURNS FOR 1836.

INDEX TO THE COUNTIES.

	Pages		Pages		Pages
ANTRIM	58, 59	KERRY	86, 87	MEATH	114, 115
ARMAGH	60, 61	KILDARE (Naas & Athy)	88 – 91	MONAGHAN	116, 117
CARLOW	62, 63	KILKENNY	92 – 95	QUEEN'S COUNTY	118, 119
CAVAN	64, 65	KING'S COUNTY	96, 97	ROSCOMMON	120, 121
CLARE	66, 67	LEITRIM	98, 99	SLIGO	122, 123
CORK	68–71	LIMERICK	100–103	TIPPERARY	124, 125
DONEGAL	72, 73	LONDONDERRY	104, 105	TYRONE	126, 127
DOWN	74, 75	LONGFORD	106, 107	WATERFORD	128–131
DUBLIN	76–79	LOUTH	108, 109	WESTMEATH	132, 133
FERMANAGH	80, 81	DROGHEDA	110, 111	WEXFORD	134, 135
GALWAY	82–85	MAYO	112, 113	WICKLOW	136, 137

CONTENTS.

COUNTY RETURNS.

TABLES, showing, in each County, the Total Number of Persons committed for Trial, or Bailed, and the result of the Proceedings; and also their Age, Sex, and State of Instruction when committed," p. 140, 141

GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE, showing the Total Number of Persons committed for Trial or Bailed, charged with each description of Offences, and the result of the Proceedings - - - - - - - p. 138

TABLE, showing the Age and Sex, and state of Instruction, of the Total Number of Persons committed for Trial or Bailed, charged with each description of Offences - - - - - - p. 139

TABLE, showing, in each County, the Total Number of Persons committed for Trial or Bailed, and the result of the Proceedings - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 140

TABLE, showing, in each County, the Age, Sex and state of Instruction of the Total Number of Persons committed for Trial or Bailed - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 141

TABLE, showing, in each County, the Total Number of Persons committed for Trial or Bailed, charged with each description of Offence - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 142, 143

TABLE, showing, in each County, the proportion of Persons committed for Trial or Bailed, to Population; the proportion of Males and Females; the proportion of Offenders at the different periods of Life; and the proportion of Offenders charged with each class of Offences - - - pp. 144, 145

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPI SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR P recommended by the Ju					
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION			
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	122	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	19	86	–	–	–	–	108	–	–	7	5	2	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	126	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	19	86	–	–	–	–	108	–	–	9	6	3	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	1	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	3	–	–	1	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	6	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pig Stealing	16	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	80	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	1	10	25	–	–	–	–	56	–	–	17	6	1	24	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	33	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	4	11	4	19	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	117	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	1	10	51	–	–	–	–	81	–	–	14	17	5	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	9	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	275	–	2	–	59	–	–	–	3	25	97	–	–	–	–	186	–	–	40	39	10	89	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	2	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break[g], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	39	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	8	–	–	56	–	–	15	17	4	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	99	–	10	–	–	111	–	–	16	17	4	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	563	4	2	–	61	–	–	–	4	49	282	–	10	–	–	412	–	–	67	66	18	151	–	1	3	–	1	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed: Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	116	6	–	–	–	–	30	2	26	3	47	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	1	21	3	25	2	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	120	6	–	–	–	–	31	2	28	3	48	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	1	25	3	25	2	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	9	7	–	–	–	–	5	4	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	4	3	3	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	54	26	–	–	–	–	30	15	15	5	9	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	2	18	13	20	11	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	6	27	–	–	–	–	2	19	4	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	14	3	10	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	81	36	–	–	37	11	20	7	8	13	14	4	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	7	22	21	28	8	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	2	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	176	99	–	–	37	11	59	46	43	28	34	11	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	13	59	53	65	33	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolishg Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	8	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	5	3	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	40	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	20	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	10	–	3	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Incendiarism, not included in the above ditto	82	10	–	–	–	–	17	1	50	7	10	2	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	40	3	20	2	22	5	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	134	14	–	–	–	–	33	1	77	10	19	3	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	69	3	35	3	30	8	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	442	121	–	–	37	11	123	49	154	43	106	15	20	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	194	17	127	60	121	44	–	–

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PAR recommended by the Judge						
		DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION, Life.	TRANSPORTATION, 14 Years.	TRANSPORTATION, 7 Years.	TRANSPORTATION, Other Periods.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c., Above 3 Years.	IMPRISONMENT, 3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	IMPRISONMENT, 2 Years and above 1 Yr.	IMPRISONMENT, 1 Year and above 6 Mos.	IMPRISONMENT, 6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	COMMUTATION. Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																													
Murder	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	151	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	112	–	15	6	–	135	–	–	8	8	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	164	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	112	–	15	6	–	136	–	–	19	9	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																													
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																													
Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	108	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	3	64	–	–	–	–	82	–	–	19	7	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	114	–	1	–	16	–	–	–	–	3	65	–	–	–	–	85	1	–	21	7	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																													
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish Buildgs, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																													
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																													
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game, and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaks, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	181	–	–	–	–	181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77	–	–	–	–	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	279	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	272	–	–	–	–	272	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	563	2	1	–	17	–	–	–	–	8	449	–	15	6	–	498	1	–	48	16	–	65	–	2	–	–	–	–	–

* Of these Misdemeanors, 76 were committed 48 hours for Drunkenness.

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed.					
																					Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
rder	6	1	–	–	1	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
ooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
spiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
empt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
to of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ncealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
lomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ault, with intent to commit ditto, and other nnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
pe, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years f Age	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
ault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse rnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between he Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
duction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
amy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ld Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
aults	125	26	3	–	28	8	63	11	15	4	10	2	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	54	1	20	4	51	21	–	–
aults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	137	27	3	–	29	8	72	12	17	4	10	2	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	64	1	22	4	51	22	–	–
rilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rglary	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
usebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
eaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, nd Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
eaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
sdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
bbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
saults, with intent to rob, and demanding Pro-perty with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nding menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
king and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
ttle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
rse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
eep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
g Stealing	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
rceny, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rceny (Simple)	66	42	6	4	6	3	30	19	7	8	9	5	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	23	3	16	7	27	32	–	–
aling from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
undering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
aling from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
aling Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
aling Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
bbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
sdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nbezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible] Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ceiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
uds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	72	42	6	4	7	3	32	19	8	8	9	5	8	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	25	3	18	7	29	32	–	–
rson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
tting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
tempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ot, & feloniouslydemolish[s] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
tacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
estroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
lling and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nding Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
her malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attor-ney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
ttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
aving in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
unterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
aving in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
aying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
unterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
sembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ssaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ssaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
fences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
er Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
fences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
turning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
son-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
scuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
jury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ministering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	6	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
fences connected with Combinations or Con-spiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	14	–	1	–	4	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
scue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible], Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
decently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
lonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
sdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	153	28	2	–	23	1	74	15	31	8	14	3	6	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	60	1	30	7	63	20	–	–
nlawful Assembly	77	–	1	–	12	–	55	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	16	–	14	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	251	28	4	–	42	1	138	15	41	8	15	3	8	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	117	1	48	7	86	20	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	465	98	13	4	79	12	244	47	66	20	35	10	18	3	10	2	–	–	–	–	208	5	89	19	168	74	–	–

W. S. Kidd, Local Inspector.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPI SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PA recommended by the Jud						
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	COMMUTATION.					
			Death.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	Six Months and under.													Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	177	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	117	–	–	17	3	–	141	–	–	15	5	16	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	203	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	118	–	–	17	3	–	145	–	–	16	22	20	58	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking, within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	1	2	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	18	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	7	–	–	6	1	4	11	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pig Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	11	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	2	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	5	4	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	17	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	1	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	27	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	8	–	1	–	–	–	13	–	–	7	2	5	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	101	–	5	–	9	–	–	–	4	35	–	1	–	–	–	54	–	–	13	14	20	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, & feloniously demolish^{g} Build^{gs}, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	2	3	–	–	13	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	2	3	–	–	13	–	–	4	1	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game, and Fish	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break^{g}, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	8	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	4	13	–	–	23	–	–	9	1	12	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	4	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	430	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	349	–	50	4	–	–	403	–	–	9	8	10	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	512	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	367	–	55	19	–	–	445	–	–	21	16	30	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	858	2	6	–	13	–	–	–	2	7	533	–	75	27	–	665	–	–	60	55	78	193	–	1	–	–	1	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed.							
																					Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	10	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	1	3	3	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	156	21	4	–	5	–	29	7	53	12	34	2	13	–	10	–	8	–	–	–	35	3	68	7	47	10	6	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	175	28	4	–	6	–	30	7	65	15	39	5	13	1	10	–	8	–	–	–	40	3	75	8	54	16	6	1
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors with intent to commit above Offences	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Robbery	6	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	3	1	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Total of No. 2	16	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	12	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	6	–	6	1	1	–
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	2	9	–	–	1	3	1	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	5	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	8	8	–	–	1	–	2	1	3	5	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	3	5	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	9	8	–	–	1	–	1	3	5	4	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	3	3	4	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	12	15	–	–	–	3	3	4	8	6	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	7	5	2	9	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pitfall Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Secreting Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	6	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	1	1	–	–
Total of No. 3	56	45	–	–	2	3	9	11	33	23	4	4	5	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	16	4	21	14	19	27	–	–
Arson (Capital)	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Setting fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	12	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	6	1	–	–
Total of No. 4	17	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	13	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	1	9	1	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	1	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	39	6	–	–	–	–	7	–	16	6	11	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	12	2	16	3	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	4	–	1	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences not included in the above denominations	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	403	27	–	–	17	–	58	–	185	12	57	3	41	5	34	4	11	3	–	–	49	4	57	7	244	13	53	3
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	477	35	–	–	17	–	67	–	225	20	74	3	49	5	34	4	11	3	–	–	71	5	84	9	271	18	54	3
GRAND TOTAL	744	114	4	–	25	3	111	18	351	63	119	13	68	8	47	5	19	4	–	–	136	13	190	32	357	65	61	4

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																	INSANE to be detained		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARDON recommended by the Judge.						
			DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	COMMUTATION.						
				Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	Six Months and under.													Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	2	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	7	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	38	–	–	3	–	51	1	–	12	1	3	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	92	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	11	38	–	–	3	–	54	2	–	27	5	4	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	4	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pig Stealing	5	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	15	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	5	1	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	16	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	6	3	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	17	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	65	–	4	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	16	8	3	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[s] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	2	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	11	10	5	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	203	–	5	–	16	–	–	–	–	13	61	–	–	3	–	98	2	–	55	34	14	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
der	9	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
ting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c.	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	4	–	–	–
th intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ult, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
spiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
slaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
mpt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick th Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
my	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ult, with intent to commit ditto, and other natural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years Age	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
ult, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
ally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ult, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
uction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
my	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
d Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ults	62	6	–	–	–	–	18	–	27	2	17	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	13	–	28	6	–	–
ults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	86	6	–	–	–	–	23	–	38	2	20	3	4	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	31	–	17	–	38	6	–	–
lege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
lary	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
ebreaking	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
king within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, d Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
king into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-uses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
emeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
bery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ults, with intent to rob, and demanding Pro-rty with Menaces	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
ing menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ng and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	12	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	5	–	–	–
e Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
e Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
p Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
tealing	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
eny, from Shop	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
eny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
eny, from the Person	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	5	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	1	8	–	–
eny, by Servants	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
eny (Simple)	6	10	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	3	4	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	3	7	–	–
ing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
dering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ery of Arms	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
emeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
iving Stolen Goods	12	5	1	–	–	–	1	–	5	4	1	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	9	4	–	–
ds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	34	31	1	–	–	–	3	5	16	14	5	8	6	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	11	2	5	6	18	23	–	–
n (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
g Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
pts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
& feloniously demolish Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
king and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
oying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
g and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
ng Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
ng & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attor-for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ing forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ery of Bank Notes, and uttering	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
ing other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
g in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
terfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
g in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
g, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ing and having in possession counterfeit Gold Silver Coin	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
terfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering nterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
bbling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
lting and obstructing Officers employed to vent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
lting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ces connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ces relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
s-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ing Prisoners	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ry and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
nistering and taking unlawful Oaths	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
piracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ces connected with Combinations or Conspi-ies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	8	–	–	–
e, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ng disorderly Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ary	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
ently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
emeanors, not included in the above ditto	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–
wful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	24	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1	11	1	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	10	–	4	1	10	3	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	161	42	1	–	–	–	29	5	72	17	42	12	12	5	3	3	2	–	–	–	56	2	30	7	75	33	–	–

Wm. Burrows, Local Inspector, Cavan Gaol.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CA SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR recommended by the J				
			TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION			
		Death.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	Six Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years	Impr. 2 Years & above 1 Year.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																											
Murder	31	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	10	9	30	–	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	12	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	19	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	6	28	96	–	–	–	–	137	–	–	2	1	10	13	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	6	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	150	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	6	28	96	–	–	–	–	137	–	–	2	1	10	13	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	223	2	1	–	9	–	–	–	12	28	98	–	–	–	–	150	–	–	21	18	34	73	–	2	–	–	1
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																											
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	20	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	5	4	3	12	–	2	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																											
Cattle Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	13	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	57	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	1	13	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	7	8	10	25	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	84	–	6	–	18	–	–	–	4	2	14	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	8	16	16	40	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																											
Arson (Capital)	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot & feloniously demolish^{g} Build^{g}, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs, growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	1	1	12	–	1	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																											
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering Forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	10	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	4	5	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																											
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-break^{g}, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	2	7	–	–	–	–	–
Unlawfully Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	39	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	6	–	3	9	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	389	5	8	1	27	–	–	–	17	33	147	–	–	–	–	238	–	–	51	39	61	151	–	5	–	–	1

0/1

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of INSTRUCTION when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	26	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	15	1	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	4	2	6	1	7	2
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	12	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	–	–	3	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	19	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	11	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	4	–	2	–	8	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	139	11	–	–	2	2	37	4	59	3	19	1	9	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	23	1	31	5	74	2	11	3
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	207	16	–	–	2	2	47	7	94	4	38	1	13	2	13	–	–	–	–	–	46	1	45	7	85	3	31	5
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	6	2	–	–
Total of No. 2	18	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	8	–	6	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	9	2	–	–
Cattle Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	10	3	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	4	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	2	3	2	–
Pig Stealing	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	4	–	–	–
Larceny from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	38	19	–	–	2	4	8	7	4	11	3	14	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	13	7	17	9	3	2
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	62	22	–	–	–	2	6	10	8	4	21	3	24	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	23	7	25	12	5	2
Arson (Capital)	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	4	–	4	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	4	–	4	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	3	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	3	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	10	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	2	3	2	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	12	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	5	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	7	1	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	2	–	–	–
Unlawfully Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	35	4	–	–	–	–	5	2	16	1	9	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	11	–	12	4	2	–
GRAND TOTAL	341	48	–	–	2	4	60	21	134	9	80	7	49	7	16	–	–	–	–	–	76	2	88	15	135	24	42	7

J. D'Arcy, Governor of Ennis Gaol.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.						
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																		COMMUTATION.					
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	Six Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*	Murder	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	13	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	10	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	16	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	7	–	–	3	6	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	311	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	13	256	–	–	17	–	296	–	–	9	6	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	23	–	–	6	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	394	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	10	19	283	–	–	37	–	355	–	–	26	13	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, committed with Violence.*	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Countinghouses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	28	–	1	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	17	–	–	8	3	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	47	–	1	–	13	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	–	4	–	27	–	–	15	5	–	20	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, committed without Violence.*	Cattle Stealing	10	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	–	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Horse Stealing	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	21	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	10	–	–	5	6	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pig Stealing	14	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	3	4	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	194	–	1	–	21	–	–	–	–	9	117	–	–	7	–	155	–	–	28	11	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	272	–	12	–	28	–	–	–	–	12	132	–	–	15	–	199	–	–	47	26	–	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[6] Build[6], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs, growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	14	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	5	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—*Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.*	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break[6], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	81	–	–	16	–	104	–	–	2	5	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	1	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	237	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	201	–	–	11	–	220	–	–	8	9	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	397	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	14	321	–	–	29	–	366	–	–	12	19	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	1129	–	17	–	44	–	–	–	13	45	755	–	–	86	–	960	–	–	105	64	–	169	–	–	–	–	1	–	1

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of INSTRUCTION when committed.					
																					Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	20	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	7	1	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	10	1	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Manslaughter	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	16	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	10	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	283	28	1	–	13	1	50	6	134	10	52	6	20	3	12	2	1	–	–	–	73	5	55	7	155	16	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	30	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	15	–	3	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	5	–	16	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	365	29	1	–	14	1	66	6	173	11	71	6	24	3	15	2	1	–	–	–	96	5	65	7	204	17	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	6	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	2	–	–
Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	25	3	–	–	–	–	4	1	17	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	–	–	15	1	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	42	5	–	–	–	–	8	1	26	2	4	2	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	15	2	2	–	25	3	–	–
Cattle Stealing	7	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	3	–	–
Horse Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	19	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	9	1	2	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	13	2	–	–
Pig Stealing	13	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	10	1	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	2	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	123	71	5	–	10	6	33	18	38	21	16	10	12	7	8	6	1	3	–	–	31	10	26	15	66	46	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	8	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	192	80	6	–	11	6	45	21	73	23	25	13	18	7	12	7	2	3	–	–	45	10	39	15	108	55	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	7	1	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	1	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	13	1	–	–	–	–	7	1	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	10	1	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	104	7	–	–	2	–	15	–	30	5	32	2	20	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	18	–	70	7	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	27	6	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	3	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	4	3	14	3	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	7	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	212	25	7	–	19	–	39	4	88	10	24	7	21	2	11	2	3	–	–	–	60	5	38	10	114	10	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	359	38	7	–	21	–	70	4	136	18	65	12	41	2	16	2	3	–	–	–	91	5	62	13	206	20	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	976	153	14	–	46	7	196	33	410	54	171	33	88	12	44	11	7	3	–	–	249	22	170	35	587	96	–	–

E. R. Mousard, Local Inspector.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPIT SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PAR recommended by the Judg						
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																		COMMUTATION.					
			Death.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Impr. 2 Years & above 1 Year.	Impr. 1 Year & above 6 Mos.	Imprisoned
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	160	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	127	–	1	14	–	142	–	–	7	3	8	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	167	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	128	–	1	15	–	147	–	–	7	3	10	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	5	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	20	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	14	–	–	3	–	3	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	6	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pig Stealing	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	33	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	3	15	–	–	1	–	31	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	84	–	–	1	31	–	–	–	–	2	47	–	–	1	–	82	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	43	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	1	–	34	–	–	5	–	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	134	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	77	–	–	5	–	87	–	–	29	7	11	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	11	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	3	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	26	–	–	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	3	–	19	–	–	2	4	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	365	–	5	3	74	–	–	–	–	5	179	–	–	13	–	279	–	–	45	16	25	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot & feloniously demolish^{g} Build^{gs}, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	12	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	1	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	13	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering Forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	10	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	7	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break^{s}, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	117	–	–	25	–	142	–	–	3	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	6	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	89	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	1	75	–	2	2	–	87	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	262	3	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	1	198	–	2	33	–	245	–	–	8	9	–	17	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	860	4	10	7	82	–	–	–	–	8	532	–	3	82	–	728	–	–	64	28	40	132	–	4	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	106	54	–	–	6	3	23	13	53	27	9	3	10	6	4	2	1	–	–	–	49	5	–	–	57	49	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	111	56	–	–	6	3	23	14	56	28	10	3	11	6	4	2	1	–	–	–	52	5	–	–	59	51	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Housebreaking	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	2	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	9	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	16	4	–	–	2	–	7	–	6	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	–	–	6	2	–	–
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	–	–
Pig Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Larceny from Shop	20	13	–	–	3	–	7	3	4	7	4	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	9	2	–	–	11	11	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	49	35	1	–	12	6	13	11	17	12	4	2	1	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	25	3	–	–	24	32	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	25	18	–	–	3	1	12	7	7	8	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	12	2	–	–	13	16	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	83	51	2	1	17	3	30	18	24	21	4	8	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	29	8	–	–	54	43	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Embezzlement	9	2	–	–	–	–	3	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	14	12	–	–	–	–	6	5	2	2	1	2	–	2	3	1	2	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	7	11	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	4	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	3	–	–
Total of No. 3	229	136	3	1	37	10	78	47	71	52	21	16	11	7	5	2	3	1	–	–	101	16	–	–	128	120	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolishg Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	17	–	–	–	9	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	15	4	–	–	3	–	3	1	5	2	2	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	11	4	–	–
Total of No. 4	32	4	–	–	12	–	10	1	6	2	2	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	20	4	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	9	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	1	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	71	77	–	–	7	4	17	12	24	37	10	18	10	2	3	3	–	1	–	–	44	10	–	–	27	67	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	6	3	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	3	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	5	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	81	8	–	–	8	–	36	2	27	5	9	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	–	–	34	8	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	172	90	–	–	15	5	62	16	56	43	23	19	11	3	4	3	1	1	–	–	102	10	–	–	70	80	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	569	290	3	1	71	18	341	78	196	128	60	41	35	16	14	7	6	2	–	–	284	33	–	–	285	28	–	–

3.

John Quarry, Local Inspector.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPIT SENTENCES OR COMMUTATION OR PA recommended by the Judg							
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																		COMMUTATION.					
			Death.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*	Murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	170	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	150	–	5	–	–	160	–	3	6	–	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	179	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	6	150	–	5	–	–	162	–	3	8	–	6	17	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, committed with Violence.*	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	14	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	14	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, committed without Violence.*	Cattle Stealing	8	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Pig Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	19	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	3	2	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	47	–	5	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	14	8	2	24	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*	Arson (Capital)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	4	3	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—*Other Offences not included in the above Classes.*	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	117	–	2	–	–	120	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	3	–	–	9	–	–	7	3	2	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	1	1	–	17	–	–	1	3	7	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	177	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	140	–	7	1	–	151	–	–	10	6	10	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	438	–	5	–	9	–	–	–	–	10	312	–	26	1	–	363	–	3	36	17	19	75	–	–	–	–	1	2	–

877

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed.					
																					Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	156	14	–	–	2	1	33	1	74	6	26	3	11	2	6	1	4	–	–	–	59	1	27	2	68	11	2	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	165	14	–	–	2	1	40	1	76	6	26	3	11	2	6	1	4	–	–	–	64	1	28	2	71	11	2	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	18	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	12	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	14	–
Total of No. 2	20	1	–	–	1	–	3	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	12	–	4	–	–	–	2	1	14	–
Cattle Stealing	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	4	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	10	9	1	1	–	–	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	1	4	8	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	5	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	32	15	1	1	–	–	7	4	11	5	7	3	3	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	8	3	14	12	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniouslydemolish[e] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	11	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	11	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	4	1	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	113	8	–	–	4	1	20	–	37	–	20	1	11	4	11	2	10	–	–	–	28	–	19	–	66	8	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	21	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	4	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	6	–	4	–	4	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	22	6	–	–	1	–	5	1	6	1	1	2	3	–	4	2	2	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	9	6	4	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	162	15	–	–	7	1	32	1	50	2	31	3	15	4	15	4	12	–	–	–	44	–	27	–	83	15	8	–
GRAND TOTAL	390	48	1	1	10	2	84	9	145	13	67	9	30	8	24	6	17	–	12	–	129	1	67	7	174	40	24	–

Em. Clarke, Local Inspector.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PAR recommended by the Judge						
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.					
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	Six Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	167	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	137	–	5	2	–	155	–	–	5	2	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	183	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	148	–	6	2	–	168	–	–	5	3	7	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	15
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking, within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	6	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	1	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	4	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Pig Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	2	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	75	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	6	38	–	–	–	–	49	–	–	13	5	8	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	7	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	121	–	4	–	9	–	–	–	1	7	59	–	–	–	–	80	–	–	23	8	10	41	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[s] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game, and Fish	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	13	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	108	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83	–	15	4	–	102	–	–	1	2	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	139	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	15	4	–	129	–	–	3	3	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	460	6	4	–	19	–	–	–	1	19	308	–	21	6	–	384	–	–	32	20	24	76	1	4	–	–	1	2	16

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 12 and above 16.		Aged 16 and above 21.		Aged 21 and above 30.		Aged 30 and above 40.		Aged 40 and above 50.		Aged 50 and above 60.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of INSTRUCTION when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																												
Murder	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	150	17	–	–	4	1	24	–	91	5	17	2	10	8	3	–	1	1	–	–	61	–	66	7	23	10	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	165	18	–	–	4	1	27	–	101	6	18	2	10	8	4	–	1	1	–	–	68	–	74	7	23	11	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																												
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	4	2	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	8	3	1	–	1	–	2	–	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	5	2	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5 *l.*, in Dwelling-houses	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	3	8	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	1	3	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	47	28	4	–	8	1	5	5	12	7	7	8	8	7	–	–	3	–	–	–	12	–	15	13	20	15	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	6	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	81	40	5	–	9	1	17	7	23	12	14	13	9	7	–	–	4	–	–	–	26	–	26	20	29	20	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																												
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	6	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																												
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	3	4	–	1	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	3	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	84	24	–	–	5	1	17	7	36	7	15	4	7	5	2	–	2	–	–	–	28	–	41	8	15	16	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	98	41	–	–	5	1	19	7	37	17	20	7	10	6	5	–	2	3	–	–	35	–	48	21	15	20	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	357	103	5	–	18	3	68	16	167	35	52	22	29	22	10	1	8	4	–	–	135	–	152	51	70	52	–	–

W. Hamilton Bowan, Governor Down Gaol.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARDON recommended by the Judge.						
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																		COMMUTATION.					
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	Six Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder																													
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder																													
	Assault, with intent to murder	5										1					1			4			4							
	Conspiracy to murder																													
	Manslaughter																													
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child																													
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child																													
	Concealing Birth of Infants	3										2					2				1		1							
	Sodomy																													
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors																													
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age																													
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3									1	1					2				1		1							
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years																													
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																													
	Abduction																													
	Bigamy																													
	Child Stealing	1										1					1													
	Assaults	129										94	6				100			8	21		29							
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty																													
	Total of No. 1	141									1	99	6				106			12	23		35							
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege																													
	Burglary	24		18		1											19			1	4		5							
	Housebreaking																													
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	10																		9	1		10							
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																													
	Robbery (Highway)	4																			4		4							
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	8		1								4					5				3		3							
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																													
	Taking and holding forcible possession																													
	Total of No. 2	46		19		1						4					24			10	12		22							
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	6		1		4											5			1			1							
	Horse Stealing																													
	Sheep Stealing	8		2								1					3			3	2		5							
	Pig Stealing	8				1						2	1				4			4			4							
	Larceny, from Shop	11											1				1			2	8		10							
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	45		1		8						7	1				17			6	22		28							
	Larceny, from the Person	37				2						6					8			10	19		29							
	Larceny, by Servants																													
	Larceny (Simple)	216				9						143	16	4			172			20	24		44							
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.																													
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																													
	Mail Robbery																													
	Stealing from Bleach Green																													
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture																													
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																													
	Robbery of Arms																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal																													
	Embezzlement	1																			1		1							
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants																													
	Receiving Stolen Goods	3										1					1			2			2							
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud																													
	Total of No. 3	335		4		24						160	19	4			211			48	76		124							
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	1																		1			1							
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																													
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																													
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.																													
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.																													
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing																													
	Killing and maiming Cattle																													
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																													
	Other malicious Offences																													
	Total of No. 4	1																		1			1							
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1									1						1													
	Uttering forged Stamps																													
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering																													
	Uttering other forged Instruments																													
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes																													
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																													
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	4										3					3			1			1							
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin																													
	Total of No. 5	5									1	3					4			1			1							
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers																													
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																													
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																													
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation																													
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers																													
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish																													
	Returning from Transportation before time																													
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons																													
	Rescuing Prisoners																													
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																													
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																													
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages																													
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	2																		2			2							
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	37									6	9					15			5	17		22							
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers																													
	Keeping disorderly Houses																													
	Vagrancy	61										56					56				5		5							
	Indecently exposing the Person																													
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations																													
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	211										183	1	2			186			4	21		25							
	Unlawful Assembly																													
	Total of No. 6	311									6	248	1	2			257			11	43		54							
	GRAND TOTAL	839		23		25					8	514	26	6			602			83	154		237							

681

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 12 Years and above 12.		Aged 16 Years and above 16.		Aged 21 Years and above 21.		Aged 30 Years and above 30.		Aged 40 Years and above 40.		Aged 50 Years and above 50.		Aged 60 Years and above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Assaults	105	24	–	–	1	–	25	5	55	10	18	7	5	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	35	–	20	5	50	19	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	113	28	–	–	1	–	26	6	61	11	19	8	5	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	39	–	20	5	54	23	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	24	–	–	–	1	–	10	–	10	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	5	–	9	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	10	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, Highway	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	46	–	–	–	3	–	14	–	23	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	10	–	22	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	8	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	11	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	6	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	30	15	3	–	3	2	7	3	10	7	4	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	3	4	15	11	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	27	10	–	–	2	1	4	2	17	5	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	4	4	15	6	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	169	47	13	2	30	9	40	10	36	12	30	7	10	3	6	2	4	2	–	–	63	–	30	10	76	37	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	263	72	18	2	35	12	56	15	77	24	46	11	20	4	7	2	4	2	–	–	85	–	51	18	127	54	–	–
Arson (Capital)	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniouslydemolish[e] Buildings, Machinery,&c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	29	8	–	–	–	–	4	2	21	4	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	3	2	7	6	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	38	23	–	–	1	–	20	7	14	12	1	2	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	3	3	31	20	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	136	75	1	–	2	1	28	15	51	25	30	20	15	10	6	3	3	1	–	–	37	–	15	10	84	65	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	295	106	1	–	3	1	52	24	88	41	35	24	16	12	6	3	4	1	–	–	60	–	21	15	123	91	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	632	207	19	2	42	13	149	45	280	76	108	44	41	19	13	5	10	3	–	–	199	–	104	39	329	168	–	–

Offences committed without Violence. Offences against Property. Offences against the Currency. Offences against the Person.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITA SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PAR recommended by the Judge						
			DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					WHIPPING.	FINE.	DISCHARGE ON SURETIES.	SENTENCE RESPITED AND PARDON.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	NOT GUILTY ON TRIAL.	NO BILL FOUND.	NO PROSECUTION.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION.	COMMUTATION.					
				Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.												Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	16	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	13	–	–	3	–	–	3	7	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	8	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	362	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	96	–	70	74	–	261	–	–	83	5	13	101	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	410	7	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	24	97	–	70	78	–	282	–	–	109	5	14	128	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	14	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	6	–	6	8	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking, within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	18	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	2	6	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	7	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pig Stealing	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	187	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	30	92	–	–	–	–	142	–	–	34	8	3	45	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	478	4	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	42	182	–	–	7	–	268	–	–	103	42	65	210	–	4	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	53	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	11	27	–	–	1	–	41	–	–	11	1	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	1157	–	–	–	64	–	–	–	–	231	436	–	6	31	–	768	–	–	235	106	48	389	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	4	4	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	117	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	32	–	–	–	–	73	–	–	24	15	5	44	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	35	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	12	2	–	–	1	–	19	–	–	9	3	4	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	54	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	16	–	–	4	–	26	–	–	25	2	1	28	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	Total of No. 3	2128	4	5	2	129	–	–	–	1	378	792	–	6	44	–	1361	–	–	456	181	130	767	–	4	–	–	–	–	2
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	25	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	–	–	4	–	14	–	–	8	–	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	31	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	–	–	5	–	17	–	–	10	–	4	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game, and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break[g], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	5	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	9	–	4	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	8	2	17	–	–	19	–	4	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	2627	19	12	2	132	–	–	–	1	413	895	–	76	135	2	1687	–	–	596	192	152	940	–	19	–	–	–	–	2

Edward Stanley, Inspector.

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	12	2	–	–	–	–	4	1	7	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	8	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Assault, with intent to murder	16	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	1	–	4	–	2	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	7	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	3	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	333	29	–	–	5	1	77	1	83	13	26	2	12	–	3	–	–	–	127	12	85	2	20	8	69	6	159	13
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	377	33	–	–	6	1	92	2	99	16	29	2	15	–	6	–	–	–	130	12	99	2	21	10	80	8	177	13
Sacrilege	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Burglary	13	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	2	–	3	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Total of No. 2	16	2	–	–	–	–	7	–	4	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	9	1	–	1	2	–	5	–
Cattle Stealing	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Sheep Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	104	83	5	2	29	11	32	25	16	25	15	10	2	10	4	–	1	–	–	–	53	23	13	31	28	4	10	5
Larceny, to the value of 5 *l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	222	256	15	–	61	10	74	87	55	141	9	10	6	7	2	1	–	–	–	–	88	61	28	53	94	128	12	14
Larceny, by Servants	26	27	–	–	4	1	5	6	7	8	6	8	2	2	1	1	–	–	1	1	12	9	9	8	5	10	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	797	360	39	3	157	29	233	111	219	131	91	49	38	15	8	14	6	6	6	2	328	55	96	92	251	154	122	59
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	20	2	1	–	8	–	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	1	11	1	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	112	5	9	–	28	–	52	1	17	1	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	1	23	1	29	1	23	2
Embezzlement	32	3	–	–	–	1	8	–	17	1	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	5	1	2	2	2	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	33	21	–	–	4	4	2	3	15	2	3	7	5	2	2	1	–	–	2	2	22	2	2	8	4	8	5	3
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	1371	757	69	5	291	56	417	234	361	310	140	86	58	38	18	17	8	6	9	5	582	151	180	195	434	328	175	83
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolishg Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	11	14	–	–	–	1	–	2	5	7	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	5	1	1	3	2	10	3	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	17	14	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	7	4	3	2	–	1	–	–	1	4	–	10	1	1	3	2	10	4	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–
Vagrancy	8	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	12	7	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	4	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	4	2	–	1	3	2	5	2
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	29	11	–	–	–	–	5	1	5	6	4	3	5	1	–	–	1	–	9	–	9	4	–	1	8	1	12	2
GRAND TOTAL	1810	817	69	5	297	58	922	239	474	340	178	94	81	39	26	18	9	7	154	17	799	176	262	256	756	559	373	98

John Smyth, Governor.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITA SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PAR recommended by the Judg					
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																		COMMUTATION.				
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	1	6	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	69	–	52	8	1	79	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	98	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	70	–	53	11	2	88	–	–	10	–	–	10	–	1	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery (Highway)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pig Stealing	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	7	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	34	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	20	–	–	6	3	31	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	59	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	5	24	–	4	10	3	45	–	–	5	8	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[s] Build[s], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	69	–	33	8	2	81	–	–	10	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	–	23	8	–	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	165	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	126	–	58	19	2	150	–	–	15	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	338	1	–	1	7	–	–	–	1	13	220	–	115	44	7	287	–	–	38	12	1	51	–	1	–	–	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed.					
																					Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	9	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	5	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	72	8	–	–	3	–	14	2	41	5	8	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	26	2	19	6	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	88	10	–	–	3	–	19	2	50	6	10	1	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	34	1	30	3	24	6	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	9	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	1	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5 *l.*, in Dwelling-houses	4	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	2	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	22	12	–	–	–	–	6	3	7	4	4	4	3	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	9	2	10	10	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	1	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	40	19	–	1	–	–	9	4	19	9	6	4	3	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	8	2	15	3	17	14	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolishg Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	89	2	–	–	1	–	28	1	35	1	16	–	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	16	1	23	1	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	65	8	–	–	–	–	13	1	24	5	9	2	6	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	19	–	13	–	23	8	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	154	11	–	–	1	–	41	2	63	6	26	2	13	–	8	1	2	–	–	–	71	–	31	1	52	10	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	298	40	1	1	1	–	75	8	136	21	44	7	24	–	12	3	2	–	–	–	119	3	82	7	95	39	–	–

Paul Dares, Local Inspector.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARDON recommended by the Judge.						
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																		COMMUTATION.					
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Impr. 2 Years & above 1 Year.	Impr. 1 Year & above 6 Mos.	Imprisoned 6 Mos. & under.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	14	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	9	3	–	12	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	39	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	13	–	–	10	–	33	–	–	4	1	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	10	–	3	13	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	92	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	18	42	–	8	18	–	89	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	165	3	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	23	55	–	8	30	–	128	–	–	27	5	5	37	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	12	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	7	–	–	3	1	1	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	29	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	12	–	22	–	–	4	1	2	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	1	2	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	21	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	18	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Pig Stealing	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	8	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	8	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	31	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	7	–	18	–	–	7	5	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	88	–	19	–	14	–	–	–	–	12	7	–	–	9	–	61	–	–	15	9	3	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	5	–	8	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	5	4	8	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering Forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	4	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	4	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	2	–	11	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	21	–	–	2	–	25	–	–	6	–	9	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	355	10	26	–	17	–	–	–	–	45	84	–	8	56	–	246	–	–	61	19	29	109	–	10	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	12	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	1	5	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	4	2	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	38	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	23	1	9	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	5	–	–	–	26	1
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	16	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	10	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	9	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	83	9	–	–	–	–	10	–	45	5	21	2	5	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	14	2	17	1	23	6	29	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	153	12	–	–	–	–	18	–	85	7	38	2	9	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	30	2	29	1	30	8	64	1
Sacrilege	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Burglary	11	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	8	1	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	12	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	4	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Total of No. 2	26	3	–	–	–	1	7	1	11	–	4	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	15	3	4	–
Cattle Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Horse Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Sheep Stealing	20	1	–	–	–	–	5	1	8	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	3	–	5	1	6	–
Pig Stealing	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	6	–
Larceny from Shop	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	4	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	4
Larceny, from the Person	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	3	2
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	22	9	–	–	–	1	8	4	8	1	2	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	3	4	–	–	12	3
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	69	19	–	–	–	1	18	6	25	8	13	3	11	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	17	2	11	4	6	4	35	9
Arson (Capital)	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[s] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	17	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	9	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	3	–	7	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	19	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	2	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	5	2	7	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	7	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	8	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	2	3	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	9	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	6	1
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	33	7	–	–	–	–	–	3	21	1	9	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	13	–	1	4	17	3
GRAND TOTAL	308	47	–	–	–	3	44	11	159	20	70	8	28	4	5	1	2	–	–	–	63	5	61	8	57	21	127	13

3.

John D'Arcy, Local Inspector.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PAR recommended by the Judge						
			TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.						
		DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																													
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	15	–	–	85	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	92	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	70	–	15	–	–	87	–	1	4	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																													
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																													
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	20	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																													
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[s] Build[s], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	1	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	1	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																													
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																													
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	142	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	113	–	16	–	–	134	–	1	7	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	68	21	–	–	4	–	16	2	36	16	8	3	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	21
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	71	21	–	–	4	–	17	2	36	16	9	3	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	21
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	6	4	–	–	–	–	5	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4
Larceny, from the Person	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
Larceny (Simple)	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	14	6	–	–	–	–	9	4	3	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	6
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	13	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	4	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1
Total of No. 4	13	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	4	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	14	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	1	–	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	1
GRAND TOTAL	113	29	–	–	8	–	27	6	45	16	16	4	13	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	113	29

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.			ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARD recommended by the Judge.								
			TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																			COMMUTATION.								
		DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Impr. 2 Years & above 1 Year.	Impr. 1 Year & above 6 Mos.	Imprisoned 6 Mos. & under.			
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–				
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Manslaughter	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	31	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	4	6	15	25	–	4	–	–	–	–	–				
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Assaults	205	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	156	–	–	6	167	–	–	2	4	32	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Total of No. 1	250	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	4	157	–	–	–	6	177	–	1	7	11	54	73	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Burglary	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Robbery	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Taking and holding forcible Possession	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Total of No. 2	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	6	6	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	16	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	6	–	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Sheep Stealing	25	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	6	11	3	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Pig Stealing	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Larceny, from Shop	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Larceny, from the Person	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–				
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Larceny (Simple)	88	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	9	26	–	–	–	3	44	–	–	19	–	25	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Total of No. 3	144	2	7	–	8	–	–	–	–	10	26	–	–	–	5	58	–	–	35	11	40	86	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Arson (Capital)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Riot & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Total of No. 4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Uttering Forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Having in possession Implements for Coining	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Total of No. 5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	170	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	132	–	–	–	1	134	–	–	–	–	36	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	33	–	–	–	4	40	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Vagrancy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83	–	–	–	–	83	–	–	–	1	11	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
Total of No. 6	333	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	255	–	–	–	5	266	–	–	3	2	62	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	747	9	7	–	10	–	–	–	1	21	439	–	–	–	16	503	–	1	50	31	162	244	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of INSTRUCTION when committed.					
																					Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	18	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	6	–	4	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	188	17	1	–	5	1	27	4	102	5	32	6	16	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	73	3	32	–	83	14	–	–
Total of No. 1	232	18	1	–	5	1	27	4	123	5	52	6	18	2	5	–	1	–	–	–	104	3	38	–	90	15	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	8	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	14	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	6	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	15	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	1	1	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	9	1	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	25	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	12	–	8	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	22	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny from Shop	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	39	49	1	–	1	4	9	4	21	30	3	6	2	3	–	–	2	2	–	–	16	–	12	2	11	47	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	88	56	2	–	1	4	16	5	41	36	13	6	9	3	4	–	2	2	–	–	33	–	12	5	43	51	–	–
Arson (Capital)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[6] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	5	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	169	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	125	1	39	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	85	–	42	1	42	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	40	9	–	–	–	1	6	1	14	4	4	1	9	2	6	–	1	–	–	–	23	–	12	–	5	9	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	10	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	7	1	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	85	16	2	–	–	–	26	4	29	3	20	–	4	1	4	2	–	–	–	–	20	–	15	–	50	10	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	311	22	2	–	2	1	34	5	177	9	66	2	18	3	10	2	2	–	–	–	133	–	73	1	105	21	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	649	98	5	–	8	6	82	14	349	51	135	15	45	8	20	2	5	2	–	–	383	3	138	8	242	87	–	–

3.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARDON recommended by the Judge.							
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	COMMUTATION.						
			Death.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.													Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	5																			1	4	5							
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	2	1														1			1			1		1					
	Assault, with intent to murder	1				1											1													
	Conspiracy to murder	1																		1		1	1							
	Manslaughter	1																												
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	2																		2			2							
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	1										1					1													
	Concealing Birth of Infants																													
	Sodomy																													
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors																													
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age																													
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																													
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years																													
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1				1											1													
	Abduction																													
	Bigamy																													
	Child Stealing	1																				1	1							
	Assaults	101									2	56		2			60		1	22	4	14	41							
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty																													
	Total of No. 1	116	1			2					2	57		2			64		1	26	5	20	52		1					
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege																													
	Burglary	6	6														6								6					
	Housebreaking																													
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																													
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																													
	Robbery	13	5	1													6				7		7		5					
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	4																		2	2		4							
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																													
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	3																		3			3							
	Total of No. 2	26	11	1													12			5	9		14		11					
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	4		2													2			1	1		2						1	1
	Horse Stealing	7									1	1					2			1	4		5							
	Sheep Stealing	4		2													2				2		2							
	Pig Stealing	1																		1			1							
	Larceny, from Shop	2										1					1			1			1							
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	14				2					4	1					7			2	2	3	7							
	Larceny, from the Person	13									1	3					4			3	2	4	9							
	Larceny, by Servants																													
	Larceny (Simple)	57				1						24					25			16	6	10	32							
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.																													
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																													
	Mail Robbery																													
	Stealing from Bleach Green																													
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture																													
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																													
	Robbery of Arms	1																	1											
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	1																		1			1							
	Embezzlement	1																			1		1							
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants																													
	Receiving Stolen Goods																													
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	5										1					1					4	4							
	Total of No. 3	110		4		3					6	31					44		1	25	13	27	66						1	1
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	1																				1	1							
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																													
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																													
	Riot, & feloniously demolish Build^gs, Machinery, &c.																													
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.																													
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing																													
	Killing and maiming Cattle																													
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																													
	Other malicious Offences																													
	Total of No. 4	1																				1	1							
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																													
	Uttering forged Stamps																													
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering																													
	Uttering other forged Instruments																													
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes																													
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																													
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	4								1		1					2					2	2							
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin																													
	Total of No. 5	4								1		1					2					2	2							
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers																													
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																													
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																													
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation																													
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers																													
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish																													
	Returning from Transportation before time																													
	Prison-break^s, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons																													
	Rescuing Prisoners																													
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	3				1				1							2					1	1							
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																													
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages																													
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																													
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	13										6					6			5	2		7							
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	2																		2			2							
	Keeping disorderly Houses																													
	Vagrancy																													
	Indecently exposing the Person																													
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations																													
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	124									1	84		3			88			8	9	19	36							
	Unlawful Assembly																													
	Total of No. 6	142				1					2	90		3			96			15	11	20	46							
	GRAND TOTAL	399	12	5		6				1	10	179		5			218		2	71	38	76	181		12				1	1

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed.					
																					Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Assaults	89	12	–	–	1	–	15	1	44	9	24	–	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	24	1	27	2	37	8	1	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	101	15	–	–	2	–	16	1	47	10	29	1	4	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	26	2	28	4	45	8	2	1
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, Highway	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	6	1	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	25	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	1	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	5	–	14	1	–	–
Cattle Stealing	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Horse Stealing	7	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	13	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	1	5	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	35	22	–	–	2	5	2	15	14	6	3	7	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	8	4	25	16	–	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	–
Total of No. 3	82	28	–	–	1	2	14	2	41	19	9	4	13	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	18	1	19	7	43	19	2	1
Arson (Capital)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniouslydemolish[e] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	11	2	–	–	1	–	5	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	–	3	2	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	103	21	–	–	1	–	10	6	40	11	34	4	6	–	11	–	1	–	–	–	21	2	29	6	48	12	5	1
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	117	25	–	–	2	–	15	6	46	15	36	4	6	–	11	–	1	–	–	–	22	2	39	7	51	14	5	1
GRAND TOTAL	328	71	–	–	5	2	46	9	165	46	77	9	26	5	18	–	1	–	–	–	72	5	92	19	199	54	9	3

John Harrison, Loc. Insp

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.			EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARD recommended by the Judge.						
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																COMMUTATION.					
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*	Murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	20	–	4	10	3	38	–	–	1	1	7	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	20	–	4	10	3	38	–	–	2	4	9	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, committed with Violence.*	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking, within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	17	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	5	8	13	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, committed without Violence.*	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pig Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	38	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	1	4	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	60	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	33	–	–	–	–	39	–	–	2	8	11	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*	Arson (Capital)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—*Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.*	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game, and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	3	5	1	15	–	–	2	–	12	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	33	–	3	9	–	46	–	1	–	2	15	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	39	–	6	14	1	63	–	1	3	2	31	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	238	3	1	–	4	–	–	1	5	95	–	10	24	4	147	–	1	7	23	60	91	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	37	10	–	–	1	1	7	1	20	3	5	1	3	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	19	1	11	1	6	8	1	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	42	11	–	–	1	1	8	1	23	4	5	1	3	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	22	2	13	1	6	8	1	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Total of No. 2	15	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	10	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	3	–	2	2	–	–
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	2	4	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	–	1
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	6	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	1	1	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	20	18	1	–	4	–	5	3	2	8	2	7	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	3	10	15	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	35	25	1	–	6	–	10	6	8	11	3	7	5	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	1	17	3	12	20	–	1
Arson (Capital)	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolishg Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	29	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	21	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	9	–	11	–	3	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	52	12	1	1	1	1	11	2	26	5	10	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	13	1	24	9	–	1
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	86	14	1	1	2	1	12	3	49	6	14	3	3	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	23	2	24	1	36	10	3	1
GRAND TOTAL	184	54	2	1	9	2	32	10	92	23	24	12	13	5	10	1	2	–	–	–	65	6	58	5	57	11	4	2

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARD recommended by the Judge.						
			TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.						
		DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																													
Murder	6													2	2				1	3	4								
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder																													
Assault, with intent to murder																													
Conspiracy to murder	4																			4	4								
Manslaughter	8		1								1			2	4				3	1	4								
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child																													
Ditto of Women not quick with Child																													
Concealing Birth of Infants	4													1	1				1	2	3								
Sodomy																													
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors																													
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	3								1						1					2	2								
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2													2	2														
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years																													
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																													
Abduction																													
Bigamy																													
Child Stealing																													
Assaults	92			2						3	52		2	18	77			10	3	2	15								
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	17									1	14		1	1	17														
Total of No. 1	136		1		2				1	4	67		3	26	104			14	7	11	32								
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																													
Sacrilege																													
Burglary																													
Housebreaking																													
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																													
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing																													
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																													
Robbery (Highway)																													
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																													
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																													
Taking and holding forcible possession	7										1			1	2			4	1		5								
Total of No. 2	7										1			1	2			4	1		5								
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																													
Cattle Stealing	3		3												3														
Horse Stealing																													
Sheep Stealing	6		5		1										5			1			1								
Pig Stealing	5				1					1				2	4			1			1								
Larceny, from Shop	1				1										1														
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	4																	4			4								
Larceny, from the Person	5				1						1				2			2	1		3								
Larceny, by Servants	3				1					1	1				3														
Larceny (Simple)	52				6					6	16				28			16	6	2	24								
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.																													
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																													
Mail Robbery																													
Stealing from Bleach Green																													
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture																													
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	17										17				17														
Robbery of Arms	2	2													2								2						
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal																													
Embezzlement	1													1	1														
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants																													
Receiving Stolen Goods	6			2						2	1				5			1			1								
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2													1	1				1		1								
Total of No. 3	107	2	8		12					10	36			4	72			25	8	2	35		2						
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																													
Arson (Capital)																													
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																													
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																													
Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.																													
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	4													3	3				1		1								
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing																													
Killing and maiming Cattle	1													1	1														
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																													
Other malicious Offences	2									1					1			1			1								
Total of No. 4	7									1				4	5			1		1	2								
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																													
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																													
Uttering forged Stamps																													
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering																													
Uttering other forged Instruments																													
Having in possession forged Bank Notes																													
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin																													
Having in possession Implements for Coining																													
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																													
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3									2					2			1			1								
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin																													
Total of No. 5	3									2					2			1			1								
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Clauses.																													
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers																													
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																													
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																													
Offences connected with illicit Distillation																													
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers																													
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	6										6				6														
Returning from Transportation before time																													
Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons																													
Rescuing Prisoners																													
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	3																	2		1	3								
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	4		4												4												4		
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages																													
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																													
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	23									3	14		3	3	23														
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	19										13			3	16			2		1	3								
Keeping disorderly Houses																													
Vagrancy	5													1	1			2	2		4								
Indecently exposing the Person																													
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	2				1									1	2														
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	158										75			81	156			2			2								
Unlawful Assembly																													
Total of No. 6	220		4		1					3	108		3	89	208			8	2	2	12					1		
GRAND TOTAL	480	2	13		15				1	20	212		6	124	393			53	18	16	87		2			1		

097

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed.					
																					Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Manslaughter	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	85	7	–	–	–	–	20	–	40	4	18	1	4	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	38	–	10	1	37	6	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	17	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	8	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	125	11	–	–	1	–	30	–	60	5	25	3	6	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	62	1	13	1	50	9	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, Highway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	2	–	–
Total of No. 2	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	2	–	–
Cattle Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	5	1	–	–	1	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	1	–	–
Pig Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	36	16	–	–	4	–	13	6	11	1	3	2	1	5	3	2	1	–	–	–	10	1	4	4	22	11	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	16	1	–	–	1	–	4	–	5	–	4	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	11	1	–	–
Robbery of Arms	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	4	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Total of No. 3	80	27	–	–	6	–	21	9	28	5	15	2	4	8	5	2	1	1	–	–	25	1	14	4	41	22	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Total of No. 4	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	3	–	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	23	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	14	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	4	–	6	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	15	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	1	4	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	3	1	4	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	137	21	2	5	1	4	30	2	62	2	23	2	13	5	4	–	2	1	–	–	57	–	26	2	54	19	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	192	28	2	5	1	4	34	2	94	6	36	4	17	6	6	–	2	1	–	–	85	3	36	3	71	22	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	409	71	2	5	8	4	86	11	184	19	81	10	30	16	14	3	4	3	–	–	176	5	64	9	169	57	–	–

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PAR recommended by the Judg						
			DEATH.	TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					WHIPPING.	FINE.	DISCHARGE ON SURETIES.	SENTENCE RESPITED AND PARDON.	TOTAL.	FOUND INSANE ON ARRAIGNMENT.	ACQUITTED AS BEING INSANE.	NOT GUILTY ON TRIAL.	NO BILL FOUND.	NO PROSECUTION.	TOTAL.	EXECUTION.	COMMUTATION.					
				LIFE.	14 YEARS.	7 YEARS.	OTHER PERIODS.	ABOVE 3 YEARS.	3 YEARS AND ABOVE 2 YRS.	2 YEARS AND ABOVE 1 YR.	1 YEAR AND ABOVE 6 MOS.	6 MONTHS AND UNDER.													TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.	TRANSPORTED FOR 14 YEARS.	TRANSPORTED FOR 7 YEARS.	IMP. 2 YRS. & ABOVE 1 YEAR.	IMP. 1 YR. & ABOVE 6 MOS.	IMP. 6 MOS.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder																													
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder																													
	Assault, with intent to murder																													
	Conspiracy to murder																													
	Manslaughter																													
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child																													
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child																													
	Concealing Birth of Infants																													
	Sodomy																													
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors																													
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	2																				2	2							
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1										1		1			1													
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years																													
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																													
	Abduction																													
	Bigamy																													
	Child Stealing																													
	Assaults	46									2	30		6		1	39			6	1		7							
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	6										4					4			1	1		2							
	Total of No. 1	55									2	35		6		1	44			7	2	2	11							
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege																													
	Burglary																													
	Housebreaking																													
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	4										3		3			3			1			1							
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																													
	Robbery																													
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																													
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																													
	Taking and holding forcible Possession																													
	Total of No. 2	4										3					3			1			1							
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2		1													1					1	1							
	Horse Stealing																													
	Sheep Stealing																													
	Pig Stealing	4			3									3			3			1			1							
	Larceny, from Shop	12			5							4		9			9			2	1		3							
	Larceny, to the value of 5l., in Dwelling-houses																													
	Larceny, from the Person	8			2							3		5			5			1	1	1	3							
	Larceny, by Servants	1										1		1			1													
	Larceny (Simple)	3										1	1	2			2			1			1							
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.																													
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																													
	Mail Robbery																													
	Stealing from Bleach Green																													
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	1									1			1			1													
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																													
	Robbery of Arms																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal																													
	Embezzlement																													
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants																													
	Receiving Stolen Goods	18			1	2					3	4					10			4	2	2	8							
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	10										6		1			7			1	2		3							
	Total of No. 3	59		1	1	12					4	19	1	1			39			10	6	4	20							
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)																													
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																													
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																													
	Riot, & feloniously demolish Buildgs, Machinery, &c.	4										2		1			3			1			1							
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.																													
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing																													
	Killing and maiming Cattle																													
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	2														1	1			1			1							
	Other malicious Offences																													
	Total of No. 4	6										2		1	1		4			2			2							
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																													
	Uttering forged Stamps	1		1										1			1													
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering																													
	Uttering other forged Instruments																													
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes																													
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																													
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin																													
	Total of No. 5	1		1													1													
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers																													
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																													
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																													
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	4										4					4													
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers																													
	Offences relating to Deer, Game, and Fish																													
	Returning from Transportation before time																													
	Prison-breach, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons																													
	Rescuing Prisoners	6										4					4			2			2							
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																													
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																													
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages																													
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	2										2					2													
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	8										4		2			6			1	1		2							
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers																													
	Keeping disorderly Houses																				1		1							
	Vagrancy	22				3						12					15			7			7							
	Indecently exposing the Person	1												1			1													
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations																													
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	34										22		3	9		34													
	Unlawful Assembly																													
	Total of No. 6	77				3						48		6	9		66			10	1		11							
	GRAND TOTAL	202		2	1	15					6	107	1	14	10	1	157			30	9	6	45							

699

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of INSTRUCTION when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	34	12	–	–	–	–	6	2	14	3	14	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	4	12	6	8	2	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	43	12	–	–	–	–	6	2	20	3	16	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	4	14	6	11	2	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	8	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	2	2	1	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	3	5	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	1	2	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	12	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	4	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	3	1	5	3	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	4	1	–	–
Total of No. 3	40	19	–	–	1	–	2	4	15	8	16	6	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	13	6	11	4	16	9	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	1	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	6	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	14	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	6	4	5	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	26	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	4	8	3	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	10	2	8	5	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	50	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	21	16	5	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	7	17	9	18	11	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	142	60	–	–	1	–	8	6	67	33	53	19	14	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	50	17	45	20	47	23	–	–

3.

Peter Duncan, Governor.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARD recommended by the Judge.						
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.					
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	23	2												16		18				5		5	2					
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	3	1												2		3												
	Assault, with intent to murder																												
	Conspiracy to murder	6													6		6			1			1						
	Manslaughter	5		3								1					4												
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child																												
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child																				1		1						
	Concealing Birth of Infants	1																											
	Sodomy																												
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	2								1							1				1		1						
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age																												
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2										1					1				1		1						
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years																												
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1													1		1												
	Abduction	2	1														1				1		1		1				
	Bigamy	1																		1			1						
	Child Stealing																												
	Assaults	219				12				1	9	144		1	48		215			3	1		4						
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	20									1	11			7		19				1		1						
	Total of No. 1	285	4	3	–	12	–	–	–	2	10	157	–	1	80	–	269	–	–	5	11	–	16	2	2	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege																												
	Burglary	2	1												1		2								1				
	Housebreaking	1													1		1												
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																												
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing																												
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																												
	Robbery	13	6												4		10				1	2	3		6				
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																												
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																												
	Taking and holding forcible possession																												
	Total of No. 2	16	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	13	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	7	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	14	–	1											4		5			7	2		9						
	Horse Stealing	1													1		1												
	Sheep Stealing	2		1													1			1			1						
	Pig Stealing	6				4				1							5				1		1						
	Larceny, from Shop	12				4					3	3			1		11				1		1						
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses																												
	Larceny, from the Person	4				1									3		4												
	Larceny, by Servants	1				1											1												
	Larceny (Simple)	70				9					1	43			15		68				1	1	2						
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.																												
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																												
	Mail Robbery																												
	Stealing from Bleach Green	1										1					1												
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture																												
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	1													1		1												
	Robbery of Arms																												
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal																												
	Embezzlement																												
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants																												
	Receiving Stolen Goods	13										3			9		12				1		1						
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2													2		2												
	Total of No. 3	127	–	2	–	19	–	–	–	1	4	50	–	–	36	–	112	–	–	8	6	1	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)																												
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																												
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																												
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.																												
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	19								1	1				7		9			7	3		10						
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	2										2					2												
	Killing and maiming Cattle																												
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																												
	Other malicious Offences	7										3			2		5			2			2						
	Total of No. 4	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	–	–	9	–	16	–	–	9	3	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																												
	Uttering forged Stamps																												
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering																												
	Uttering other forged Instruments	1																			1		1						
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes																												
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin																												
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																												
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3																			3		3						
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	6									1	2					3			2	1		3						
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin																												
	Total of No. 5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	5	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers																												
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																												
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																												
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	12										11		1			12												
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers																												
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish																												
	Returning from Transportation before time																												
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons																												
	Rescuing Prisoners	2													2		2												
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																												
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	8				2					1				5		8												
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages																												
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	11										7			4		11												
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	52								3	2	35			12		52												
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers																												
	Keeping disorderly Houses																												
	Vagrancy	2													1		1				1		1						
	Indecently exposing the Person																												
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations																												
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	213										177		2	31		210			1	2		3						
	Unlawful Assembly																												
	Total of No. 6	300	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	3	230	–	3	55	–	296	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	766	11	5	–	33	–	–	–	7	19	444	–	4	186	–	709	–	–	25	29	3	57	2	9	–	–	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	10	–	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	188	31	–	–	–	–	17	19	76	8	58	4	24	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	105	5	61	11	22	15	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	20	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	7	–	2	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	252	33	–	–	–	–	35	20	117	9	61	4	25	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	138	5	87	11	27	17	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	10	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	4	–	2	2	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	13	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	4	–	2	2	–	–
Cattle Stealing	14	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	7	–	2	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	7	5	–	–	–	–	3	3	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	2	3	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	3	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	46	24	–	–	–	–	25	16	15	6	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	3	19	12	16	9	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	–	3	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	88	39	–	–	–	–	35	25	39	12	13	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	46	19	22	16	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	13	–	4	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	18	–	6	–	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	1	1	2	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	6	–	1	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	11	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	–	2	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	52	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	30	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	17	–	16	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	199	14	1	1	5	2	97	5	57	6	29	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	3	76	7	69	4	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	284	16	1	1	5	2	111	5	108	8	49	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	3	112	7	88	6	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	672	94	1	1	5	2	183	32	391	33	128	6	40	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	294	13	272	38	146	43	–	–

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPIT SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PAI recommended by the Judg						
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.					
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Impr. 2 Years & above 1 Year.	Impr. 1 Year & above 6 Mos.	Imprisoned
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	2																		2		2							
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	1																		1		1							
	Assault, with intent to murder																												
	Conspiracy to murder																												
	Manslaughter	7									1	5				1	7												
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child																												
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child																												
	Concealing Birth of Infants																												
	Sodomy																												
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors																												
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	3													2		2				1	1							
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																												
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years																												
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																												
	Abduction																												
	Bigamy																												
	Child Stealing																												
	Assaults	111									2	63		21	3	12	101			9	1	10							
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty																												
	Total of No. 1	124	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	68	–	21	5	13	110	–	–	12	1	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege																												
	Burglary																												
	Housebreaking	2		1											1		2												
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																												
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing																												
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																												
	Robbery	3		1								1			1		3												
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																												
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																												
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	2										2					2												
	Total of No. 2	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1																											
	Horse Stealing	3				1											1			2		1	2						
	Sheep Stealing																												
	Pig Stealing	2									2						2												
	Larceny, from Shop																												
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses																												
	Larceny, from the Person	4																		3	1	4							
	Larceny, by Servants																												
	Larceny (Simple)	20				1						13			1	2	17			3		3							
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.																												
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																												
	Mail Robbery																												
	Stealing from Bleach Green																												
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture																												
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																												
	Robbery of Arms	2																		1		1	2						
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal																												
	Embezzlement																												
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants																												
	Receiving Stolen Goods																												
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3										1				2	3												
	Total of No. 3	35	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	14	–	–	1	4	23	–	–	9	1	2	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)																												
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	6																				6	6						
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	3																				3	3						
	Riot & feloniously demolish[s] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.																												
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.																												
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing																												
	Killing and maiming Cattle																												
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																												
	Other malicious Offences																												
	Total of No. 4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																												
	Uttering Forged Stamps																												
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	1													1		1												
	Uttering other forged Instruments																												
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes																												
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin																												
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																												
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																												
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																												
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin																												
	Total of No. 5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers																												
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																												
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																												
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	68										48		4		16	68												
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers																												
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish																												
	Returning from Transportation before time																												
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons																												
	Rescuing Prisoners																												
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1													1		1												
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	9													9		9												
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages																												
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																												
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	22										5				14	19			3		3							
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	12										3		8		1	12												
	Keeping disorderly Houses																												
	Vagrancy																												
	Indecently exposing the Person																												
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations																												
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	39										25		3	3		31			7		1	8						
	Unlawful Assembly																												
	Total of No. 6	151	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	–	15	13	31	140	–	–	10	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	327	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	166	–	36	22	48	281	–	–	31	2	13	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of INSTRUCTION when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	1	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	99	12	1	–	4	1	14	1	47	4	21	3	3	–	2	–	1	–	6	3	29	–	6	–	49	5	15	7
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	109	15	1	–	4	1	14	1	57	7	21	3	3	–	2	–	1	–	6	3	31	–	10	2	53	6	15	7
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	2	–	–
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	11	9	–	–	–	–	3	2	6	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	6	9	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	26	9	–	–	–	–	4	2	17	7	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	4	–	15	9	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	2	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	63	5	–	–	1	–	14	1	14	–	14	–	4	1	8	–	5	1	3	2	18	–	4	–	39	3	2	2
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	9	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	22	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	10	–	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	13	–	1	–	7	–	1	–
Rescue and refusing to aid Peace Officers	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	–	–	–	4	–	3	4
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	31	8	–	–	–	1	5	2	9	3	10	1	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	2	–	16	8	3	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	134	17	–	–	1	1	30	3	39	4	28	1	15	2	9	–	5	1	7	5	45	–	10	–	70	11	9	6
GRAND TOTAL	282	45	1	–	5	2	48	6	124	19	53	6	20	3	12	–	6	1	13	8	89	–	25	2	144	30	24	13

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.														INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.			EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARDON recommended by the Judge.							
			TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.															COMMUTATION.							
		DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																												
Murder	36	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	30	33	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	40	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	6	18	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	8	12	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	233	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	3	17	161	–	–	194	–	–	4	–	35	39	–	–	–	–	3	2	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	333	4	–	–	15	–	–	–	8	23	182	–	–	–	232	–	–	14	–	87	101	–	3	–	–	3	3	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																												
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	10	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	58	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	15	–	–	–	18	–	–	2	–	38	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	82	–	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	16	–	–	–	29	–	–	3	–	50	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Arson (Capital)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish^{g} Build^{gs}, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	20	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																												
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																												
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaks^{s}, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	59	–	–	–	–	72	–	–	–	–	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	257	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	213	–	–	–	–	214	–	–	–	–	43	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	350	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	13	278	–	–	–	293	–	–	–	–	57	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	803	4	5	–	22	–	–	–	9	42	493	–	–	–	575	–	–	18	–	210	228	–	3	–	–	3	3	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	32	4	–	–	1	–	6	1	19	1	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	5	–	19	4	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter	37	3	–	–	1	1	14	–	16	1	4	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	5	–	20	3	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	13	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	212	21	–	–	6	–	58	3	102	14	25	1	16	2	4	1	1	–	–	–	43	–	27	–	142	21	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	305	28	–	–	8	1	82	4	151	16	39	3	17	3	6	1	2	–	–	–	75	–	38	–	192	28	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	13	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	3	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	7	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	9	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	1	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	29	29	2	–	1	–	8	2	11	13	3	9	2	2	2	2	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	21	29	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	52	30	2	–	2	–	13	2	20	14	8	9	5	2	2	2	–	1	–	–	12	–	1	–	39	30	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[s] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	15	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	5	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	11	1	–	–
Total of No. 4	18	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	7	1	5	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	11	2	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	82	4	–	–	3	–	17	1	44	2	12	1	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	2	62	2	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	249	8	2	–	12	–	30	–	153	5	38	3	7	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	63	–	48	–	138	8	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	337	13	2	–	15	–	50	1	200	7	50	4	11	1	7	–	2	–	–	–	65	–	69	2	203	11	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	728	75	4	–	25	1	150	8	383	39	106	16	37	7	18	3	5	1	–	–	161	–	114	2	453	73	–	–

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITA SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PAR recommended by the Judge						
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.						
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Impr. 2 Years & above 1 Year.	Impr. 1 Year & above 6 Mos.	Imprisoned
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	1	4	8	–	1	–	–	1	1	
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Manslaughter	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	3	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assaults	256	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	185	–	–	24	–	215	–	–	15	–	26	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Total of No. 1	285	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	9	188	–	–	24	–	228	–	–	22	1	34	57	–	1	–	–	–	1	
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Housebreaking	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Robbery	25	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	2	–	15	–	–	6	–	4	10	–	4	–	–	–	–	
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Total of No. 2	30	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	16	–	–	6	–	8	14	–	4	–	–	–	–	
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Horse Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Sheep Stealing	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Pig Stealing	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Larceny, from Shop	19	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	9	–	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Larceny, from the Person	9	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Larceny, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Larceny (Simple)	142	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	2	1	32	–	–	17	–	86	–	–	21	1	34	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Embezzlement	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Receiving Stolen Goods	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	8	–	–	1	–	12	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	18	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	4	–	13	–	–	2	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	
	Total of No. 3	233	–	2	–	45	–	–	–	4	6	57	–	–	22	–	136	–	–	37	1	59	97	–	–	–	–	–	1	
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Riot & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Other malicious Offences	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	1	–	26	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Total of No. 4	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	1	–	26	–	–	3	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Uttering Forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Uttering other forged Instruments	3	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Total of No. 5	9	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Prison-break[g], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Rescuing Prisoners	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	–	–	–	–	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Keeping disorderly Houses	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Vagrancy	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	566	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	346	–	205	6	–	557	–	–	4	–	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Total of No. 6	684	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	452	–	205	15	–	672	–	–	6	1	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	GRAND TOTAL	1272	6	4	1	51	–	–	–	6	19	728	–	205	65	–	1085	–	–	75	3	109	187	–	5	–	–	–	2	

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of INSTRUCTION when committed.							
																					Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	6	4	–	1	–	1	–	2	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	12	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	6	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	204	52	2	–	5	1	66	12	99	20	18	10	12	7	2	1	–	1	–	–	120	7	20	5	64	40	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	229	56	2	1	5	2	72	14	111	20	24	10	13	7	2	1	–	1	–	–	141	11	22	5	66	40	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	17	8	–	–	1	–	6	4	5	2	4	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	10	–	2	1	5	7	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	22	8	–	–	2	–	6	4	6	2	4	1	1	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	14	–	2	1	6	7	–	–
Cattle Stealing	10	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Pig Stealing	5	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Larceny from Shop	9	10	–	–	2	1	1	3	5	3	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	2	4	1	4	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	4	5	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	4	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	69	73	1	–	9	3	28	20	16	30	10	12	3	4	2	4	–	–	–	–	40	9	8	10	21	54	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	12	9	–	–	–	–	2	2	6	2	2	3	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	2	1	1	5	6	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	15	3	–	–	–	–	3	1	10	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	4	3	–	–
Total of No. 3	130	103	1	–	12	4	38	30	43	38	23	20	9	6	3	4	1	1	–	–	80	14	12	16	38	73	–	–
Arson (Capital)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	24	5	–	–	–	–	14	–	4	3	2	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	1	–	8	4	–	–
Total of No. 4	26	5	–	–	–	–	14	–	6	3	2	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	17	1	1	–	8	4	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	2	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	6	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	2	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	87	3	–	–	2	–	29	2	40	1	9	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	7	–	40	3	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Vagrancy	7	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	458	108	–	–	6	8	106	36	207	30	85	19	37	11	16	4	1	–	–	–	220	14	15	8	223	86	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	568	116	1	–	11	8	138	38	254	33	98	21	43	12	19	4	4	–	–	–	274	15	23	8	271	93	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	981	291	4	1	30	14	269	86	422	97	184	56	69	25	27	10	6	2	–	–	532	41	60	31	389	219	–	–

Wm. Gibson, Local Inspector City Gaol.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPIT SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PA recommended by the Judg					
			TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.				
		DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																												
Murder	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	131	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	104	–	8	3	–	128	–	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	149	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	11	107	–	9	6	–	139	–	1	5	2	2	10	–	3	–	–	–	1
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																												
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	8	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	39	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	1	–	–	25	–	–	3	8	3	14	–	–	–	–	1	2
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	17	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	7	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total of No. 3	69	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	2	–	–	43	–	–	12	10	4	26	–	–	–	–	2	2
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	14	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	10	–	–	2	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																												
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																												
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-break[g], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	11	–	1	3	–	21	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5	7	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	63	–	3	3	–	70	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	112	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	76	–	4	8	–	95	–	–	5	11	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	363	4	1	–	14	–	–	–	6	18	226	–	15	16	–	300	–	1	26	28	8	63	–	4	–	–	2	3

TABLE, shewing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	2	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	125	6	4	–	5	–	39	2	46	3	22	1	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	52	–	44	2	29	4	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	141	8	4	–	5	–	43	2	55	5	24	1	6	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	50	4	31	4	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, Highway	2	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	7	1	1	–	2	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	1	–	–
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	3	1	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	24	15	–	–	7	2	3	–	5	4	6	5	1	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	9	8	7	4	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	11	6	1	–	1	1	1	1	5	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	2	3	4	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	42	27	1	–	10	5	7	3	11	8	9	7	2	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	12	3	18	15	12	9	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniouslydemolish Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	7	2	–	–	1	–	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	2	2	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	10	4	–	–	1	–	3	2	3	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	4	3	–	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	9	2	1	–	1	–	2	–	3	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	21	1	–	–	–	6	1	12	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	12	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	1	12	–	–	–	1	1	–	10	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	7	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	66	7	–	–	4	–	18	5	25	1	11	1	5	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	33	–	21	2	12	5	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	91	21	–	–	4	–	26	7	38	11	14	2	5	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	42	1	35	8	14	12	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	300	63	7	–	23	5	85	14	110	27	50	12	15	5	9	–	1	–	–	–	125	3	112	31	63	28	–	–

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPIT SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PAI recommended by the Judg					
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.				
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	3	1														2				3	3							
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	9	2														2			2	5	7		2					
	Assault, with intent to murder	3																			3	3							
	Conspiracy to murder	7																			7	7							
	Manslaughter																												
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child																												
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child																												
	Concealing Birth of Infants	1										1					1												
	Sodomy																												
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors																												
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age																												
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	11																		1	6	4	11							
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years																												
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																												
	Abduction																												
	Bigamy	1																			1	1							
	Child Stealing																												
	Assaults	128				8						53					61			5	3	59	67							
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	11										6					6					5	5							
	Total of No. 1	174	2			8						60					70			6	11	87	104		2					
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege																												
	Burglary	4	2														2				2	2		1					
	Housebreaking	5										1					1			1	1	2	4						
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																												
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	7										1					1			1		5	6						
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																												
	Robbery	11																		2	4	5	11						
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	3																				3	3						
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																												
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	3										1					1					2	2						
	Total of No. 2	33	2									3					5			4	5	19	28		1					
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2		1							1						2												
	Horse Stealing																												
	Sheep Stealing																												
	Pig Stealing	6									1	1					2					4	4						
	Larceny, from Shop	3				1						1					2					1	1						
	Larceny, to the value of 5l., in Dwelling-houses																												
	Larceny, from the Person	5									2	1					3					2	2						
	Larceny, by Servants																												
	Larceny (Simple)	8				3						1					4			2	1	1	4						
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.																												
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																												
	Mail Robbery																												
	Stealing from Bleach Green																												
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture																												
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	2										2					2												
	Robbery of Arms	5									1						1					4	4						
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal																												
	Embezzlement																												
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants																												
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1				1											1												
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3																				3	3						
	Total of No. 3	35		1		5					5	6					17			2	1	15	18						
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)																												
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																												
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																												
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.																												
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	7																		5		2	7						
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing																												
	Killing and maiming Cattle																												
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																												
	Other malicious Offences	5										1					1					4	4						
	Total of No. 4	12										1					1			5		6	11						
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																												
	Uttering forged Stamps																												
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering																												
	Uttering other forged Instruments																												
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes																												
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin																												
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																												
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																												
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	6										1					1				1	4	5						
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin																												
	Total of No. 5	6										1					1				1	4	5						
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers																												
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																												
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																												
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	10										10					10												
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers																												
	Offences relating to Deer, Game, and Fish																												
	Returning from Transportation before time																												
	Prison-break[g], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons																												
	Rescuing Prisoners																												
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1																				1	1						
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	12																		5		7	12						
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages																												
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																												
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	88										64					64			5		19	24						
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	13										1					1					12	12						
	Keeping disorderly Houses																												
	Vagrancy	5																				5	5						
	Indecently exposing the Person																												
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	20										3					3					17	17						
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	198										103					103					95	95						
	Unlawful Assembly																												
	Total of No. 6	347										181					181			10		156	166						
	GRAND TOTAL	607	4	1		13					5	252					275			27	18	287	332		3				

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	9	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	11	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	5	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	124	4	–	–	4	–	39	2	56	2	8	–	9	–	3	–	5	–	–	–	67	–	13	–	44	4	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	11	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	169	5	–	–	4	–	49	3	81	2	16	–	10	–	4	–	5	–	–	–	94	–	18	1	57	4	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Housebreaking	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	4	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	3	–	–
Misdemeanors with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	11	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	5	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	27	6	–	–	3	–	7	3	4	1	5	2	4	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	13	–	3	1	11	5	–	–
Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	6	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	4	4	–	–	1	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	26	9	–	–	2	–	9	3	8	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	9	–	2	–	15	9	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	4	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	11	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	7	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	5	–	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	10	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	12	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	4	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	87	1	–	–	1	–	19	–	39	1	16	–	7	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	13	1	25	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	11	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	2	1	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	3	2	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	5	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	17	3	–	–	3	–	4	–	8	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	1	10	2	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	180	18	1	–	4	1	20	5	61	1	39	3	39	8	12	–	4	–	–	–	92	–	15	5	73	13	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	322	25	1	–	15	1	50	5	116	7	63	4	49	8	22	–	6	–	–	–	164	–	37	7	121	18	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	557	50	1	–	24	1	118	14	216	16	88	8	67	9	30	1	13	1	–	–	286	–	62	10	209	40	–	–

W. Walker, Local Inspector.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																	INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARDON recommended by the Judge.								
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																			COMMUTATION.							
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 3 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.	Whipping.	Fine.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	-	-	1	-	138	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 1	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	137	-	-	1	-	139	-	-	8	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and holding forcible possession	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pig Stealing	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny, from Shop	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Larceny, from the Person	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny, by Servants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny (Simple)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	7	3	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Receiving Stolen Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 3	43	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	15	-	1	-	-	24	-	-	9	3	7	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering forged Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering other forged Instruments	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rescuing Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Keeping disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	-	5	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unlawful Assembly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total of No. 6	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	7	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL	321	1	-	1	6	-	-	-	1	2	270	-	8	1	-	290	-	-	18	6	7	31	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	133	12	–	–	–	–	16	3	90	7	24	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	3	62	6	27	3	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	136	13	–	–	–	–	16	3	92	8	25	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	3	63	7	27	3	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, Highway	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	5	3	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	2	–	1	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	15	10	–	–	2	2	6	4	3	3	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	9	5	2	4	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	28	15	–	–	2	2	8	7	11	3	4	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	14	9	3	5	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniouslydemolish[e] Buildings, Machinery,&c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	2	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	109	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	1	37	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	54	4	27	1	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	120	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	73	1	37	4	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	60	4	29	1	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	288	33	–	–	2	2	26	10	178	12	67	8	10	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	91	4	137	26	60	9	–	–

J. H. Stubbs, Local Inspector.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPIT SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PAR recommended by the Judg						
			TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.					
		DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																												
Murder																												
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder																												
Assault, with intent to murder	1																			1	1							
Conspiracy to murder																												
Manslaughter																												
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child																												
Ditto of Women not quick with Child																												
Concealing Birth of Infants																												
Sodomy																												
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors																												
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	1																			1	1							
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																												
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years																												
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																												
Abduction																												
Bigamy																												
Child Stealing																												
Assaults	40									1	19		14			34			5	1		6						
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty																												
Total of No. 1	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	19	–	14	–	–	34	–	–	5	2	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																												
Sacrilege																												
Burglary																												
Housebreaking																												
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																												
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	1																		1			1						
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																												
Robbery																												
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																												
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																												
Taking and holding forcible Possession																												
Total of No. 2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing																												
Horse Stealing																												
Sheep Stealing																												
Pig Stealing	2								2							2												
Larceny, from Shop	1								1							1												
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses																												
Larceny, from the Person	6									1			1			1			2	1	2	5						
Larceny, by Servants																												
Larceny (Simple)	27				2					13			1			16			3		8	11						
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.																												
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																												
Mail Robbery	1																		1			1						
Stealing from Bleach Green																												
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture																												
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																												
Robbery of Arms																												
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal																												
Embezzlement	1										1					1												
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants																												
Receiving Stolen Goods	7										3					3			4			4						
Frauds, and attempts to defraud																												
Total of No. 3	45	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	18	–	–	1	–	24	–	–	10	1	10	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Arson (Capital)																												
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																												
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																												
Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.																												
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	10									5						5			5			5						
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing																												
Killing and maiming Cattle																												
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																												
Other malicious Offences																												
Total of No. 4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																												
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																												
Uttering forged Stamps																												
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering																												
Uttering other forged Instruments																												
Having in possession forged Bank Notes																												
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin																												
Having in possession Implements for Coining																												
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																												
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																												
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin																												
Total of No. 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																												
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers																												
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																												
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																												
Offences connected with illicit Distillation																												
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers																												
Offences relating to Deer, Game, and Fish																												
Returning from Transportation before time																												
Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons																												
Rescuing Prisoners																												
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																												
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																												
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages																												
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	4									4						4												
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	3									3						3												
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers																												
Keeping disorderly Houses																												
Vagrancy																												
Indecently exposing the Person																												
Felonies, not included in the above denominations																												
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	7									5			2			7												
Unlawful Assembly																												
Total of No. 6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	2	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	112	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	54	–	14	3	–	77	–	–	21	3	11	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed.							
																					Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could no be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	33	7	–	–	–	–	9	2	19	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	2	–	14	7	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	35	7	–	–	–	–	11	2	19	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	2	–	15	7	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	2	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	4	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	16	11	–	–	4	–	2	1	5	6	3	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	1	9	9	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	5	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	1	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	28	17	–	–	4	–	8	1	8	10	4	4	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	11	1	2	2	15	14	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	9	1	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	6	1	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	6	1	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	14	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	86	26	–	–	4	–	23	3	41	15	13	4	4	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	40	1	4	3	42	22	–	–

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARD recommended by the Judge.								
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.							
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 5 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Manslaughter	22	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	4	–	11	–	–	10	1	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Rape	24	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	15	–	22	–	2	–	–	–	–	
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Abduction	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assaults	390	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	6	374	–	–	–	–	385	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Total of No. 1	453	2	4	–	3	–	–	–	4	8	376	–	–	16	–	413	1	–	18	21	–	40	–	2	–	–	–	–	
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Burglary	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Robbery	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Total of No. 2	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	3	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Horse Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Sheep Stealing	14	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	7	–	10	–	–	–	–	1	–	
	Pig Stealing	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Larceny, from Shop	13	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-house	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Larceny, from the Person	17	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	4	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	2	5	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Larceny, by Servants	30	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	7	10	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Larceny (Simple)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Total of No. 3	91	–	5	–	15	–	–	–	2	5	16	–	–	–	–	43	–	–	18	30	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	1	
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Total of No. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Total of No. 5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	4	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	–	–	–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Prison-break[g], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	391	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	366	–	–	–	–	366	–	–	25	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Total of No. 6	592	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	566	–	–	–	–	566	–	–	25	1	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	GRAND TOTAL	1155	4	9	–	18	–	–	–	6	13	960	–	–	16	2	1028	1	–	67	61	–	129	–	2	–	–	–	1	

TABLE, shewing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of INSTRUCTION when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	11	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	4	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	22	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	11	–	4	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	11	–	6	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	24	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	10	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	9	–	8	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	363	27	4	–	9	–	23	2	105	15	37	8	109	2	76	–	–	–	–	–	103	4	95	3	165	20	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	426	27	4	–	9	–	33	2	134	15	55	8	112	2	79	–	–	–	–	–	121	4	119	3	186	20	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	1	–	–
Cattle Stealing	9	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	14	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	8	–
Pig Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	9	4	–	–	–	–	1	2	5	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	6	3	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5l., in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	14	3	–	–	1	–	5	2	6	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	1	5	2	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	25	5	–	–	3	1	12	2	9	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	11	2	9	2	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3.	79	12	–	–	4	1	27	6	36	4	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1	25	4	36	7	8	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	1	1	1	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	1	2	2	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	171	29	1	–	4	1	29	12	45	9	73	7	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	2	57	7	96	20	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	311	80	5	–	7	2	39	4	110	47	132	27	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	3	104	27	112	35	21	15
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	483	109	6	–	11	3	68	16	155	56	206	34	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	5	161	34	208	55	21	15
GRAND TOTAL	1002	153	10	–	24	4	129	24	331	80	280	43	149	2	79	–	–	–	–	–	230	11	306	42	437	85	29	15

3. 2

J. Hamilton, Local Inspector.
John Rogers, Governor Mayo Prison.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																		INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARDON recommended by the Judge.								
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	COMMUTATION.							
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.														Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Impr. 2 Years & above 1 Year.	Impr. 1 Year & above 6 Mos.	Imprisoned 6 Mos. & under.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	60	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	9	17	–	4	–	3	34	–	–	25	–	1	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	85	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	17	18	–	4	–	3	44	–	–	31	1	9	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	9	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	11	3	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	28	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	–	–	16	3	–	19	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pig Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	7	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	76	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	23	–	1	–	4	35	–	–	40	–	1	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	107	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	5	32	–	–	1	–	4	54	–	–	47	–	6	53	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot & feloniously demolish[s] Build[s], Machinery, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering Forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	61	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	21	–	4	–	5	37	–	–	24	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	5	–	–	26	–	2	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	105	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	5	23	–	6	–	6	45	–	–	54	–	6	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	333	6	6	–	9	–	–	–	6	27	75	–	11	–	15	155	–	–	150	4	24	178	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed.					
																					Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
rder	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
ooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
sault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
anslaughter	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
tempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
tto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ncealing Birth of Infants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
domy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
sault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ape	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
sault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
sault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
oduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
gamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ild Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
saults	55	5	–	–	–	–	3	–	23	2	4	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	22	3	11	–	7	–	15	2	22	3
saults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	79	6	–	–	–	–	4	–	38	3	11	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	22	3	23	–	10	–	24	3	22	3
crilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
usebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
reaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
reaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
isdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
bbery	9	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	4	–	–	–
ssaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nding menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
aking and holding forcible Possession	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	3	–	–	–	5	–	7	1
Total of No. 2	27	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	11	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	6	–	5	–	9	–	7	1
ttle Stealing	7	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
rse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
eep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
g Stealing	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
rceny from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rceny, to the Value of 5*l*., in Dwelling-houses	6	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	1	–	–
rceny, from the Person	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–
rceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rceny (Simple)	47	29	1	–	1	6	5	22	9	7	8	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	9	3	9	3	9	5	19	18	10	3
aling from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
undering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
aling from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
aling Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
aling Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
bbery of Arms	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
sdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
bezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
aling Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ceiving Stolen Goods	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
auds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	74	33	1	–	–	1	15	5	34	12	11	9	1	2	2	–	1	1	9	3	15	4	19	6	30	20	10	3
son (Capital)	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
ting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
empts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
t, & feloniously demolish Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
acking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
stroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ling and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nding Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
her malicious Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
rging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
tering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
tering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ving in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
unterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ving in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
tering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
unterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
sembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
saulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
saulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
er Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
turning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
son-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
scuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rjury and Subornation of Perjury	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ministering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
t, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	56	5	–	–	–	–	2	3	15	–	7	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	29	2	7	3	9	–	8	–	32	2
scue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
eping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
grancy	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
decently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
lonies, not included in the above denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
demeanors, not included in the above ditto	28	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	2	5	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	16	2	2	–	5	–	5	3	16	2
lawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	92	13	–	–	–	–	3	4	24	5	14	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	45	4	15	5	14	–	15	4	48	1
GRAND TOTAL	277	56	1	–	–	1	25	9	108	21	42	10	11	3	5	–	2	1	83	11	61	10	48	6	81	29	87	11

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPIT SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PA recommended by the Judg					
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.				
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos.
No 1.—*Offences against the Person.*	Murder	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	2	–						
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–						
	Assault, with intent to murder	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–						
	Conspiracy to murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	10	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	4	3	9	–						
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Abduction	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–						
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Assaults	125	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	92	–	2	8	112	–	–	7	4	2	13	–						
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Total of No. 1	158	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	10	98	–	3	15	–	130	–	–	12	9	7	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, committed with Violence.*	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Housebreaking	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	18	–	–	6	–	–	6	–						
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Robbery	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Total of No. 2	27	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	21	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, committed without Violence.*	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Pig Stealing	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	–						
	Larceny, from Shop	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–						
	Larceny, to the value of 5 *l.*, in Dwelling-houses	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	4	1	7	–						
	Larceny, from the Person	14	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	9	–	–	4	–	1	5	–						
	Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Larceny (Simple)	24	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	3	–	17	–	–	5	1	1	7	–						
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Robbery of Arms	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Receiving Stolen Goods	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	5	–						
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–						
	Total of No. 3	63	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	7	–	33	–	–	18	9	3	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*	Arson (Capital)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–						
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	4	4	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	5	–	11	–	–	5	–	–	5	–						
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Total of No. 4	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	25	–	5	9	–	44	–	–	5	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Total of No. 5	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—*Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.*	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Vagrancy	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	2	12	–	52	–	–	1	–	1	2	–						
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Total of No. 6	60	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	2	14	–	58	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	360	–	7	1	12	–	–	–	–	15	182	–	10	61	–	288	–	–	42	18	12	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	108	17	1	–	5	–	25	–	54	12	15	3	6	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	50	6	39	8	19	3	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	141	17	1	–	5	–	31	–	70	12	23	3	8	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	70	6	46	8	25	3	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	24	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	17	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	4	–	5	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	27	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	17	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	4	–	5	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	7	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	3	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	5	9	–	–	1	1	–	3	2	7	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	4	1	3	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	15	9	2	–	–	3	3	7	5	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	3	4	3	3	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	1	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	36	27	2	–	–	1	7	3	19	17	3	4	2	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	19	6	7	12	10	9	–	–
Arson (Capital)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[s] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	29	4	–	–	1	–	7	1	15	2	5	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	11	2	5	2	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	16	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	4	–	4	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	46	4	–	–	1	–	12	1	25	2	6	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	15	2	9	2	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	48	6	1	–	3	–	8	3	19	2	12	–	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	12	1	17	3	19	2	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	51	9	1	–	3	–	8	4	20	2	12	1	4	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	13	1	18	3	20	5	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	302	88	4	–	10	1	64	8	151	34	46	9	15	4	7	2	5	–	–	–	143	13	90	26	69	18	–	–

Chas. Ewell, Local Inspector, Monaghan Gaol.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARDON recommended by the Judge.							
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																		COMMUTATION.						
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence remitted and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Impr. 2 Years & above 1 Year.	Impr. 1 Year & above 6 Mos.	Imprisoned 6 Mos. & under.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	4	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison &c. with intent to murder	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	269	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	12	202	–	–	–	–	216	–	–	11	42	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	297	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	12	206	–	–	–	1	226	–	–	18	53	–	71	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	11	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	6	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	26	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	7	8	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pig Stealing	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	24	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	8	7	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	15	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	5	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	20	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	16	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	71	–	2	–	9	–	–	–	4	31	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	15	10	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot & feloniously demolish^{g} Build^{g}, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	8	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	8	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering Forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Clauses.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break^{g}, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	278	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	246	–	–	–	–	250	–	–	9	19	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	328	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	292	–	–	–	–	297	–	–	10	21	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	736	2	3	–	14	–	–	–	4	19	542	–	–	–	1	585	–	–	51	100	–	151	–	2	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed.					
																					Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	240	29	–	–	2	–	112	16	114	12	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	12	140	10	20	7	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	268	29	–	–	3	–	116	16	125	12	20	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	90	12	152	10	26	7	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Housebreaking	6	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	11	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	6	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	26	–	–	–	1	–	12	–	11	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	9	–	12	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Larceny from Shop	12	12	–	–	2	3	10	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	10	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	4	11	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	4	2	3	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	6	14	–	–	2	4	10	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	6	3	5	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	30	41	–	–	2	5	20	21	7	12	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	10	13	21	10	10	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	11	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	11	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	40	5	–	–	3	–	32	5	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	18	2	16	1	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	275	3	–	–	–	–	114	2	107	1	40	–	9	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	60	1	130	1	85	1	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	319	9	–	–	3	–	148	8	112	1	42	–	9	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	66	3	150	3	103	3	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	656	80	–	–	9	5	303	45	260	26	66	4	12	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	170	26	329	34	157	20	–	–

Thomas Harpur, Local Inspector.
Archd. Wilson, Governor.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPIT SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PA recommended by the Jud							
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																		COMMUTATION.						
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos.
No 1.—*Offences against the Person.*	Murder	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	15	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	9	–	13	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	239	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	200	–	37	–	–	239	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	286	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	209	–	37	–	–	260	–	–	11	15	–	26	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, committed with Violence.*	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, committed without Violence.*	Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	7	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pig Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	20	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	60	–	4	–	18	–	–	–	–	1	33	–	–	–	–	56	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*	Arson (Capital)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[s] Build[gs],Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—*Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.*	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79	–	–	–	–	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	437	8	6	–	18	–	–	–	1	8	323	–	37	–	–	401	–	–	15	21	–	36	–	3	–	–	1	–	–

TABLE, shewing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of INSTRUCTION when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	6	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	7	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	219	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	119	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	219	20
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	263	23	–	–	–	–	2	–	117	13	7	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	132	10	13	–	4	–	6	–	240	23
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, Highway	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	2	–
Pig Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	12	8	–	–	–	–	6	8	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	2	2	2	4	4
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	6
Larceny, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	7	12	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	4	5	6
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	32	28	–	–	–	–	4	8	19	17	5	–	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	9	2	6	4	6	6	11	16
Arson (Capital)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	4	–	15	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	18	–	–	–	20	–	12	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	20	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	30	–	28	–	–	–	24	–	27	–
GRAND TOTAL	386	51	–	–	–	–	6	8	157	30	37	–	9	2	9	–	2	–	166	11	53	2	10	4	37	6	286	39

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARDON recommended by the Judge.						
			TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.						
		DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																													
Murder	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	229	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	6	59	–	12	–	–	79	–	–	57	70	23	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	245	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	6	60	–	13	–	–	81	–	–	62	72	30	164	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																													
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Housebreaking	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	1	2	10	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	34	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	18	4	9	31	–	–	–	–	1	2	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																													
Cattle Stealing	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	7	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	73	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	3	16	–	1	–	–	24	–	–	22	15	12	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	112	–	3	–	5	–	–	–	1	3	21	–	1	–	–	34	–	–	28	26	24	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																													
Arson (Capital)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																													
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																													
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game, and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaks[g], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	94	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	28	12	46	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	110	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	11[a]	–	–	2	–	15	–	–	35	13	47	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	519	3	4	–	7	–	–	–	2	9	95	–	14	2	–	136	–	–	152	115	116	383	–	–	–	–	1	2	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	199	30	–	–	–	–	23	9	37	11	11	3	3	1	2	–	–	–	123	6	24	–	16	–	36	24	123	6
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total of No. 1	214	31	–	–	–	–	25	9	45	11	14	4	3	1	3	–	–	–	124	6	29	–	20	–	41	25	124	6
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Housebreaking	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	12	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	4	–	5	–	1	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
Total of No. 2	34	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	10	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	–	8	–	7	–	9	–	10	–
Cattle Stealing	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	5	–	1	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	9	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	2	–
Pig Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5 *l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	35	38	–	–	2	–	2	16	10	17	1	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	18	1	5	–	3	5	9	32	18	1
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	3	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	1
Total of No. 3	66	46	–	–	2	–	7	18	20	19	11	6	1	–	1	1	1	–	23	2	13	–	5	8	25	16	23	2
Arson (Capital)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Setting fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	12	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	9	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	4	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	5	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	81	13	1	–	–	–	3	6	17	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	2	10	–	2	1	12	10	57	2
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	95	15	1	–	–	–	8	8	23	2	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	2	15	–	3	2	19	11	58	2
GRAND TOTAL	425	94	1	–	2	–	50	35	99	34	38	13	5	1	5	1	1	–	224	10	67	–	36	12	98	73	224	10

W. Armstrong, Local Inspector.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PAR recommended by the Judge					
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																		COMMUTATION.				
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	54	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	8	–	–	25	13	8	46	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	20	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	12	2	4	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	73	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	11	17	8	–	–	13	–	68	–	–	1	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	51	–	28	–	6	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	4	–	44	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sedomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	21	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	12	3	4	19	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	382	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	15	324	–	7	27	–	378	–	–	2	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	3	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	622	8	28	–	25	–	–	–	16	39	344	–	7	51	–	518	–	–	61	25	18	104	5	1	–	–	1	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	11	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	4	–	2	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	14	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	7	–	1	4	–	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	1	5	–	16	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	44	3	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	10	–	1	6	–	29	–	1	9	1	4	15	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	15	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	4	2	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	13	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	3	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pig Stealing	7	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	13	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	9	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	19	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	22	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	1	–	11	–	–	7	2	2	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	93	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	7	57	–	1	4	–	84	–	–	7	1	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	19	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	11	–	–	3	–	5	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	265	9	12	–	32	–	–	–	–	10	122	–	5	10	–	200	–	–	38	10	17	65	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	–	4	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[s] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	4	–	12	–	–	15	1	5	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	63	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	20	–	–	5	–	28	–	–	16	1	18	35	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	13	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	241	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	33	148	–	10	18	1	229	–	–	10	1	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	2	7	–	38	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	9	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	1	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	196	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	196	–	–	–	–	196	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	558	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	22	37	418	–	12	30	1	523	–	–	27	3	5	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	1557	22	45	–	64	–	–	–	38	89	917	–	25	102	1	1303	–	1	151	40	62	254	5	13	–	–	2	–	–

TABLE, shewing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 12 Years and above 16.		Aged 16 Years and above 21.		Aged 21 Years and above 30.		Aged 30 Years and above 40.		Aged 40 Years and above 50.		Aged 50 Years and above 60.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	53	1	–	–	3	–	11	–	24	1	10	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	24	1	6	–	23	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	20	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	11	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	3	–	8	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	72	1	–	–	–	–	23	–	35	1	6	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	13	–	37	1	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	50	1	–	–	1	–	14	–	23	1	8	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	24	–	5	–	21	1	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	21	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	15	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	3	–	11	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	350	32	1	–	12	2	110	10	171	5	43	10	8	2	3	2	2	1	–	–	119	6	14	9	217	17	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	11	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	582	40	1	–	16	2	172	13	288	10	74	10	18	2	8	2	5	1	–	–	313	8	44	9	325	23	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	9	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	6	2	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, Highway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	13	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	6	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	5	1	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	17	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	9	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	10	1	–	–
Total of No. 2	40	4	–	–	–	–	12	–	21	3	5	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	8	–	21	4	–	–
Cattle Stealing	14	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	8	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	9	1	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	8	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	3	1	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	6	4	–	–
Pig Stealing	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	1	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	8	5	–	–	2	–	5	3	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	5	5	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5l., in Dwelling-houses	9	10	–	–	2	–	3	2	3	3	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	7	8	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	16	6	–	–	1	1	4	3	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	1	8	4	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	43	50	3	–	9	4	13	13	11	22	5	6	1	3	–	1	1	1	–	–	8	1	1	4	34	45	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	37	1	1	–	3	1	6	–	15	–	2	–	5	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	6	–	1	1	30	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	19	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	10	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	5	–	7	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	3	3	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	4	–	2	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	2	–	5	1	–	–
Total of No. 3	178	87	4	–	18	7	40	26	72	30	24	12	11	6	6	3	3	3	–	–	46	5	15	8	117	74	–	–
Arson (Capital)	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniouslydemolish Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	33	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	23	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	27	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	5	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	7	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	8	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	5	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	61	2	–	–	2	–	16	–	35	–	7	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	51	2	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	16	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	13	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	38	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	14	–	7	–	5	–	8	–	3	–	–	–	17	–	4	–	17	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	236	5	–	–	3	–	51	1	133	2	37	2	6	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	76	–	26	–	134	5	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	37	2	–	–	–	–	10	–	14	1	7	–	–	1	5	–	1	–	–	–	16	–	5	–	16	2	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	3	6	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	4	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	180	16	2	–	36	2	67	2	55	10	12	–	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	66	–	9	1	105	15	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	527	31	2	–	39	2	132	6	239	16	70	3	21	3	18	1	6	–	–	–	188	–	44	3	339	28	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	1392	165	7	–	75	11	372	16	666	59	182	27	83	12	33	6	14	1	–	–	496	13	116	20	510	342	–	–

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.														INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PAR recommended by the Judge						
			TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	COMMUTATION.					
		Death.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.												Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.																											
Murder	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	116	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	93	–	12	–	–	111	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	146	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	12	96	–	12	–	1	126	–	–	13	2	5	20	–	1	–	–	–	1
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																											
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																											
Cattle Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	19	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	2	–	–	13	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	35	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	3	8	–	2	–	–	19	–	–	15	–	1	16	–	–	–	–	–	1
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																											
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																											
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
No. 6.—Other Offences not included in the above Classes.																											
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game, and Fish	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	10	–	2	–	–	13	–	–	14	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	4
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	112	–	4	–	1	118	–	–	16	5	9	30	–	–	–	–	–	4
GRAND TOTAL	340	5	–	1	8	–	–	–	3	16	218	–	18	–	2	271	–	–	46	7	16	69	–	5	–	–	–	2	5

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	6	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	113	3	–	–	12	–	70	3	24	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	35	–	41	3	37	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	141	5	–	–	12	–	75	4	42	1	6	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	49	–	49	4	43	1	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	4	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	7	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	11	8	–	–	1	3	4	2	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	3	1	4	5	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	25	10	–	–	2	3	10	2	9	3	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	6	1	7	7	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	10	–	6	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	12	–	21	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	7	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	7	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	4	–	10	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	8	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	1	1	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	48	10	–	–	1	–	14	4	17	2	9	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	1	14	–	11	9	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	134	14	–	–	5	–	22	5	59	5	27	4	15	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	59	1	37	–	47	13	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	310	30	–	–	20	3	111	11	115	9	36	7	18	–	6	–	4	–	–	–	115	3	95	6	100	21	–	–

committed without Violence.

against Property.

against the Currency.

Coinage.

123. Omah Gaol, 11 January 1837. *W. G. Stack*, Local Inspector.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARDON recommended by the Judge.							
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																		COMMUTATION.						
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	4	2								1	1					2			2			2	2						
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	2	2														2			1		1	2	2						
	Assault, with intent to murder	1									1						1													
	Conspiracy to murder	1										1					1													
	Manslaughter	7		2							3						5				2		2							
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child																													
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	1																		1	2		3							
	Concealing Birth of Infants	3																												
	Sodomy																													
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors																													
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	2																		1		1	2							
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																													
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years																													
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																													
	Abduction																													
	Bigamy																													
	Child Stealing																													
	Assaults	104									1	4	75				80			6	8	10	24							
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty																													
	Total of No. 1	122	4	2							1	7	75				89			10	10	13	33	4						
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege																													
	Burglary	4	4														4				1		1		1				3	
	Housebreaking																													
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																													
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																													
	Robbery																													
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2																			2	2	2							
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1																		1		1								
	Taking and holding forcible possession	2																		2			2							
	Total of No. 2	9	4														4			3	2	5		1				3		
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1				1											1				1		1							
	Horse Stealing	9		2		5											7			1	1		2							
	Sheep Stealing	3				3											3													
	Pig Stealing																													
	Larceny, from Shop																													
	Larceny, to the value of 5l., in Dwelling-houses																													
	Larceny, from the Person																													
	Larceny, by Servants																													
	Larceny (Simple)	58				5						21					26			12	8	12	32							
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.																													
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																													
	Mail Robbery																													
	Stealing from Bleach Green																													
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture																													
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	50										28		11			39				5	6	11							
	Robbery of Arms																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	1									1						1													
	Embezzlement																													
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants																													
	Receiving Stolen Goods	5				2						3					5													
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud																													
	Total of No. 3	127		2		15					1	52		11			81			12	14	20	46							
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	1																			1	1	1							
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1																			1	1	1							
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																													
	Riot, & feloniously demolish Buildgs, Machinery, &c.																													
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	25									1	5	9				15				2	8	10							
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing																													
	Killing and maiming Cattle																													
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																													
	Other malicious Offences																													
	Total of No. 4	27									1	5	9				15				3	9	12							
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																													
	Uttering forged Stamps																													
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering																													
	Uttering other forged Instruments																													
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes																													
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																													
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin																													
	Total of No. 5																													
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers																													
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling																													
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																													
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation																													
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers																													
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish																													
	Returning from Transportation before time																													
	Prison-breaks, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	1				1											1													
	Rescuing Prisoners	2									2						2													
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																													
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																													
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages																													
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																													
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	46									4	20		7			31				15		15							
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	7									2	5					7													
	Keeping disorderly Houses																													
	Vagrancy																													
	Indecently exposing the Person																													
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations																													
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	6										1					1				3	2	5							
	Unlawful Assembly																													
	Total of No. 6	62				1					8	26		7			42				18	2	20							
	GRAND TOTAL	347	8	4		16				2	21	162		18			231			22	48	46	116	4	1				3	

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of INSTRUCTION when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	4	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	93	11	–	–	9	3	47	3	25	5	5	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	3	25	3	29	5	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	108	14	–	–	9	3	49	5	31	6	10	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	4	25	4	36	6	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	8	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	3	1	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	7	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	2	2	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Pig Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	33	25	–	–	–	–	24	–	5	17	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	2	17	21	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	40	10	–	–	9	3	16	5	15	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	20	–	4	10	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	89	38	–	–	9	3	42	5	27	21	8	9	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	28	2	33	2	28	34	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[s] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	25	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	15	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	7	–	9	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	27	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	17	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	7	–	11	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Procuring, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Perjury, and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	46	–	–	–	3	–	25	–	15	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	10	–	27	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	1	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	4	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	59	3	–	–	3	–	25	3	20	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	12	–	33	3	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	291	56	–	–	21	6	125	13	97	27	36	10	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	102	6	78	6	111	44	–	–

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARDON recommended by the Judge.							
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																		COMMUTATION.						
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Impr. 2 Years & above 1 Year.	Impr. 1 Year & above 6 Mos.	Imprisoned 6 Mos. & under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*	Murder																													
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison &c. with intent to murder																													
	Assault, with intent to murder																													
	Conspiracy to murder																													
	Manslaughter	1									1					1														
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child																													
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child																													
	Concealing Birth of Infants																													
	Sodomy																													
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors																													
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age																													
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																													
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years																													
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																													
	Abduction																													
	Bigamy																													
	Child Stealing																													
	Assaults	79				1					4	66			1		72				3	4	7								
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	2										2					2														
	Total of No. 1	82	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	68	–	–	1	–	75	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
No. 2.—*Offences against Property, committed with Violence.*	Sacrilege	3										1					1			2			2								
	Burglary																													
	Housebreaking																													
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																													
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																													
	Robbery	3				3											3														
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1																												
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																													
	Taking and holding forcible Possession																													
	Total of No. 2	6	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
No. 3.—*Offences against Property, committed without Violence.*	Cattle Stealing																													
	Horse Stealing																													
	Sheep Stealing																													
	Pig Stealing	4									2	1			1		4			1	1		2								1
	Larceny, from Shop	18				1						15					16			1	1		2								
	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses																													
	Larceny, from the Person	4										3					3			1			1								
	Larceny, by Servants	1										1					1														
	Larceny (Simple)	25				7						15					22			2	1		3								
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	3									1				1		2				1		1								
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																													
	Mail Robbery																													
	Stealing from Bleach Green																													
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture																													
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																													
	Robbery of Arms																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal																													
	Embezzlement																													
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants																													
	Receiving Stolen Goods	3										3					3														
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud																													
	Total of No. 3	58	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	3	38	–	–	2	–	51	–	–	4	3	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
No. 4.—*Malicious Offences against Property.*	Arson (Capital)																													
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																													
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																													
	Riot & feloniously demolish[g] Build[gs], Machinery, &c.																													
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	2										2					2														
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing																													
	Killing and maiming Cattle																													
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																													
	Other malicious Offences	8										8					8														
	Total of No. 4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
No. 5.—*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																													
	Uttering Forged Stamps																													
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering																													
	Uttering other forged Instruments	2		2													2														
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes																													
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																													
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin																													
	Total of No. 5	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
No. 6.—*Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.*	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers																													
	Smuggling	5										1		2			3			2			2								
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																													
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation																													
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers																													
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish																													
	Returning from Transportation before time																													
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons																													
	Rescuing Prisoners																													
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																													
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																													
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages																													
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																													
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	21										6			15		21														
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers																													
	Keeping disorderly Houses																													
	Vagrancy																													
	Indecently exposing the Person																													
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations																													
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	7																				7	7								
	Unlawful Assembly																													
	Total of No. 6	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	2	15	–	24	–	–	2	–	7	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	GRAND TOTAL	191	–	2	–	12	–	–	–	–	8	124	–	2	18	–	166	–	–	8	6	11	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of INSTRUCTION when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	54	25	–	–	5	–	17	5	20	4	7	12	4	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	19	5	23	9	12	11	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	56	26	–	–	5	–	17	5	22	4	7	12	4	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	19	5	25	9	12	12	–	–
Sacrilege	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	3	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	–
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny from Shop	8	10	–	–	2	–	2	2	2	5	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	6	7	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	9	16	–	–	–	–	5	3	3	8	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	5	11	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	25	33	–	–	3	–	7	6	10	15	4	5	–	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	8	2	6	8	11	23	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[s] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	4	4	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	4	–	–
Total of No. 4	6	4	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	4	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smuggling	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	18	3	–	–	–	–	5	–	7	–	2	2	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	1	10	2	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	23	10	–	–	–	–	8	2	9	3	2	4	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	6	3	10	7	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	115	76	–	–	8	–	37	15	43	26	16	21	7	11	4	3	–	–	–	–	37	7	38	22	40	47	–	–

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PAR recommended by the Judge						
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																		COMMUTATION.					
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.
No 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	258	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	2	168	–	3	4	–	182	–	3	31	39	3	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	282	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	2	168	–	3	4	–	184	–	3	31	61	3	98	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–
	Housebreaking	11	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	5	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	20	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	2	9	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	43	4	9	–	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	6	17	–	23	–	3	–	–	1	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	12	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	3	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
	Pig Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	8	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5 *l.*, in Dwelling-houses	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	11	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	69	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	2	41	–	–	–	–	49	–	–	3	17	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	19	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	1	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	164	–	8	–	16	–	–	–	1	5	82	–	–	–	–	112	–	–	12	40	–	52	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[s] Build[s], Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	10	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	8	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	22	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	6	8	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	28	–	56	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	173	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	168	–	1	–	–	169	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	243	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	197	–	1	28	–	226	–	–	2	15	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	761	5	17	–	30	–	–	–	7	10	447	–	4	32	–	552	–	3	60	143	3	209	1	3	–	–	2	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of INSTRUCTION when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	5	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	2	1	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Assaults	233	25	–	–	–	–	61	10	133	12	28	–	9	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	126	2	46	1	61	20	–	2
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	247	35	–	1	–	–	61	11	144	18	31	1	9	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	133	5	47	1	67	27	–	2
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	11	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	7	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	17	3	–	–	–	–	7	1	5	2	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	1	11	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	40	3	–	–	–	–	12	1	23	2	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	16	2	4	1	20	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	11	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	7	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	5	1	–	–
Pig Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	3	5	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	5	6	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	6	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	42	27	–	–	2	–	9	9	20	11	7	5	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	5	3	27	24	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	14	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	8	11	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	6	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	5	11	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	110	54	–	–	4	–	22	16	52	27	24	6	6	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	42	1	12	4	56	49	–	–
Arson (Capital)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish^{g} Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	10	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	7	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	1	–	–
Other malicious Offences	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	21	1	–	–	1	–	5	–	13	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	1	–	9	1	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	46	11	–	–	–	–	7	2	36	5	1	1	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	23	1	8	–	15	10	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	152	21	–	–	–	1	12	3	111	9	19	2	9	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	95	–	30	6	24	15	3	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	209	34	–	–	–	1	19	6	153	15	24	3	11	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	124	1	42	6	40	27	3	–
GRAND TOTAL	633	128	–	1	5	1	119	34	391	64	83	10	28	15	5	3	2	–	–	–	332	10	106	12	192	104	2	2

State of INSTRUCTION when committed.

Classes: committed with Violence. committed without Violence. against Property. against the Currency.

H. M. Browne, Local Inspector.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARDON recommended by the Judge.							
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																		COMMUTATION.						
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Impr. 2 Years & above 1 Year.	Impr. 1 Year & above 6 Mos.	Imprisoned 6 Mos. & under.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	1										1					1	1				1	1							
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison &c. with intent to murder	1										1					1			1			1							
	Assault, with intent to murder																													
	Conspiracy to murder																													
	Manslaughter	2									1	1					2													
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child																													
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child																													
	Concealing Birth of Infants	3								1					2		3													
	Sodomy																													
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors																													
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	6													3		3			2		1	3							
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																													
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years																													
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years																													
	Abduction																													
	Bigamy	1				1											1													
	Child Stealing																													
	Assaults	98									2	70			25		97				1		1							
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	15										15					15													
	Total of No. 1	127				1				1	3	86			30		121	1		3	1	1	6							
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege																													
	Burglary	1	1														1													
	Housebreaking																													
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing																													
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																													
	Robbery																													
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2				1											1				1		1							
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																													
	Taking and holding forcible Possession																													
	Total of No. 2	3	1			1											2				1		1		1					
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing																													
	Horse Stealing																													
	Sheep Stealing	1																			1		1							
	Pig Stealing	1									1						1													
	Larceny, from Shop	10				1						6			1		8			1	1		2							
	Larceny, to the value of 5l., in Dwelling-houses																													
	Larceny, from the Person	7				1						1					2			2		3	5							
	Larceny, by Servants	1																			1		1							
	Larceny (Simple)	33				4						13			1		18			6	3	6	15							
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.																													
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.																													
	Mail Robbery																													
	Stealing from Bleach Green																													
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture																													
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																													
	Robbery of Arms																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal																													
	Embezzlement																													
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants																													
	Receiving Stolen Goods	24				2						17					19			1	4		5							
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud																													
	Total of No. 3	77				8					1	37			2		48			10	9	10	29							
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	1																			1		1							
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																													
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																													
	Riot & feloniously demolish^{g} Build^{gs}, Machinery, &c.																													
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	6																		6			6							
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing																													
	Killing and maiming Cattle																													
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																													
	Other malicious Offences																													
	Total of No. 4	7																		6	1		7							
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																													
	Uttering Forged Stamps																													
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering																													
	Uttering other forged Instruments																													
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes																													
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																													
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	5										3					3			2			2							
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin																													
	Total of No. 5	5										3					3			2			2							
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers																													
	Smuggling																													
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																													
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	26										15		11			26													
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	2										2					2													
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish																													
	Returning from Transportation before time																													
	Prison-break^{s}, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons																													
	Rescuing Prisoners																													
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1									1						1													
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																													
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages																													
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																													
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	48										48					48													
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	11										4			7		11													
	Keeping disorderly Houses																													
	Vagrancy	8																			8		8							
	Indecently exposing the Person																													
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1										1					1													
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	222										188			26		214				8		8							
	Unlawful Assembly																													
	Total of No. 6	319									1	258		11	33		303				16		16							
	GRAND TOTAL	538	1			10				1	5	384		11	65		477	1		21	28	11	61		1					

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of INSTRUCTION when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	87	11	–	–	1	1	12	–	49	7	15	2	7	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	20	3	36	6	14	2
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	15	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	11	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	4	–	6	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	113	14	–	1	1	2	15	–	63	8	20	2	9	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	27	–	26	3	46	9	14	2
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny from Shop	6	4	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	3	–	1
Larceny, to the Value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	2	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	18	15	2	–	1	–	3	–	4	6	5	6	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	6	2	9	10	1	3
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	15	9	1	–	1	1	1	1	4	3	8	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	3	9	6	1	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	46	31	3	–	3	1	6	2	12	11	18	13	3	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	9	–	12	6	23	21	2	4
Arson (Capital)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[s] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	6	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	26	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	10	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	9	–	9	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	47	1	–	–	–	–	14	–	25	–	6	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	15	–	18	1	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	8	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	3
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	4	–	1
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	192	30	–	–	–	2	17	–	87	15	65	10	14	1	7	2	2	–	–	–	24	4	18	3	32	4	118	19
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	279	40	–	–	2	2	37	1	124	21	84	12	21	2	9	2	2	–	–	–	49	5	44	3	66	9	120	23
GRAND TOTAL	450	88	3	1	6	5	62	3	205	41	124	29	33	5	14	3	3	1	–	–	85	5	85	12	144	42	136	29

committed with Violence.

committed without Violence.

against Property.

against the Currency.

Other Offences.

J. R. Robinson, Local Inspector.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.								
				TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.							
			DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos. and under.	
No 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	–	–	–	–	66	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	76	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	–	–	–	68	–	–	4	4	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pig Stealing	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of 5 l., in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny (Simple)	32	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	8	14	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	83	–	–	–	–	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3	140	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	21	97	–	–	–	–	139	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, & feloniously demolish^{g} Build^{g}, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-break^{s}, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL	216	1	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	21	164	–	–	–	–	207	–	–	5	4	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	58	12	–	–	–	–	28	7	22	3	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	4	13	5	14	3	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	63	13	–	–	–	–	32	8	23	3	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	4	15	6	14	3	–	–
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, Highway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pig Stealing	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	22	10	–	–	–	–	18	7	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	3	1	7	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	71	25	–	–	–	–	41	13	11	6	19	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	16	16	9	18	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	105	35	–	–	1	–	59	20	26	9	19	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	19	19	16	18	–	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniouslydemolish[s] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	168	48	–	–	1	–	91	28	49	12	27	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	102	23	34	22	32	3	–	–

GENERAL TABLES, CALCULATED FROM THE FOREGOING RETURNS.

TABLE, showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPIT SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PA recommended by the Jud						
			TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.						
		DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Imp. 2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	Imp. 1 Yr. & above 6 Mos.	Imp. 6 Mos.
No 1.—Offences against the Person.																													
Murder	340	22	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	39	1	66	3	2	126	70	73	274	12	9	–	–	–	1	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	65	12	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	–	3	–	25	–	–	22	7	11	40	2	9	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to murder	127	7	–	–	24	–	–	–	12	23	13	–	1	18	1	97	–	–	14	9	7	30	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to murder	31	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	11	–	–	3	1	16	20	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	280	–	53	–	14	–	–	–	15	57	63	–	–	23	1	226	–	–	37	4	13	54	–	–	–	–	2	1	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	–	–	3	–	10	–	–	5	18	4	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	197	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	9	–	25	–	–	68	46	58	172	–	10	–	–	1	1	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	90	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	10	–	–	8	–	33	–	–	18	25	14	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 & 12 Years	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	34	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	10	–	–	6	9	9	24	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	9	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	6,401	–	–	–	66	–	–	–	40	256	4,476	6	323	317	26	5,457	1	8	400	250	285	944	–	–	–	–	3	4	2
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	98	–	4	17	–	123	–	–	1	3	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	7,769	64	59	–	109	–	–	–	77	351	4,677	6	329	452	30	6,099	4	10	707	448	501	1676	14	39	–	–	6	7	2
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																													
Sacrilege	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	130	44	20	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	9	–	82	–	–	17	19	12	48	–	36	–	–	4	3	–
Housebreaking	86	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	–	21	–	42	–	–	16	17	11	44	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	34	2	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	11	5	4	20	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	12	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	1	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	3	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	198	34	11	–	25	–	–	–	–	1	10	–	–	15	2	96	–	–	42	39	21	102	–	29	–	–	2	2	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	58	–	3	–	5	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	5	–	19	–	1	11	12	15	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	133	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	36	–	15	16	2	71	–	–	33	16	13	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	671	88	39	1	38	–	–	–	3	7	72	–	15	66	4	331	–	1	141	113	85	340	–	75	–	–	6	5	–
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																													
Cattle Stealing	154	–	37	–	9	–	–	–	–	4	8	–	–	7	–	65	–	–	39	20	30	89	–	3	–	–	–	2	–
Horse Stealing	57	–	15	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	3	–	24	1	–	12	9	11	33	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	208	–	87	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	5	1	113	–	–	38	41	16	95	–	2	–	–	2	2	–
Pig Stealing	172	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	7	32	22	1	–	4	–	112	–	–	27	23	10	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, from Shop	450	–	–	–	85	–	–	–	3	42	208	1	–	6	–	345	–	–	64	27	14	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	309	–	1	1	79	–	–	–	2	21	99	1	–	3	–	207	–	–	45	47	10	102	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Larceny, from the Person	828	7	–	–	97	–	–	–	1	53	285	–	–	14	–	457	–	–	172	101	98	371	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, by Servants	112	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	1	15	42	–	–	3	–	77	–	–	19	16	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny (Simple)	3,358	–	1	–	308	–	–	–	4	314	1,470	17	17	98	12	2,229	–	–	589	274	256	1119	–	–	–	–	1	2	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	10	–	–	1	–	14	–	–	8	5	4	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	128	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	101	–	–	12	–	114	–	–	3	5	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	44	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	3	–	20	–	1	10	1	12	24	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	228	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	125	–	4	2	–	182	–	–	26	15	5	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	82	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	1	13	11	–	–	3	1	40	–	–	17	13	12	42	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	303	–	–	5	33	–	–	–	1	10	111	–	–	20	–	180	–	–	75	29	19	123	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	112	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	41	–	7	3	2	59	–	–	13	10	30	53	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Total of No. 3	6,593	17	143	6	710	–	–	–	21	570	2,547	20	28	187	16	4,259	1	1	1162	637	533	2334	–	23	–	–	4	9	1
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.																													
Arson (Capital)	38	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	14	11	9	34	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	13	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	8	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[8] Build[s], Machinery, &c.	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	5	4	–	36	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	209	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	4	14	40	–	1	21	–	85	–	–	70	26	28	124	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	12	–	25	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	23	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	7	–	–	1	10	5	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	13	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	5	1	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	103	–	3	8	–	116	–	–	6	1	12	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	500	3	3	–	7	–	–	–	5	17	189	–	9	48	–	281	–	–	101	51	67	219	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																													
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering forged Stamps	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	20	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	–	–	2	4	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	32	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	14	–	–	8	5	5	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	9	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	137	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	33	34	–	–	6	–	77	–	–	29	8	23	60	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	214	–	18	5	1	–	–	–	5	37	41	–	–	9	–	114	–	–	46	22	32	100	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																													
Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	13	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	586	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	544	–	25	–	16	585	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-break[s], harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	22	–	–	6	–	30	–	–	3	2	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	62	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	2	8	3	–	–	8	2	32	–	–	12	8	10	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	61	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	21	–	33	–	–	17	3	8	28	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	7	–	26	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	1,766	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	83	1,172	–	65	153	24	1,493	–	–	118	57	98	273	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	247	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	146	–	12	26	5	194	–	–	10	7	36	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping disorderly Houses	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	195	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	86	–	–	9	–	112	–	–	30	40	13	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	62	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	1	1	1	17	–	–	8	9	28	45	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	5,006	–	1	3	7	–	–	–	1	16	3,878	1	333	213	1	4,431	–	1	168	122	284	575	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	8,144	3	6	4	38	–	–	–	36	123	5,938	1	439	449	49	7,026	–	1	388	248	481	1118	–	3	–	–	4	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	23,891	175	268	16	903	–	–	–	147	1105	13,464	27	820	1211	99	18,110	5	13	2545	1519	1699	5781	14	141	–	–	21	22	5

TABLE, showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction when committed. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	305	35	–	2	6	1	45	8	167	14	67	5	13	2	5	3	2	–	–	–	121	9	89	7	101	17	24	2
Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	63	2	–	–	1	–	13	–	31	–	13	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	31	–	10	–	18	2	4	–
Assault, with intent to murder	125	2	–	–	–	–	44	–	59	2	11	–	6	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	19	–	57	2	2	–
Conspiracy to murder	31	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	13	–	12	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	14	–	10	–	7	–	–	–
Manslaughter	271	9	–	–	2	1	80	1	129	5	57	–	21	1	9	1	3	–	–	–	102	–	42	1	80	7	38	1
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	37	–	1	–	1	–	8	–	22	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	7	–	23	–	3
Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	197	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	97	–	40	–	7	–	1	–	1	–	13	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	90	–	–	–	2	–	20	–	57	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	79	–	46	–	48	–	24	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	10	–	31	–	3	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Abduction	34	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	21	–	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	8	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	6	–	8	–	2	–
Child Stealing	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	1	1	–	–
Assaults	5,677	724	22	–	159	27	1313	171	2424	305	773	115	372	58	183	11	34	3	397	34	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	132	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	67	–	18	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1905	87	1190	139	1912	419	670	79
Total of No. 1	6,953	816	22	3	172	30	1571	191	3078	349	1012	126	433	64	209	15	42	4	414	34	60	–	29	–	42	–	1	–
Sacrilege	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2436	101	1429	156	2319	474	769	85
Burglary	120	10	–	–	3	1	35	3	59	3	15	2	2	–	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
Housebreaking	82	4	–	–	3	–	21	2	41	1	9	1	4	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	34	–	29	3	56	7	1	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	33	1	1	–	2	–	10	–	16	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	1	15	1	23	2	3	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	8	4	–	–	1	–	3	–	2	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	7	1	7	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	12	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	4	3	–	–
Robbery	169	29	–	–	4	–	48	8	71	16	30	4	11	–	4	1	–	–	1	–	3	–	4	–	5	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	57	1	–	–	3	–	18	–	25	1	9	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	55	8	26	3	80	18	8	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	17	–	24	1	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	124	9	–	–	1	–	14	3	49	1	14	2	11	2	3	–	2	–	30	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	609	62	1	–	17	1	153	16	274	27	83	13	30	2	14	2	6	–	31	1	42	–	11	–	38	8	33	1
Cattle Stealing	146	8	–	–	2	–	22	2	58	4	37	2	16	–	9	–	1	–	1	–	215	9	111	11	238	41	45	1
Horse Stealing	57	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	28	–	13	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	51	–	24	1	67	7	4	–
Sheep Stealing	191	17	1	–	2	–	35	6	76	3	44	3	20	2	8	2	3	1	2	–	20	–	12	–	21	–	4	–
Pig Stealing	153	19	–	–	6	3	41	9	57	4	29	3	15	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	32	1	103	16	20	–
Larceny from Shop	249	201	8	3	44	13	74	68	71	66	38	28	5	21	6	2	3	–	–	–	50	3	35	12	62	4	6	–
Larceny, to the Value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses	200	109	4	–	19	8	70	34	74	42	25	13	6	10	2	–	–	2	–	–	90	32	50	61	89	93	20	15
Larceny, from the Person	404	424	15	–	72	14	129	145	139	223	26	28	18	9	5	5	–	–	–	–	74	8	39	25	85	72	2	4
Larceny, by Servants	61	51	–	–	8	3	17	15	23	21	9	8	2	2	1	1	–	–	1	1	158	81	62	96	167	224	17	23
Larceny (Simple)	2,115	1,243	83	11	313	91	621	343	590	467	271	201	137	69	47	37	20	17	33	7	20	11	24	11	17	29	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	29	2	1	–	9	–	3	1	7	1	4	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	727	123	369	274	843	768	176	78
Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	3	1	14	1	–	–
Mail Robbery	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	116	12	1	–	13	4	28	5	49	2	12	–	7	1	4	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	44	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	25	–	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	27	1	48	11	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	195	33	9	–	29	–	95	14	35	10	25	7	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	12	–	15	–	–	–
Embezzlement	75	7	–	–	–	1	16	2	38	2	16	1	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	77	18	42	10	53	3	23	2
Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	13	3	12	4	2	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	187	116	3	–	7	6	29	21	82	40	34	28	16	12	9	5	5	2	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to defraud	93	19	1	–	–	1	9	4	45	6	22	5	11	1	3	–	–	1	2	1	65	11	41	29	74	72	7	4
Total of No. 3	4,331	2,262	126	14	524	144	1216	670	1404	891	613	327	270	130	102	52	35	23	41	11	38	3	14	4	37	11	4	1
Arson (Capital)	30	8	–	–	–	–	2	2	18	4	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	1528	290	809	529	1709	1316	285	127
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	13	–	–	–	1	–	7	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	9	1	2	–	15	7	4	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	8	–	2	–
Riot, & feloniously demolish[g] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	32	6	–	–	1	–	7	1	16	4	7	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	205	4	–	–	–	–	42	1	119	–	24	2	10	1	3	–	–	–	7	–	14	1	12	2	6	3	–	–
Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	26	–	–	–	11	–	8	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	58	–	43	2	86	2	18	–
Killing and maiming Cattle	19	4	–	–	–	–	5	1	8	–	5	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	8	–	2	–	16	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	12	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	5	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	1	11	3	–	–
Other malicious Offences	114	21	–	–	8	–	34	6	34	10	19	3	12	1	4	1	3	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	7	1	–	–
Total of No. 4	453	47	–	–	21	–	101	11	212	20	66	9	26	5	11	2	3	–	13	–	33	1	14	5	54	14	13	1
Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	131	3	81	10	204	33	37	1
Uttering forged Stamps	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	20	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	11	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other forged Instruments	32	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	10	–	11	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	17	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Having in possession forged Bank Notes	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	1	1	–	–
Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	76	61	1	–	1	2	7	5	33	30	20	15	7	5	3	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	4	17	20	23	37	4	–
Total of No. 5	150	64	2	–	3	2	12	5	61	33	45	15	16	5	5	2	2	2	4	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers	16	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	89	5	21	21	35	38	5	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	6	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	13	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	535	51	1	–	15	3	73	13	151	9	173	10	55	8	42	2	22	4	3	2	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	125	2	126	12	265	84	19	3
Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	38	–	–	–	6	–	8	–	12	–	6	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	9	–	7	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	30	7	–	–	–	–	3	–	20	4	4	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	55	7	–	–	–	–	4	–	18	4	19	2	8	1	1	–	–	–	5	–	10	1	5	2	15	4	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	61	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	31	–	8	–	3	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	30	–	9	1	11	6	5	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	11	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	20	–	19	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	29	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	19	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	6	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	1,618	148	1	–	33	4	337	32	803	70	262	29	86	7	32	3	4	1	60	2	11	–	9	–	9	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	209	38	–	–	1	40	8	83	13	46	7	14	6	20	–	3	–	3	3	84	598	19	306	12	641	115	73	2
Keeping disorderly Houses	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	44	4	69	22	12	6
Vagrancy	92	103	1	–	7	–	34	18	30	70	11	10	6	4	1	1	2	–	–	19	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	–
Indecently exposing the Person	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	26	62	68	2	1	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	56	6	–	–	3	–	11	–	32	5	7	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	4,350	656	29	7	168	27	975	142	1796	250	821	139	312	60	135	22	36	5	78	4	14	–	16	1	25	5	1	–
Total of No. 6	7,123	1,021	32	7	235	35	1509	214	3015	428	1371	201	499	87	241	28	72	10	149	11	1396	46	890	127	1777	436	287	47
GRAND TOTAL	19,619	4,272	183	24	972	212	4562	1107	8044	1748	3190	691	1274	293	582	101	160	39	652	57	2348	82	1447	185	2930	693	401	61
																					6744	490	3898	912	7435	2595	1,542	275

No. 1.—Offences committed with Violence.
No. 2.—Offences committed without Violence.
No. 3.—Fraudulent Offences against Property.
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.

TABLE, showing in each COUNTY the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.															INSANE to be detained.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARDON recommended by the Judge.								
			TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.																	COMMUTATION.							
		DEATH.	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Yrs.	2 Years and above 1 Yr.	1 Year and above 6 Mos.	6 Months and under.	Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on Sureties.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Not Guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	TOTAL.	Execution.	Transported for Life.	Transported for 14 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Impr. 2 Years & above 1 Year.	Impr. 1 Year & above 6 Mos.	Imprisoned 6 Mos. & under.	Free Pardon.
ANTRIM	563	4	2	–	61	–	–	–	4	49	282	–	10	–	–	412	–	–	67	66	18	151	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	–
ARMAGH	563	2	1	–	17	–	–	–	–	8	449	–	15	6	–	498	1	–	48	16	–	65	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	44
CARLOW	858	2	6	–	13	–	–	–	2	7	533	–	75	27	–	665	–	–	60	55	78	193	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
CAVAN	203	–	5	–	16	–	–	–	–	13	61	–	–	3	–	98	2	–	55	34	14	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CLARE	389	5	8	1	27	–	–	–	17	33	147	–	–	–	–	238	–	–	51	39	61	151	–	5	–	–	1	–	1	6
CORK	1,129	–	17	–	44	–	–	–	13	45	755	–	–	86	–	960	–	–	105	64	–	169	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
—— (City)	860	4	10	7	82	–	–	–	–	8	532	–	3	82	–	728	–	–	64	28	40	132	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	2
DONEGAL	438	–	5	–	9	–	–	–	–	10	312	–	26	1	–	363	–	3	36	17	19	75	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1
DOWN	460	6	4	–	19	–	–	–	1	19	308	–	21	6	–	384	–	–	32	20	24	76	1	4	–	–	1	2	16	14
DUBLIN	839	–	23	–	25	–	–	–	–	8	514	26	6	–	–	602	–	–	83	154	–	237	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
—— (City)	2,627	19	12	2	132	–	–	–	1	413	895	–	76	135	2	1,687	–	–	596	192	152	940	–	19	–	–	–	2	2	–
FERMANAGH	338	1	–	1	7	–	–	–	1	13	220	–	115	44	7	287	–	–	38	12	1	51	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
GALWAY	355	10	26	–	17	–	–	–	–	45	84	–	8	56	–	246	–	–	61	19	29	109	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
—— (Town)	142	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	113	–	16	–	–	134	–	1	7	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
KERRY	747	9	7	–	10	–	–	–	1	21	439	–	–	–	16	503	–	1	50	31	162	244	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	2
KILDARE, NAAS, and ATHY	637	15	6	–	10	–	–	–	2	15	274	–	15	24	4	365	–	3	78	61	130	272	–	15	–	–	–	1	1	–
KILKENNY	480	2	13	–	15	–	–	–	1	20	212	–	6	124	–	393	–	–	53	18	16	87	–	2	–	–	4	–	1	–
—— (City)	202	–	2	1	15	–	–	–	–	6	107	1	14	10	1	157	–	–	30	9	6	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
KING'S COUNTY	766	11	5	–	33	–	–	–	7	19	444	–	4	186	–	709	–	–	25	29	3	57	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
LEITRIM	327	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	166	–	36	22	48	281	–	–	31	2	13	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LIMERICK	803	4	5	–	22	–	–	–	9	42	493	–	–	–	–	575	–	–	18	–	210	228	–	3	–	–	3	3	8	2
—— (City)	1,272	6	4	1	51	–	–	–	6	19	728	–	205	65	–	1,085	–	–	75	3	109	187	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	1
LONDONDERRY	363	4	1	–	14	–	–	–	6	18	226	–	15	16	–	300	–	1	26	28	8	63	–	4	–	–	2	3	5	–
LONGFORD	607	4	1	–	13	–	–	–	–	5	252	–	–	–	–	275	–	–	27	18	287	332	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1
LOUTH	321	1	–	1	6	–	–	–	1	2	270	–	8	1	–	290	–	–	18	6	7	31	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–
——, DROGHEDA	112	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	54	–	14	3	–	77	–	–	21	3	11	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MAYO	1,155	4	9	–	18	–	–	–	6	13	960	–	–	16	2	1,026	1	–	67	61	–	129	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	2
MEATH	333	6	6	–	9	–	–	–	6	27	75	–	11	–	15	155	–	–	150	4	24	178	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	19
MONAGHAN	360	–	7	1	12	–	–	–	–	15	182	–	10	61	–	288	–	–	42	18	12	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1
QUEEN'S COUNTY	736	2	3	–	14	–	–	–	4	19	542	–	–	–	1	585	–	–	51	100	–	151	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
ROSCOMMON	437	8	6	–	18	–	–	–	1	8	323	–	37	–	–	401	–	–	15	21	–	36	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	4
SLIGO	519	3	4	–	7	–	–	–	2	9	95	–	14	2	–	136	–	–	152	115	116	383	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
TIPPERARY	1,557	22	45	–	64	–	–	–	38	89	917	–	25	102	1	1,303	–	1	151	40	62	254	5	13	–	–	2	–	3	24
TYRONE	340	5	–	1	8	–	–	–	3	16	218	–	18	–	2	271	–	–	46	7	16	69	–	5	–	–	–	2	5	17
WATERFORD	347	8	4	–	16	–	–	–	2	21	162	–	–	18	–	231	–	–	22	48	46	116	4	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
—— (City)	191	–	2	–	12	–	–	–	–	8	124	–	2	18	–	166	–	–	8	6	11	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
WESTMEATH	761	5	17	–	30	–	–	–	7	10	447	–	4	32	–	552	–	3	60	143	3	209	1	3	–	–	2	–	3	32
WEXFORD	538	1	–	–	10	–	–	–	1	5	384	–	11	65	–	477	1	–	21	28	11	61	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8
WICKLOW	216	1	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	21	164	–	–	–	–	207	–	–	5	4	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	23,891	175	268	16	903	–	–	–	147	1105	13,464	27	820	1,211	99	18,110	5	13	2,545	1,519	1,699	5,781	14	141	–	–	21	22	54	196

TABLE, showing, in each County, the AGE and SEX of the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of INSTRUCTION when committed.					
																					Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ANTRIM	442	121	–	–	37	11	123	49	154	43	106	15	20	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	194	17	127	60	121	44	–	–
ARMAGH	465	98	13	4	79	12	244	47	66	20	35	10	18	3	10	2	–	–	–	–	208	5	89	19	168	74	–	–
CARLOW	744	114	4	–	25	3	111	18	351	63	119	13	68	8	47	5	19	4	–	–	136	13	190	32	357	65	61	4
CAVAN	161	42	1	–	–	–	29	5	72	17	42	12	12	5	3	3	2	–	–	–	56	2	30	7	75	33	–	–
CLARE	341	48	–	–	2	4	60	21	134	9	80	7	49	7	16	–	–	–	–	–	76	2	88	15	135	24	42	7
CORK	976	153	14	–	46	7	196	33	410	54	171	33	88	12	44	11	7	3	–	–	249	22	170	35	557	96	–	–
—— (City)	569	291	3	1	74	18	181	78	196	128	60	41	35	16	14	7	6	2	–	–	284	33	–	–	285	258	–	–
DONEGAL	390	48	1	1	10	2	84	9	145	13	67	9	30	8	24	6	17	–	12	–	129	1	63	7	174	40	24	–
DOWN	357	103	5	–	18	3	68	16	167	35	52	22	29	22	10	1	8	4	–	–	135	–	152	51	70	52	–	–
DUBLIN	632	207	19	2	42	13	149	45	250	76	108	44	41	19	13	5	10	3	–	–	199	–	104	39	329	168	–	–
—— (City)	1,810	817	69	5	297	58	522	239	474	340	178	94	81	39	26	18	9	7	154	17	709	159	202	210	526	350	373	98
FERMANAGH	298	40	1	1	4	–	74	8	137	21	44	7	24	–	12	3	2	–	–	–	119	3	63	7	96	30	–	–
GALWAY	308	47	–	–	–	3	44	11	159	20	70	8	28	4	5	1	2	–	–	–	63	5	61	8	57	21	127	13
—— (Town)	113	29	–	–	8	–	27	6	45	16	16	4	13	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	113	29
KERRY	649	98	5	–	8	6	82	14	349	51	135	15	45	8	20	2	5	2	–	–	283	3	123	8	243	87	–	–
KILDARE (NAAS and ATHY)	512	125	2	1	14	4	78	19	247	69	101	21	39	10	28	1	3	–	–	–	137	11	150	24	212	85	13	5
KILKENNY	409	71	2	5	8	4	86	11	184	19	81	10	30	16	14	3	4	3	–	–	176	5	64	9	169	57	–	–
—— (City)	142	60	–	–	1	–	8	6	67	33	53	19	11	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	50	17	45	20	47	23	–	–
KING'S COUNTY	672	94	1	1	5	2	183	52	301	33	128	6	40	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	254	13	272	38	146	43	–	–
LEITRIM	282	45	1	–	5	2	48	6	124	19	53	6	20	3	12	–	6	1	13	8	89	–	25	2	144	30	24	13
LIMERICK	728	75	4	–	25	1	150	8	383	39	106	16	37	7	18	3	5	1	–	–	161	–	114	2	453	73	–	–
—— (City)	981	291	4	1	30	14	269	86	422	97	154	56	69	25	27	10	6	2	–	–	532	41	60	31	389	219	–	–
LONDONDERRY	300	63	7	–	23	5	85	14	110	27	50	12	15	5	9	–	1	–	–	–	125	4	112	31	63	28	–	–
LONGFORD	557	50	1	–	24	1	118	14	216	16	88	8	67	9	30	1	13	1	–	–	286	–	62	10	209	40	–	–
LOUTH	288	33	–	–	2	2	26	10	178	12	67	8	10	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	91	4	137	20	60	9	–	–
—— (DROGHEDA)	86	26	–	–	4	–	23	3	41	15	13	4	4	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	40	1	4	3	42	22	–	–
MAYO	1,002	153	10	–	24	4	129	24	331	80	280	43	149	2	79	–	–	–	–	–	230	11	306	42	437	85	29	15
MEATH	277	56	1	–	–	1	25	9	108	21	42	10	11	3	5	–	2	1	83	11	61	10	48	6	81	29	87	11
MONAGHAN	302	58	4	–	10	1	64	8	151	34	46	9	15	4	7	2	5	–	–	–	143	13	90	26	69	19	–	–
QUEEN'S COUNTY	656	80	–	–	9	5	303	45	260	26	66	4	12	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	170	26	329	34	157	20	–	–
ROSCOMMON	386	51	–	–	–	–	6	8	157	30	37	–	9	2	9	–	2	–	166	11	53	2	10	4	37	6	286	39
SLIGO	425	94	1	–	2	–	50	35	99	34	38	13	5	1	5	1	1	–	224	10	67	–	36	12	98	72	224	10
TIPPERARY	1,392	165	7	–	75	11	372	46	656	59	182	27	53	12	33	6	14	4	–	–	466	13	116	20	810	132	–	–
TYRONE	310	30	–	–	20	3	111	11	115	9	36	7	18	–	6	–	4	–	–	–	115	3	95	6	100	21	–	–
WATERFORD	291	56	–	–	21	6	125	13	97	27	36	10	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	102	6	78	6	111	44	–	–
—— (City)	115	76	–	–	8	–	37	15	43	26	16	21	7	11	4	3	–	–	–	–	37	7	38	22	40	47	–	–
WESTMEATH	633	128	–	1	5	1	119	34	391	64	83	10	28	15	5	3	2	–	–	–	332	10	106	12	192	101	3	2
WEXFORD	450	88	3	1	6	5	62	3	205	41	124	29	33	5	14	3	3	1	–	–	85	5	85	12	144	42	136	29
WICKLOW	168	48	–	–	1	–	91	28	49	12	27	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	102	23	34	22	32	3	–	–
TOTAL	19,619	4,272	183	34	972	212	4,562	1,107	8,644	1,748	3,199	691	1,274	293	582	101	160	39	652	57	6,744	490	3,898	912	7,435	2,230	1,442	275

TABLE showing, in each COUNTY, the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED

	OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER of OFFENDERS.	ANTRIM.	ARMAGH.	CARLOW.	CAVAN.	CLARE.	CORK.	CORK (City).	DONEGAL.	DOWN.	DUBLIN.	DUBLIN (City).	FERMANAGH.	GALWAY.	GALWAY (Town).	KERRY.	KILDARE, NAAS and ATHY.	KILKENNY.	KILKENNY (City).	KING'S COUNTY.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.	Murder	340	2	7	14	9	31	21	1	2	2	–	14	3	14	1	7	7	6	–	23
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder	65	–	–	1	7	1	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	3
	Assault, with intent to murder	127	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	2	–	5	16	9	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
	Conspiracy to murder	31	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–
	Manslaughter	280	–	–	2	1	12	10	3	1	–	–	8	2	39	–	6	1	8	–	6
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	37	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	1
	Sodomy	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age	197	–	5	1	4	19	–	–	3	1	–	–	3	16	–	31	–	3	2	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	90	–	1	–	3	3	16	–	1	–	3	7	–	2	–	–	1	2	1	2
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the age of 10 and 12 Years	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1
	Abduction	34	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
	Bigamy	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Child Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Assaults	6,401	122	151	177	68	150	311	160	170	167	129	362	80	92	89	205	148	92	46	219
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty	132	–	–	2	–	–	30	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	6	20
	Total of No. 1	7,769	126	164	203	92	223	394	167	179	183	141	410	98	165	92	250	169	136	55	285
No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	130	5	2	–	4	5	8	4	–	3	24	2	–	12	–	1	13	–	–	2
	Housebreaking	86	–	–	–	5	–	1	2	–	–	–	14	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing	34	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	10	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	4	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing	12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	12	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	198	1	–	8	–	3	28	5	–	3	4	–	–	12	–	3	16	–	–	13
	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	58	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	133	–	–	4	–	11	8	9	19	–	–	2	–	3	–	3	9	7	–	–
	Total of No. 2	671	6	2	18	12	20	47	20	21	6	46	18	9	29	–	15	43	7	4	16
No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	154	–	2	1	–	3	10	1	8	1	6	7	3	3	–	16	4	3	2	14
	Horse Stealing	57	2	2	1	4	–	4	3	1	1	–	5	–	4	–	1	9	–	–	1
	Sheep Stealing	208	3	1	4	1	13	21	6	4	4	8	3	–	21	–	25	5	6	–	2
	Pig Stealing	172	6	1	1	5	8	14	5	–	3	8	4	2	8	–	2	2	5	4	6
	Larceny, from Shop	450	16	–	11	3	–	7	33	3	11	11	187	1	1	10	3	8	1	12	12
	Larceny, to the value of 5l., in Dwelling-houses	309	80	–	16	–	1	–	84	4	2	45	–	7	8	–	–	17	4	–	–
	Larceny, from the Person	828	33	–	17	15	–	1	43	–	11	37	478	5	8	3	4	20	5	8	4
	Larceny, by Servants	112	–	–	2	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	53	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	1
	Larceny (Simple)	3,358	117	108	27	16	57	194	134	19	75	216	1,157	34	31	5	88	95	52	3	70
	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	128	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	1
	Robbery of Arms	44	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal	228	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	117	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	82	2	–	2	–	–	4	11	–	5	1	35	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	–
	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	303	9	–	5	17	2	8	26	6	7	3	54	–	2	2	–	–	6	18	13
	Frauds, and attempts to defraud	112	7	–	8	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	3	2	–	–	4	6	2	10	2
	Total of No. 3	6,593	275	114	101	65	84	272	365	47	121	335	2,128	59	88	20	144	170	107	59	127
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	38	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	4	–	1	3	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	13	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Riot, & feloniously demolish[6] Buildings, Machinery, &c.	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	209	–	–	1	–	11	8	–	11	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	3	4	–	19
	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing	26	–	–	–	1	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
	Killing and maiming Cattle	23	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	13	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
	Other malicious Offences	135	–	–	14	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	1	2	–	7
	Total of No. 4	500	–	–	19	4	13	14	36	13	4	1	–	4	21	14	1	9	7	6	28
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering forged Stamps	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering	20	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other forged Instruments	32	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Having in possession forged Bank Notes	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	137	4	3	5	1	6	–	4	1	2	4	25	2	11	1	3	4	3	–	6
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	214	8	4	5	2	10	5	10	1	7	5	31	3	12	1	4	4	3	1	10
No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	586	3	–	5	–	–	1	1	121	10	–	–	2	–	3	–	1	–	4	12
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish	38	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	6	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	37	12	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	2
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	62	–	–	8	2	1	4	1	–	1	–	7	1	1	–	1	4	3	–	2
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	61	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	4	–	2
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	11	–	6	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	29	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11
	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach	1,766	40	14	45	15	13	111	148	21	–	37	–	91	12	10	170	42	23	8	52
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	247	–	–	10	1	13	33	9	–	–	–	–	1	14	–	49	5	19	–	–
	Keeping disorderly Houses	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	195	–	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	13	61	10	1	4	–	2	–	5	22	2
	Indecently exposing the Person	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	62	–	–	3	–	–	1	6	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	11	1	2	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto	5,006	92	258	430	3	10	237	89	28	108	211	19	63	3	1	95	188	158	34	213
	Unlawful Assembly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6	8,144	148	279	512	28	39	397	262	177	139	311	40	165	40	15	333	242	220	77	300
	GRAND TOTAL	23,891	563	563	858	203	389	1,129	860	438	460	839	2,627	338	355	142	747	637	480	202	766

FOR TRIAL or BAILED, charged with each Description of Offence.

LIMERICK.	LIMERICK (City).	LONDONDERRY.	LONGFORD.	LOUTH.	DROGHEDA (Louth).	MAYO.	MEATH.	MONAGHAN.	QUEEN'S COUNTY.	ROSCOMMON.	SLIGO.	TIPPERARY.	TYRONE.	WATERFORD.	WATERFORD (City).	WESTMEATH.	WEXFORD.	WICKLOW.	OFFENCES.	
36	10	6	3	2	–	11	6	6	9	7	3	54	6	4	–	8	1	2	Murder.	No. 1.—Offences against the Person.
–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	4	4	1	1	20	–	2	–	–	1	–	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c. with intent to murder.	
–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	73	6	–	–	4	–	–	Assault, with intent to murder.	
3	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Conspiracy to murder.	
40	12	5	–	–	–	22	9	2	4	10	1	51	7	7	1	1	2	1	Manslaughter.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women quick with Child.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Ditto of Women not quick with Child.	
–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	5	1	3	–	4	3	1	Concealing Birth of Infants.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	Sodomy.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Assault, with intent to commit ditto, and other unnatural Misdemeanors.	
13	–	1	–	1	1	24	8	1	–	15	7	21	4	2	–	–	6	2	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 Years of Age.	
1	6	–	11	–	–	8	1	10	3	2	1	4	3	–	–	3	–	–	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 Years.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 Years.	
4	1	1	1	–	–	3	–	4	5	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Abduction.	
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	Bigamy.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	Child Stealing.	
283	256	131	128	145	40	390	60	125	269	239	229	382	116	104	79	258	98	70	Assaults.	
3	–	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	11	1	–	2	–	15	–	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of duty.	
333	285	149	174	149	42	453	85	158	297	286	245	622	146	122	82	282	127	76	– – Total of No. 1.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	Sacrilege.	No. 2.—Offences against Property, committed with Violence.
3	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	3	1	7	11	4	4	–	4	1	–	Burglary.	
–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	24	6	–	5	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	Housebreaking.	
–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-houses, and Stealing.	
–	–	2	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses and Counting-houses, and Stealing.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences.	
4	25	3	11	2	–	4	9	3	6	3	12	–	–	–	3	20	–	–	Robbery.	
5	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	11	–	–	14	1	2	–	–	2	–	Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money.	
1	–	–	3	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	10	18	2	2	–	4	–	–	Taking and holding forcible Possession.	
13	30	8	33	2	1	7	28	27	26	4	34	44	7	9	6	43	3	–	– – Total of No. 2.	
5	11	–	2	–	–	9	7	–	2	2	8	15	3	–	–	5	–	–	Cattle Stealing.	No. 3.—Offences against Property, committed without Violence.
3	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	3	–	1	Horse Stealing.	
4	2	–	–	–	–	14	2	–	–	7	9	13	1	9	–	12	1	5	Sheep Stealing.	
10	5	–	6	4	2	3	2	5	2	–	1	7	–	3	4	3	1	6	Pig Stealing.	
–	19	4	3	8	1	13	–	3	24	20	–	13	–	–	18	8	10	–	Larceny, from Shop.	
–	–	–	–	3	–	–	7	8	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	4	–	–	Larceny, to the value of 5*l.*, in Dwelling-houses.	
–	9	4	5	1	6	17	5	14	15	10	–	22	2	–	4	11	7	–	Larceny, from the Person.	
–	1	–	–	1	–	30	–	–	2	1	–	4	–	–	1	5	1	–	Larceny, by Servants.	
58	142	39	8	25	27	–	76	24	20	19	73	93	19	58	25	69	33	32	Larceny (Simple).	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	Stealing from Vessels in Port, or in River, &c.	
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Plundering Wrecked Ships, &c.	
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mail Robbery.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stealing from Bleach Green.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stealing Goods in process of Manufacture.	
–	1	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	50	–	14	–	–	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	
–	–	1	5	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	19	4	1	–	3	–	–	Robbery of Arms.	
–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	Misdemeanors, with intent to steal.	
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	Embezzlement.	
–	21	17	1	–	7	1	1	7	–	–	9	6	4	5	3	19	24	–	Stealing Letters from General Post Office, by Servants.	
2	18	2	3	1	–	–	1	1	3	–	6	15	–	–	–	4	–	–	Receiving Stolen Goods.	
82	233	69	35	43	45	91	107	63	71	60	112	265	35	127	58	164	77	140	Frauds, and attempts to defraud.	
1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	3	8	–	1	–	2	1	–	– – Total of No. 3.	No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	Arson (Capital).	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c..	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	
3	–	4	7	–	19	–	16	11	3	–	5	33	–	25	2	10	6	–	Riot, & feloniouslydemolish[s] Buildings, Machinery,&c.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-houses, Lands, &c.	
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	Destroying Hop-binds, Trees and Shrubs growing.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	Killing and maiming Cattle.	
16	29	9	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	8	2	–	–	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	
20	31	14	12	–	10	–	4	50	11	4	12	63	–	27	10	22	7	–	Other malicious Offences.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – Total of No. 4.	No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Forging & uttering forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Uttering forged Stamps.	
–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	Forgery of Bank Notes, and uttering.	
–	3	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	2	1	–	–	Uttering other forged Instruments.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Having in possession forged Bank Notes.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin.	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Having in possession Implements for Coining.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Buying, procuring, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin.	
4	6	5	6	–	–	2	4	2	3	2	5	3	1	–	–	4	5	–	Uttering and having in possession counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin.	
5	9	11	6	2	–	12	4	2	3	4	6	5	4	–	2	7	5	–	– – Total of No. 5.	No. 6.—Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	Assembling armed, &c., to aid Smugglers.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers.	
4	1	10	10	–	–	200	–	1	–	29	–	38	36	–	–	–	26	–	Offences connected with illicit Distillation.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer Keepers.	
2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	Offences relating to Deer, Game and Fish.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Returning from Transportation before time.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Prison-breaking, harbouring & aiding Escape of Felons.	
–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	Rescuing Prisoners	
1	3	–	1	–	–	1	6	–	1	–	1	6	2	–	–	4	1	–	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.	
–	7	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages.	
–	3	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages.	
86	90	22	88	1	3	–	61	–	45	50	6	241	27	46	21	57	48	–	Riot, Breach of Peace and Pound Breach.	
–	–	2	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	9	7	–	–	11	–	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers.	
–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Keeping disorderly Houses.	
–	7	13	5	–	–	–	3	5	2	–	1	9	5	–	–	3	8	–	Vagrancy.	
–	–	–	20	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	Indecently exposing the Person.	
257	866	73	198	114	7	391	33	54	278	–	94	196	58	6	7	173	222	–	Felonies, not included in the above denominations.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Misdemeanors, not included in the above ditto.	
360	684	112	347	125	14	592	105	60	328	79	110	558	148	62	33	243	319	–	Unlawful Assembly.	
803	1272	363	607	321	112	1155	333	360	736	437	519	1557	340	347	191	761	538	216	– – Total of No. 6.	
																			– – – GRAND TOTAL.	

TABLE showing, in each COUNTY, the PROPORTION of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED to different PERIODS OF LIFE; and the PROPORTION of

COUNTIES.	Proportion of Offenders to the Population. *Calculated on the Census of* 1831.	Centesimal Proportion of		Centesimal Proportion of Offenders				
		Males.	Females.	Aged 12 Years and under.	Aged 16 Years and above 12.	Aged 21 Years and above 16.	Aged 30 Years and above 21.	Aged 40 Years and above 30.
THE WHOLE OF IRELAND	1 in 325	82	18	0.87	4.95	23.73	40.99	16.24
ANTRIM	1 in 578	78	22	- -	8.53	30.55	34.99	21.49
ARMAGH	1 in 391	83	17	3.02	16.16	51.69	15.28	7.99
CARLOW	1 in 96	87	13	0.47	3.26	15.04	48.25	15.38
CAVAN	1 in 1123	79	21	0.49	- -	16.75	43.84	26.60
CLARE	1 in 664	88	12	- -	1.54	20.82	36.76	22.37
CORK	1 in 623	86	14	1.24	4.69	20.28	41.10	18.07
——— (City)	1 in 125	66	34	0.47	10.70	30.12	37.67	11 74
DONEGAL	1 in 660	89	11	0.46	2.74	21.23	36.07	17.35
DOWN	1 in 765	78	22	1.09	4.56	18.26	43.91	16.09
DUBLIN	1 in 210	75	25	2.50	6.56	23.12	38.86	18.12
——— (City)	1 in 78	69	31	2.82	13.51	28.97	30.99	10.35
FERMANAGH	1 in 443	88	12	0.59	1.18	24.26	46.75	15.09
GALWAY	1 in 1074	87	13	- -	0.85	15.50	50.42	21.97
——— (Town)	1 in 233	80	20	- -	5.63	23.24	42.96	14.08
KERRY	1 in 352	87	13	0.67	1.87	12.85	53.55	20.08
KILDARE (NAAS & ATHY)	1 in 170	80	20	0.47	2.82	15.23	49.61	19.15
KILKENNY	1 in 354	85	15	1.46	2.50	20.21	42.29	18.96
——— (City)	1 in 117	70	30	- -	0.49	6.93	49.51	35.64
KING'S COUNTY	1 in 188	88	12	0.26	0.92	30.68	43.60	17.49
LEITRIM	1 in 433	86	14	0.31	2.14	16.52	43.73	18.04
LIMERICK	1 in 310	91	9	0.49	3.24	19.68	52.55	15.19
——— (City)	1 in 52	77	23	0.39	3.46	27.91	40.80	16.51
LONDONDERRY	1 in 612	83	17	1.93	7.71	27.27	37.74	17.08
LONGFORD	1 in 185	92	8	0.16	4.12	21.75	38.22	15.81
LOUTH	1 in 335	90	10	- -	1.25	11.21	59.19	23.36
——— (DROGHEDA)	1 in 155	77	23	- -	3.57	23.21	50.	15.18
MAYO	1 in 317	87	13	0.87	2.42	13.25	35.58	27.97
MEATH	1 in 531	83	17	0.30	0.30	10.21	38.74	15.62
MONAGHAN	1 in 543	84	16	1.11	3.05	20.	51.39	15.28
QUEEN'S COUNTY	1 in 198	89	11	- -	1.90	47.28	38.86	9.51
ROSCOMMON	1 in 571	88	12	- -	- -	3.20	42.79	8.47
SLIGO	1 in 331	82	18	0.19	0.38	16.38	25.63	9.82
TIPPERARY	1 in 259	89	11	0.45	5.52	26.85	45.92	13.42
TYRONE	1 in 896	91	9	- -	6.77	35.88	36.47	12.65
WATERFORD	1 in 427	84	16	- -	7.78	39.77	35.73	13.26
——— (City)	1 in 151	60	40	- -	4.19	27.23	36.13	19.37
WESTMEATH	1 in 180	83	17	0.13	0.79	20.11	59.79	12.22
WEXFORD	1 in 340	84	16	0.74	2.05	12.08	45.73	28.44
WICKLOW	1 in 563	77	23	- -	0.46	55.09	28.24	16.21

the POPULATION; the PROPORTION of MALES and FEMALES; the PROPORTION of OFFENDERS at the OFFENDERS charged with EACH CLASS of OFFENCES.

at the different Periods of Life.				Centesimal Proportion of Offenders of each Class.					
Aged 50 Years and above 40.	Aged 60 Years and above 50.	Aged above 60 Years.	Age could not be ascertained.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Malicious Offences against Property.	Forgery, and Offences against the Currency.	Other Offences not included in the foregoing Classes.
6.56	2.86	0.83	2.97	32.52	2.81	27.60	2.09	0.89	34.09
4.08	0.36	- -	- -	22.38	1.06	48.84	- -	1.42	26.30
3.73	2.13	- -	- -	29.13	0.35	20.25	- -	0.71	49.56
8.86	6.06	2.68	- -	23.66	2.10	11.77	2.22	0.58	59.67
8.37	2.96	0.99	- -	45.32	5.91	32.02	1.97	0.99	13.79
14.40	4.11	- -	- -	57.33	5.14	21.59	3.34	2.57	10.03
8.86	4.87	0.89	- -	34.89	4.17	24.09	1.24	0.44	35.17
5.93	2.44	0.93	- -	19.42	2.33	42.44	4.19	1.16	30.46
8.68	6.85	3.88	2.74	40.87	4.79	10.73	2.97	0.23	40.41
11.09	2.39	2.61	- -	39.78	1.31	26.30	0.87	1.52	30.22
7.15	2.14	1.55	- -	16.81	5.48	39.94	0.12	0.59	37.06
4.57	1.67	0.61	6.51	15.61	0.69	81.	- -	1.18	1.52
7.10	4.44	0.59	- -	28.99	2.66	17.46	1.18	0.89	48.82
9.01	1.69	0.56	- -	46.48	8.17	24.79	5.91	3.38	11.27
11.27	1.41	1.41	-	64.79	- - -	14.08	9.86	0.70	10.57
7.09	2.95	0.94	- -	33.47	2.01	19.28	0.13	0.53	44.58
7.70	4.55	0.47	- -	26.53	6.75	26.69	1.41	0.63	37.99
9.58	3.54	1.46	- -	28.33	1.46	22.29	1.46	0.63	45.83
6.44	0.99	- -	- -	27.23	1.98	29.21	2.97	0.49	38.12
5.22	1.83	- -	- -	37.20	2.09	16.58	3.66	1.30	39.17
7.03	3.67	2.14	6.42	37.92	2,14	10.70	2.75	0.31	46 18
5.48	2.62	0.75	- -	41.47	1.62	10.21	2.49	0.62	43.59
7.39	2.91	0.63	- -	22.40	2.36	18.32	2.44	0.71	53.77
5.51	2.48	0.28	- -	41.05	2.20	19.01	3.86	3.03	30.85
12.52	5.11	2.31	- -	28.66	5.43	5.77	1.98	0.99	57.17
3.43	1.56	- -	- -	46.42	0.62	13.40	- -	0.62	38.94
6.25	1.79	- -	- -	37.50	0.89	40.18	8.93	- - -	12.50
13.07	6.84	- -	- -	39.22	0.61	7.88	- -	1.04	51.25
4.20	1.50	0.90	28.23	25.53	8.41	32.13	1.20	1.20	31.53
5.28	2.50	1.39	- -	43.89	7.50	17.50	13.89	0.55	16.67
1.63	0.82	- -	- -	40.5	3.53	9.65	1.49	0.41	44.57
2.52	2.06	0.46	40.50	65.46	0.91	13.73	0.91	0.91	18.08
1.16	1.16	0.19	45.09	47.21	6.55	21.58	2.31	1.16	21.19
4.17	2.51	1.16	- -	39.95	2.82	17.02	4.05	0.32	35.84
5.29	1.76	1.18	- -	42.94	2.06	10.29	- -	1.18	43.53
3.17	0.29	- -	- -	35.16	2.59	36.60	7.78	- - -	17.87
9.42	3.66	- -	- -	42.93	3.14	30.37	5.23	1.05	17.28
5.65	1.05	0.26	- -	37.06	5.65	21.55	2.89	0.93	31.92
7.06	3.16	0.74	- -	23.61	0.56	14.31	1.30	0.93	59.29
- -	- -	- -	- -	35-19	- - -	64.81			

123.

James Palmer,
B. B. Woodward, } Inspectors General of Prisons.